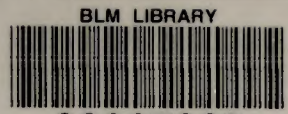


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**SOCIOECONOMICS
TECHNICAL REPORT
1988**

**For Amoco CO₂ Projects
Environmental Impact Statement**

Prepared For:

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management**

Prepared By:

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Denver, Colorado 80202
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The purpose of this technical report is to provide the analysis of potential impacts of the proposed projects on the environment. The analysis includes the potential impacts associated with construction, operation, and abandonment of the projects and the potential impacts associated with the projects which would be located in Lincoln, Nebraska, Fremont, Nebraska, the Springs, Nebraska, the City and Park Counties, Wyoming, and Carbon County, Montana. The analysis includes a description of major project components and shows on Figure 1-1 Chapter 2 of the EIS includes a detailed description of associated proposed actions.

Construction of the first projects would be completed between the second quarter of 1985 and the end of 1987. The first project proposed by Amoco is the Fortselle CO, Supply Source Project which would be constructed in Lincoln and Bismarck Counties. The Fortselle Project would provide a reliable source of CO for enhanced oil recovery. Construction of the Fortselle Gas Processing Plant is scheduled to begin in the second quarter of 1989 (see Table 1-1). A peak workforce of 450 workers (including plant, field and civil crews) would be employed during the first quarter of 1990 (see Table 1-2). Amoco would hire the plant and field construction workforce from Green River where the majority of the existing workforce is expected to reside.

The four remaining projects (Ela Basin CO Project, Amber Creek CO Project, Little Buffalo Basin CO Project and Park County CO Project) involve the injection of CO into existing oil fields to enhance oil recovery and extend the life of the fields. The first two of the existing fields with CO, would be required to be replaced by a new field to maintain CO injection. The Fortselle Supply Source is the existing field. The Fortselle CO, recycle plants within each field to produce high pressure gas for recycle and to replace certain existing field facilities (compressors, production flowlines and injection lines) to accommodate CO injection and higher pressure production from the fields.

The Ela Basin CO Project would be the first CO field constructed under Amoco's proposal. Construction of the Ela Basin field and field facilities would

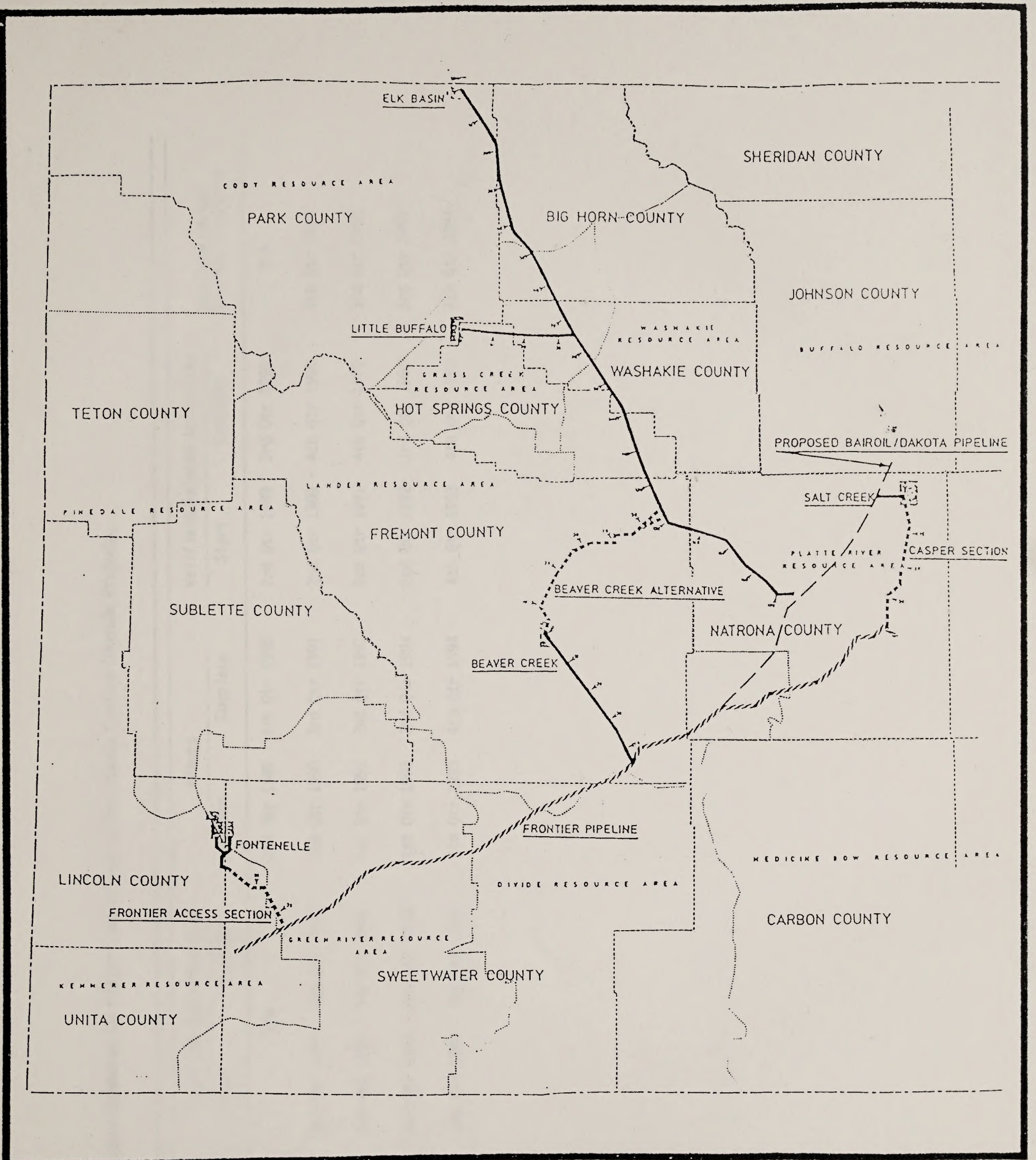
AMOCO CO₂ PROJECTS
SOCIOECONOMICS
TECHNICAL REPORT
CHAPTER ONE:
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this technical report is to support the analysis of potential socioeconomic impacts reported in the Amoco CO₂ Projects EIS. The EIS analyzes the potential impacts associated with construction, operation, maintenance and abandonment of five separate and distinct enhanced oil recovery projects which would be located in Lincoln, Sweetwater, Fremont, Natrona, Hot Springs, Washakie, Big Horn and Park Counties, Wyoming, and Carbon County, Montana. The approximate locations of major project components are shown on Figure 1-1. Chapter 2 of the EIS includes a detailed description of Amoco's Proposed Actions.

Construction of the five projects would be conducted between the second quarter of 1989 and the end of 1997. The first project proposed by Amoco is its Fontenelle CO₂ Supply Source Project which would be constructed in Lincoln and Sweetwater Counties. The Fontenelle Project would provide a reliable source of CO₂ for enhanced oil recovery. Construction of the Fontenelle Gas Processing Plant is scheduled to begin in the second quarter of 1989 (see Table 1-1). A peak workforce of 655 workers (including plant, field and drill crews) would be employed during the first quarter of 1990 (see Table 1-2). Amoco would bus the plant and field construction workforce from Green River where the majority of the immigrant workforce is expected to reside.

The four remaining projects (Elk Basin CO₂ Project, Beaver Creek CO₂ Project, Little Buffalo Basin CO₂ Project and Salt Creek CO₂ Project) involve the injection of CO₂ into existing oil fields to increase ultimate oil recovery and extend the lives of the fields. To flood each of the existing fields with CO₂, Amoco would be required to 1) construct CO₂ supply pipelines to transport CO₂ from the Fontenelle Supply Source to the existing fields, 2) construct CO₂ recycle plants within each field to process field-produced gas for recycle and 3) replace certain existing field facilities (wellheads, production flowlines and injection system) to accommodate CO₂ injection and higher pressure production from the fields.

The Elk Basin CO₂ Project would be the first CO₂ flood constructed under Amoco's proposal. Construction of the Elk Basin Plant and field facilities would




- BLM RESOURCE AREA BOUNDARY
- COUNTY LINE
- PROPOSED PIPELINE ALIGNMENT
- EXISTING FRONTIER PIPELINE
- PROPOSED BAIROIL/DAKOTA
- ALTERNATIVE PIPELINE ALIGNMENT
-  OIL OR CO2 FIELDS

Figure 1—1. Location's of Amoco CO2 Projects and Alternative Pipeline Alignments.

Table 1-1. Proposed Construction Schedule for Major Components of the Amoco Carbon Dioxide Projects.

Project	Trunk and Spur Pipelines		Plants		Wellfield-Related Activities		Initiate Carbon Dioxide Injection
	Start	Complete	Start	Complete	Start	Complete	
Fontenelle Project		N/A	2nd Qtr 1989	4th Qtr 1990	2nd Qtr 1989	3rd Qtr 1990	N/A
Elk Basin Project	2nd Qtr 1990	4th Qtr 1990	2nd Qtr 1990	3rd Qtr 1991	2nd Qtr 1989	4th Qtr 1990	4th Qtr 1990
Beaver Creek Project	2nd Qtr 1992	3rd Qtr 1992	1st Qtr 1992	2nd Qtr 1993	2nd Qtr 1991	4th Qtr 1992	3rd Qtr 1992
Little Buffalo Basin Project	2nd Qtr 1993	3rd Qtr 1993	1st Qtr 1993	2nd Qtr 1994	2nd Qtr 1992	3rd Qtr 1993	3rd Qtr 1993
Salt Creek Project	2nd Qtr 1994	3rd Qtr 1994	4th Qtr 1993	4th Qtr 1994	4th Qtr 1993	4th Qtr 1997	4th Qtr 1994

Table 1-2. Work Force Projections for Construction and Operation of the Fontenelle Project.

Project/Component	1989				1990			
	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	
Gas Processing Plant								
Construction	110	330	400	480	310	160	50	
Operations	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	
Field Facilities								
Construction	30	80	40	40	80	80	0	
Drill Crews (a)	135	135	135	135	0	0	0	
Total Construction (b)	140	410	440	520	390	240	50	
Total Operation	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	
TOTAL WORK FORCE	275	545	575	655	390	248	58	

a - Based on 10 wells; 5 rigs; 6 months spud to spud; 27 drillers/well.

b - Plant and field construction work force.

begin in the second quarter of 1990 and second quarter of 1989, respectively (see Table 1-1). Peak plant and field workforce requirements are projected to reach 500 workers during the fourth quarter of 1990 and first quarter of 1991 (see Table 1-3). The Elk Basin Plant would be constructed in Park County, Wyoming, adjacent to the existing Elk Basin Gas Plant. Amoco proposes to bus the plant and field workforce from Powell where most of the immigrant workforce is expected to reside.

Construction of the Beaver Creek Plant and field facilities would begin in the first quarter of 1992 and second quarter of 1991, respectively (see Table 1-1). The plant would be constructed in Fremont County adjacent to the existing Beaver Creek Gas Plant and Amoco would bus the plant and field workforce from Riverton where the majority of the immigrant workforce is expected to reside. Approximately 370 plant and field workers would be employed at peak construction during the third quarter of 1992 (see Table 1-4).

The Little Buffalo Basin Plant and field facilities would be constructed primarily in Park County with minor field facilities in Hot Springs County. Construction would begin in the first quarter of 1993 and second quarter of 1992 for plant and field facilities, respectively (see Table 1-1). Peak construction employment is expected to reach 370 workers during the third quarter of 1993 (see Table 1-5). Bus transportation for the plant and field construction workforce would be provided from Worland where most of the immigrant workers are expected to reside.

The final CO₂ flood proposed by Amoco is the Salt Creek Project. Construction of the CO₂ recycle plant and field facilities would begin in the fourth quarter of 1993 (see Table 1-1). Bus service would be provided from Casper where the majority of the immigrant workforce is expected to reside. A peak plant and field workforce of 490 is expected during the second quarter of 1994 (see Table 1-6).

A large portion of the workforce for all projects is expected to consist of local hires. No identified future projects are expected to significantly compete for workers during the proposed construction periods. During the recent construction of the Bairoil CO₂ Project, Amoco was able to maintain approximately 75 percent local hires throughout construction of a similar CO₂ recycle plant and field facilities (Amoco Production Company, 1987). An assumption of 60 percent local hires for all projects is incorporated into the impact analysis. Maximizing the use of local hires should substantially reduce adverse socioeconomic impacts in the project areas. Table 1-7 lists peak workforce

Table 1-3. Work Force Projections for Construction and Operation of the Elk Basin Project.

Project/Component	1989			1990			1991		
	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q 3Q
Recycle Plant									
Construction	0	0	0	0	120	350	450	500	320 110
Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 6
Field Facilities									
Construction	40	120	50	50	100	90	50	0	0 0
Trunk Pipeline (a)									
Construction	0	0	0	0	240	320	120	0	0 0
Operations	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2 2
Total Construction (b)	40	120	50	50	460	760	620	500	320 110
Total Operation	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	8 8
TOTAL WORK FORCE	40	120	50	50	460	762	622	502	328 118

- Work force projection based on two spreads operating simultaneously.
 - Plant, field and trunk pipeline construction work force.

Table 1-4. Work Force Projections for Construction and Operation of the Beaver Creek Project.

Project/Component	1991			1992			1993		
	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	1Q	2Q	3Q
Recycle Plant									
Construction	0	0	0	170	210	270	80	20	0
Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6
Field Facilities									
Construction	40	80	40	20	70	100	0	0	0
Trunk Pipeline									
Construction	0	0	0	0	160	160	0	0	0
Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Total Construction (a)	40	80	40	190	440	530	80	20	0
Total Operation	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8
TOTAL WORK FORCE	40	80	40	190	440	530	88	28	8

a - Plant, field and trunk pipeline work force.

Table 1-5. Work Force Projections for Construction and Operation of the Little Buffalo Basin Project.

Project/Component	1992				1993				1994		
	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	
Recycle Plant											
Construction	0	0	0	170	210	270	100	80	20	0	
Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	
Field Facilities											
Construction	30	80	50	40	120	100	0	0	0	0	
Spur Pipeline											
Construction	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	
Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Construction (a)	30	80	50	210	430	470	100	80	20	0	
Total Operation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	
TOTAL WORK FORCE	30	80	50	210	430	470	100	86	26	6	

a - Plant, field and spur pipeline work force.

Table 1-6. Work Force Projections for Construction and Operation of the Salt Creek Project.

Project/Component	1993			1994			1995			1996			1997		
	-----			-----			-----			-----			-----		
	3Q	4Q		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Recycle Plant															
Construction	0	100	200	300	250	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operations	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Field Facilities															
Construction	0	150	150	190	160	60	80	300	250	70	90	340	390	60	150
Spur Pipeline															
Construction	0	0	0	60	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Construction (a)	0	250	350	550	490	170	80	300	250	70	90	340	390	60	150
Total Operation	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
TOTAL WORK FORCE	0	250	350	550	496	176	86	306	256	76	96	346	396	66	156

a - Plant, field and spur pipeline work force.

Table 1-7. Peak Quarter Projected Plant and Field Construction Work Force Requirements for the Amoco CO2 Projects and Estimates of Local Hires and Immigrants.

Project	Peak Construction Work Force	Time Period	Local Hires (a)	Immigrants
Fontenelle	655	1Q 1990	343	312
Elk Basin	500	4Q 1990 (b)	300	200
Beaver Creek	370	3Q 1992	222	148
Little Buffalo Basin	370	3Q 1993	222	148
Salt Creek	490	2Q 1994	294	196

a - Assumes 60 percent local hires during peak construction.

b - Peak continues through first quarter of 1991.

requirements for each proposed project, anticipated local hires and estimated total immigrant workers.

The CO₂ flood projects would also require construction of CO₂ pipelines to supply CO₂ to the floods from the Fontenelle CO₂ Supply Source. These pipelines range in length from 9 miles to 178 miles. Although not constrained by parking limitations and therefore less likely to be influenced by Amoco's busing program, the immigrant workforces associated with construction of the Beaver Creek and Salt Creek pipelines are expected to reside primarily in the same cities as their plant construction workforces. The immigrant workforce associated with construction of the Little Buffalo Basin pipeline is expected to be distributed among the cities and towns in both the primary area of socioeconomic site influence and, to a lesser degree, the City of Cody and the Town of Thermopolis. The workforce of the northern part of the Elk Basin pipeline is expected to reside primarily in Powell and Worland. Since there are no major cities centrally located for workers on the southern spread of the Elk Basin pipeline, these workers are expected to be dispersed from Casper to Worland during the nine-month construction season. The major pipeline construction workforce concentration would therefore be likely to take place in the fourth quarter of 1990, when the northern spread and the southern spread converge near Worland. At the Fontenelle CO₂ Supply Project, drill crews would not be subject to parking restrictions, and therefore not likely to be influenced by the busing program. Therefore, these workers are expected to be distributed among the cities and towns in both the primary area of socioeconomic site influence and other cities and towns in the vicinity.

This technical report is primarily concerned with the potential impacts associated with the immigrant workforce and their families. Future local hires are presently utilizing community facilities and services, and their requirements are not expected to change.

AMOCO CO₂ PROJECTS
SOCIOECONOMICS
TECHNICAL REPORT
CHAPTER TWO:
AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This chapter describes current socioeconomic conditions for the primary area of socioeconomic influence for each of the five proposed projects, and provides baseline (without project) projections of these conditions through the end of each project construction period.

2.1 APPROACH

For each of the five proposed projects, this technical report provides detailed information on 1) the primary area of socioeconomic site influence; 2) current local economic conditions; 3) county and municipal population estimates, and county population and employment projections, 4) available housing; 5) county and municipal facilities and services; 6) public services provided by special districts and other organizations; 7) local government fiscal conditions.

Primary Area of Socioeconomic Site Influence. Factors considered in determining the primary area of socioeconomic site influence included: 1) county where materials will be installed; 2) destination cities for proposed busing program (Powell, Worland, Riverton, Casper, Green River); 3) county and school district where destination cities are located; and 4) communities near existing Amoco sites that have a tradition of housing Amoco project workers. For completeness, information is also presented for some communities in the general project vicinities which are not likely to receive substantial socioeconomic impact.

In the discussion of each project, the organization proceeds from counties and cities within the primary area of site influence to those outside of that area. For example, the Little Buffalo Basin section first discusses the primary area of site influence: Park County (where the plant would be located), Washakie County (county where population would reside), the City of Worland (busing destination city), Meeteetse (nearest town to site), the Worland School District (where workers' children would attend school), and Park County School District No. 16 (which serves Meeteetse, includes the proposed plant site and would receive the benefits of the increased valuation resulting from the project). The discussion then continues with jurisdictions outside the primary area of

site influence: Cody (also in Park County), Hot Springs County, Thermopolis and East Thermopolis.

Current Local Economic Conditions. The traditional economic base of each county and recent events affecting the local economy are described in general terms.

Population and Employment. Baseline county population and employment estimates through 1987 and projections through 1998 are those developed in January 1988 by the Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control (DAFC), Division of Research and Statistics (DAFC, Final Employment Matrix, 1988; DAFC, Final Population Matrix, 1988). County employment by sector for 1980 through 1984 was taken from BEA data as presented in the August 1986 DAFC "Wyoming Income and Employment Report," while estimates and projections of employment by sector for 1985 through 1989 were provided by DAFC (Population and Employment, 1986; Employment for Standard Industrial Classification, 1988). Since DAFC publishes total employment but not employment by sector projections beyond 1989, it was necessary to allocate the DAFC total employment projections to the various sectors for the period from 1990 through 1998. The DAFC 1989 ratio of each sector to total employment was used to break down DAFC total employment projections for 1990 through 1998, since DAFC's employment projections beyond 1989 assume a stable relationship among the various sectors (Furtney, 1988).

Estimates and projections of the age distribution for each county were provided by DAFC for 1981 through 1998 (DAFC, Age Distribution, 1988). Census sample count age distribution data for 1980 were provided by the Census Retrieval Information Service at the University of Wyoming, Institute for Policy Research (1980 Census, Tape STF 3A, Sample Count, Wyoming).

Personal income data for 1980 through 1984 are BEA data (DAFC, Income and Employment, 1986), adjusted to constant 1986 dollars. Estimates for 1985 through 1987 and projections for 1988 through 1998 were obtained by multiplying DAFC estimates of employment and population by the earnings per employee and total per capita income figures for 1984 (adjusted to 1986 dollars).

For towns and cities, local population estimates were used when available, based on an assumption that, for the years between census counts, local informants are likely to have a better estimate of local population than the U.S. Bureau of the Census, especially in small communities in a rapidly changing economy. When local estimates were not available, a stable ratio of community to county population was assumed, using DAFC estimates for county population. In Sweetwater County, which prepares its own estimates and projections, the ratio

of the locally prepared figures to the DAFC estimates and projections for the county was used to adjust the county's estimates and projections for the cities of Green River and Rock Springs.

Available Housing. It is anticipated that most of the construction workers will choose to rent, rather than purchase homes. Based on telephone surveys of motel and hotel owners and owners' associations, mobile home park, recreational vehicle (RV) park and campground owners, realtors and associations of realtors, local chamber of commerce managers, and other knowledgeable local informants, existing rental housing of various types was quantified for each community. The number of units available during the peak (summer) season was also estimated. For example, in a community with 150 motel rooms, an average 80 percent occupancy rate in summer and 20 percent in winter would mean a surplus of 30 available motel rooms during the summer construction season.

County and Municipal Services and Facilities. Level of service, staffing, equipment and facilities are described for existing general government, law enforcement, fire protection, road and bridge or street maintenance, solid waste collection and disposal, water and sewer, medical, emergency medical, and parks and recreation services. Existing capacities and needs are described and future plans are noted to the extent that local informants were able to provide that information. This approach assumes that managers of city and county departments are able to estimate both the surplus capacity of their facilities and staffs, and the population that could be served with existing capacities.

Public Services Provided by Other Jurisdictions. Although enterprise funds and private service providers are not included in this analysis, an effort has been made to identify such providers and describe their services. In addition to school districts, these may include fire protection, solid waste and hospital districts.

Local Government Fiscal Conditions. Actual expenditure and revenue data for fiscal years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are presented for each local government analyzed.

2.2 FONTENELLE CO₂ SUPPLY PROJECT

Introduction

The Fontenelle Plant would be constructed in Sweetwater County, adjacent to the existing Exxon Shute Creek Plant in the E 1/2 of Section 18, T.22N., R.111W.

(see Figure 2-1). Wellfield development of the Raptor Field, which Amoco proposes to develop as a CO₂ source, would occur in both Sweetwater and Lincoln counties. Amoco would bus plant and field construction workers from Green River to the construction sites and most of the immigrant workforce is expected to reside in Green River.

The primary area of socioeconomic site influence for the Fontenelle Project includes Sweetwater County, Sweetwater County School District No. 2 and the City of Green River. Other communities and jurisdictions in the general project area but outside the primary area of site influence include the City of Rock Springs, Town of Granger, Lincoln County, City of Kemmerer, Town of Diamondville, Town of Opal, and Lincoln County School District No. 2.

This section describes current socioeconomic conditions within the primary area of site influence of the Fontenelle CO₂ Supply Project and provides projections of these conditions through Fiscal Year 1991-92 without the development of the Fontenelle Project.

2.2.1 Current Economy and Recent Trends

Sweetwater County. Sweetwater County has an area of 10,497 square miles, making this the largest county in the state. Land ownership is 71.8 percent federal, 26.7 percent private and 1.5 percent state (Wyoming Data Handbook, Wyoming DAFC, 1985). The county's population is concentrated in two cities, Rock Springs and Green River, with estimated 1986 populations of 22,800 and 14,700, respectively (Sweetwater County Planning Department, 1987).

Between 1982 and 1987, Sweetwater County experienced a significant decline in basic employment. Mining peaked in 1981 and has been declining since. Wholesale trade also peaked in 1981 and, after a steady decline through 1985, increased in 1986. Service employment has lagged and continues to decline. At present, the population is stagnant with further small declines anticipated in service sector employment.

The local economy shows no signs of improvement. Black Butte Coal recently announced a workforce reduction of 110 employees, or about 20 to 25 percent of its total workforce (Watt, 1987).

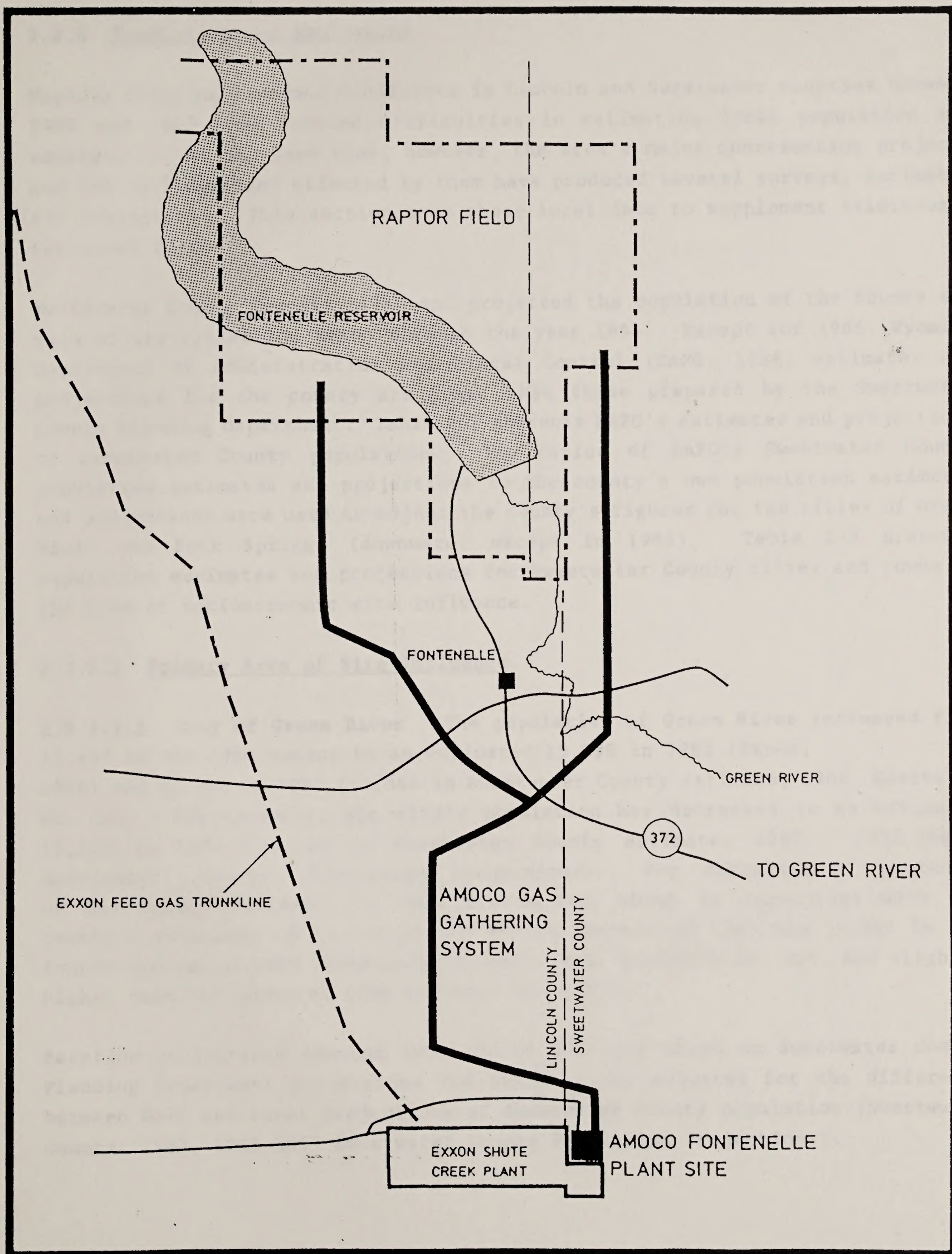


Figure 2-1. Proposed Fontenelle Project.

2.2.2 Population and Employment

Rapidly changing economic conditions in Lincoln and Sweetwater counties between 1980 and 1988 have created difficulties in estimating local population and employment. At the same time, however, the area's major construction projects and the jurisdictions affected by them have produced several surveys, estimates and projections. This section uses these local data to supplement traditional published figures.

Sweetwater County has estimated and projected the population of the county and each of its cities and towns through the year 1996. Except for 1986, Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control (DAFC, 1988) estimates and projections for the county are lower than those prepared by the Sweetwater County Planning Department. Table 2-1 presents DAFC's estimates and projections of Sweetwater County population. The ratios of DAFC's Sweetwater County population estimates and projections to the county's own population estimates and projections were used to adjust the county's figures for the cities of Green River and Rock Springs (downward, except in 1986). Table 2-2 presents population estimates and projections for Sweetwater County cities and towns in the area of socioeconomic site influence.

2.2.2.1 Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.2.2.1.1 City of Green River. The population of Green River increased from 12,807 in the 1980 census to an estimated 15,290 in 1982 (Exxon, 1986) and 14,332 in 1985 (15,540 in Sweetwater County estimate; 1988, Quarterly No. 16). Subsequently, the city's population has decreased to an estimated 13,213 in 1987 (14,722 in Sweetwater County estimate; 1987, 1986-1995 Sweetwater County Population Projections). For comparison, the Bureau of the Census estimate for 1986 was 14,890, which is consistent with the county's estimates of 15,540 in the fourth quarter of 1985 and 13,780 in the fourth quarter of 1986 (Sweetwater County, 1988, Quarterly No. 16), and slightly higher than the adjusted 1986 estimate of 14,060.

Baseline projections through 1991 (Table 2-1) are based on Sweetwater County Planning Department projections for Green River, adjusted for the difference between DAFC and local projections of Sweetwater County population (Sweetwater County, 1987, 1986-1995 Sweetwater County Population Projections).

Table 2-1. Baseline Population, Employment and Income Estimates and Projections, Sweetwater County, Wyoming. (a, b)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Population												
0-5	5,731	6,339	6,443	5,861	5,666	6,117	6,088	5,460	5,299	5,198	5,108	5,018
6-13	5,889	6,241	6,319	5,715	5,502	6,022	6,388	6,024	6,202	6,439	6,608	6,666
14-18	3,292	3,349	3,251	2,979	2,920	3,124	3,173	3,086	3,071	3,047	3,018	3,125
19-22	3,461	3,363	3,020	2,642	2,473	2,532	2,499	2,224	2,214	2,257	2,343	2,387
23-64	21,293	23,358	23,622	22,306	21,851	23,372	23,697	22,471	22,442	22,538	22,558	22,546
65+	2,057	2,353	2,407	2,443	2,483	2,556	2,617	2,674	2,772	2,863	2,969	3,034
TOTAL (c)	41,723	45,008	45,068	41,952	40,901	43,730	44,467	41,946	42,007	42,347	42,608	42,782
Employment												
Agriculture	284	272	287	301	300	301	302	303	293	292	293	293
Mining	6,392	6,856	6,633	5,277	4,783	4,527	3,896	3,677	3,707	3,732	3,740	3,739
Construction	3,169	3,859	2,820	1,569	1,643	2,390	2,939	1,534	1,534	1,534	1,537	1,537
Manufacturing	493	537	507	463	427	510	550	518	501	501	502	502
TCPU	2,178	2,438	2,387	2,229	2,357	2,487	2,411	2,280	2,330	2,370	2,375	2,374
Wholesale Trade	770	804	870	678	649	716	724	728	688	688	689	689
Retail Trade	3,647	3,908	3,992	3,589	3,492	3,690	3,581	3,336	3,386	3,436	3,443	3,442
FIRE	573	613	678	665	660	707	595	680	676	676	677	677
Services	3,161	3,301	3,225	2,832	2,930	3,165	3,138	3,104	3,042	3,042	3,048	3,047
Government	3,082	3,305	3,505	3,759	3,810	4,028	3,912	3,929	3,899	3,878	3,886	3,885
TOTAL (c)	23,749	25,893	24,904	21,362	21,051	22,522	22,148	20,089	20,056	20,149	20,190	20,185
Income (\$65)												
Gross Earnings	629,038	679,389	631,998	529,817	509,169	524,612	515,901	467,940	467,171	469,337	470,292	470,176
Other Personal Income	132,245	151,256	162,039	155,763	149,357	159,688	162,379	153,173	153,396	154,637	155,590	156,226
Total Personal Income	658,252	711,041	682,457	600,975	580,754	620,922	631,387	595,591	596,457	601,285	604,991	607,462
POPULATION/EMPLOYEE	1.76	1.74	1.81	1.96	1.94	1.94	2.01	2.09	2.09	2.10	2.11	2.12
PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT												
Agriculture	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Mining	26.9%	26.5%	26.6%	24.7%	22.7%	20.1%	17.6%	18.3%	18.5%	18.5%	18.5%	18.5%
Construction	13.3%	14.9%	11.3%	7.3%	7.8%	10.6%	13.3%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%
Manufacturing	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
TCPU	9.2%	9.4%	9.6%	10.4%	11.2%	11.0%	10.9%	11.3%	11.6%	11.8%	11.8%	11.8%
Wholesale Trade	3.2%	3.1%	3.5%	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.6%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
Retail Trade	15.4%	15.1%	16.0%	16.8%	16.6%	16.4%	16.2%	16.6%	16.9%	17.1%	17.1%	17.1%
FIRE	2.4%	2.4%	2.7%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
Services	13.3%	12.7%	12.9%	13.3%	13.9%	14.1%	14.2%	15.5%	15.2%	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%
Government	13.0%	12.8%	14.1%	17.6%	18.1%	17.9%	17.7%	19.6%	19.4%	19.2%	19.2%	19.2%

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Income and Employment 1986;

print-out of population and employment, 1988; Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

b - All dollars expressed in thousands.

c - Sum of age group populations may not equal totals due to rounding in data sources (DAFC).

Table 2-2. Population of Counties, Cities and Towns in the Fontenelle CO2 Supply Project Area.

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
(a)												
Lincoln County (b)	12,177	12,866	13,216	13,527	14,687	17,730	18,121	14,083	14,356	14,361	14,405	14,244
Diamondville (c,d,f)	1,000	1,090	1,130	1,332	1,392	1,351	N/A	904	922	922	925	914
Kemmerer (c,d,e,f)	3,273	3,560	3,710	4,393	4,583	4,137	4,132	3,016	3,074	3,076	3,085	3,050
Opal (g)	N/A	N/A	N/A	138	190	215	178	150	153	153	153	152
Sweetwater County - Local Est. (j,l)	41,723	N/A	N/A	44,739	43,730	47,415	43,583	46,736	46,977	47,492	47,768	47,976
Granger (i)	177	N/A	N/A	200	195	210	N/A	196	197	199	200	201
Green River (j,l)	12,807	N/A	N/A	13,672	13,842	15,540	13,780	14,722	14,798	14,960	15,047	15,113
Rock Springs (j,l)	19,458	N/A	N/A	20,812	20,594	21,389	20,191	22,797	22,914	23,165	23,300	23,401
Sweetwater County - DAFC Est. (b,k)	41,723	45,008	45,068	41,952	40,901	43,730	44,467	41,946	42,007	42,347	42,608	42,782
Granger (h,i,l)	177	200	210	200	195	210	N/A	196	197	199	200	201
Green River (h,j,m)	12,807	14,310	15,290	12,820	12,947	14,332	14,060	13,213	13,377	13,417	13,480	13,541
Rock Springs (h,j,m)	19,458	21,680	23,170	19,516	19,262	19,727	20,601	20,461	20,714	20,776	20,873	20,967

a - Source: 1980 U.S. Census data from Wyoming Census Retrieval and Information Service, Report #5, October 1981.

b - Source: 1980-1998 county estimates and projections from Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Statistics Division, 1983.

c - Source: 1981-84 estimates for Kemmerer and Diamondville from Exxon LaBarge Project Phase II Industrial Siting Application (Exxon, 1985, p. 5-44).

d - Source: 1985 estimates for Kemmerer and Diamondville from Kemmerer-Diamondville-Frontier Population Survey by Western Images, Inc., November 1985, as reported in Exxon LaBarge Project Socioeconomic Monitoring Report, Second Quarter 1986, August 1986.

e - Source: 1986 estimate for Kemmerer from the City of Kemmerer, brochure, Not Dated.

f - Source: 1987 count for Kemmerer and Diamondville from Kemmerer, Diamondville, Frontier 1987 Population Survey conducted by C D Consultants, Rock Springs and Kemmerer.

g - Source: 1983 estimate for Opal from Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Research and Statistics Division, 1983 Population Estimates prepared for Wyoming Liquor Commission; 1984-87 estimates for Opal from Opal Town Clerk (Hunt, 1987).

h - Source: 1981-85 estimates for Granger and 1981 and 1982 estimates for Green River and Rock Springs from Exxon LaBarge Project Socioeconomic Monitoring Report, Second Quarter 1986, August 1986.

i - Source: 1987-96 projections for Granger from 1986 - 1995 Sweetwater County Population Projections (Sweetwater County Planning Department, 1987).

j - Source: 1983-87 estimates for Green River and Rock Springs from Sweetwater County Planning Department (Sweetwater County, Quarterly No. 16, 1988); modified in personal communication with Dennis Watt, Director, Sweetwater County Planning Department, January 26, 1988.

k - Note: Except for 1986, DAFC estimates and projections for Sweetwater County are lower than those prepared by the county in January 1987. Dennis Watt, Sweetwater County Planner, believes that actual county population would be somewhere between the two estimates, or about 43,000 or 44,000 in 1988 (Watt, 1988).

l - Source: 1988-96 projections from 1986 - 1995 Sweetwater County Population Projections (Sweetwater County Planning Department, 1987).

m - Source: 1988-96 projections for Green River and Rock Springs based on projections by Sweetwater County for cities, multiplied by the ratio of Sweetwater County local projections to DAFC projections for the county.

2.2.2.1.2 Sweetwater County. The Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control (DAFC, 1988) estimated the 1988 Sweetwater County population at 42,007. This represents an increase of 0.7 percent from 41,723 in the 1980 census, but is a decrease of 6.8 percent from the peak population of 45,068 which occurred in 1982. Population decreased to 40,091 in 1984 before increasing to 43,370 in 1986 and 44,467 during construction of Exxon's LaBarge Project. DAFC projected the population to increase to 43,336 by 1995, then decrease to 43,172 in 1998.

From a 1981 peak of 6,856, the mining sector dropped steadily to 3,677 in 1987. Construction sector employment in 1980 through 1982 and in 1985 and 1986 helped increase total employment and population in those years, with corresponding increases in services, wholesale trade and retail trade. Fluctuations in these sectors are reflected in the total county employment between 1980 and 1987.

County employment is estimated by DAFC at 20,056 in 1988 and is projected to increase to 20,190 by 1990 then decline to 20,155 in 1998 (see Table 2-1). According to DAFC (Furtney, 1988), employment totals for 1990 through 1998 were based on a fairly constant ratio of employment by sector. Baseline projections for 1990 and 1991 therefore reflect a constant ratio of employment by sector, based on the DAFC ratio for 1989.

Gross earnings declined from a 1981 peak of \$679,389,000 (in constant 1986 dollars) to an estimated \$467,171,000 in 1988. No substantial increase is anticipated during the remainder of the projection period (through 1991).

2.2.2.2 Nearby Communities Outside the Area of Site Influence.

2.2.2.2.1 City of Rock Springs. Following a decade of rapid growth, from 11,657 in 1970 to 19,458 in 1980, Rock Springs has experienced population fluctuations related to energy and mineral development. The population of Rock Springs increased from 19,458 in the 1980 census to an estimated 23,170 in 1982 (Exxon, 1986). It then declined, but has increased again. Sweetwater County estimated the population of Rock Springs at 21,389 in 1985 (Sweetwater County, 1988, Quarterly No. 16), which is 19,727 when adjusted for the difference between Sweetwater County and DAFC estimates for county population. The adjusted estimates show the population of Rock Springs increasing from a 1984 low of 19,262 to peak at 21,159 in 1995 (Sweetwater County, 1987, 1986-1995 Sweetwater County Population Projections). For purposes of comparison, the Bureau of the census estimate for 1986 was 21,970, which is slightly higher than

the county's estimates of 21,389 in the fourth quarter of 1985 and 20,191 in the fourth quarter of 1986 (Sweetwater County, 1988, Quarterly No. 16), and considerably higher than the adjusted estimate of 20,601. Baseline projections through 1991 (Table 2-2) are based on Sweetwater County Planning Department projections for Rock Springs, adjusted for the difference between DAFC and local projections of Sweetwater County population (Sweetwater County, 1987, 1986-1995 Sweetwater County Population Projections).

2.2.2.2.2 City of Kemmerer. The population of Kemmerer increased from 3,273 in the 1980 census to an estimated 4,583 in 1984 (Exxon, 1985), and subsequently decreased to 3,016 in 1987 (C D Consultants, 1987). The Bureau of the Census estimate for 1986 was 4,130, which is consistent with these local estimates (Bureau of the Census, Local Population Estimates, Machine Readable Data File, 1986).

Baseline projections (Table 2-2) are based on DAFC county projections, and assume that this community will maintain its 1987 share of the county's population throughout the projection period.

2.2.2.2.3 Town of Diamondville. Diamondville's population increased from 1,000 in the 1980 census to an estimated 1,392 in 1984 (Exxon, 1985), then decreased to an estimated 904 in 1987 (C D Consultants, 1987). These figures are consistent with the Bureau of the Census estimate for 1986, which was 1,140 (Bureau of the Census, 1986, Local Population Estimates).

The baseline projections in Table 2-2 are based on DAFC county projections and assume that Diamondville will maintain its 1987 share of the county's population for the entire projection period.

2.2.2.2.4 Town of Opal. At the time of the 1980 census, the Town of Opal had not yet reincorporated. The population of Opal increased from 138 in 1983 (DAFC, 1983) to an estimated 215 in 1985 (Hunt, 1987), then decreased to an estimated 150 in 1987 (Hunt, 1987). The Bureau of the Census estimate of 190 for 1986 is consistent with the Town Clerk's estimate for that year of 196 (Hunt, 1987).

Baseline projections, based on DAFC county projections, assume that Opal will keep its 1987 share of the county's population throughout the projection period (Table 2-2).

2.2.2.2.5 Town of Granger. The population of Granger increased from 177 in the 1980 census to an estimated 210 in 1982 and 1985 (Exxon, 1986). Subsequently, it decreased to an estimated 196 in 1986 (Sweetwater County Planning Department, 1987, 1986-1995 Sweetwater County Population Projections). For comparison, the Bureau of the Census estimated 1986 population at 190.

For 1987 through 1991, the baseline estimate and projections for Granger (Table 2-2) were taken from the 1986-1995 Sweetwater County Population Projections for Granger (Sweetwater County Planning Department, 1987).

2.2.2.2.6 Lincoln County. DAFC (1988) estimated the 1988 Lincoln County population at 14,356. This estimate represents an increase of 17.9 percent from 12,177 in the 1980 census, but a decrease of 20.8 percent from the peak county population (18,121) which coincided with construction of Exxon's LaBarge Project in 1986. Population is projected by DAFC to increase to 14,405 by 1990, then decrease to 14,244 in 1991 (see Table 2-3).

County employment is projected to be 6,846 in 1988 and is projected to continue to decline to a low of 6,665 in 1991 (see Table 2-3). According to DAFC (Furtney, 1988), state employment totals for 1990 through 1998 were based on a fairly constant ratio of employment by sector. Baseline projections for these years therefore reflect a constant ratio of employment by sector, based on the DAFC ratio for 1989.

2.2.3 Housing

Table 2-4 provides a summary of housing availability in the project area.

2.2.3.1 Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.2.3.1.1 Green River. The 1980 U.S. Census of Housing indicated that as of April 1, 1980, Green River had a total of 4,237 housing units, of which 3,980 were year-round occupied units (see Table 2-5). Of this total, 2,781 (71.7 percent) were owner-occupied, while 1,199 (28.3 percent) were renter-occupied. At that time, 36.3 percent of Sweetwater County's renter-occupied units were single-family homes and 15.8 percent were mobile homes. Median number of persons per renter-occupied unit in Green River was 2.40 (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Housing, General Housing Characteristics, Wyoming, 1982).

Table 2-3. Baseline Population, Employment and Income Estimates and Projections, Lincoln County, Wyoming. (a, b)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Population												
0-5	1,891	2,050	2,131	2,233	2,453	2,863	2,937	2,127	2,161	2,144	2,138	2,094
6-13	1,925	2,085	2,188	2,240	2,521	2,995	3,095	2,281	2,372	2,376	2,379	2,370
14-18	1,043	1,087	1,076	1,087	1,153	1,372	1,483	1,317	1,286	1,306	1,281	1,227
19-22	725	715	766	823	930	1,113	1,033	770	828	844	960	1,001
23-64	5,590	5,886	5,971	6,017	6,453	8,051	8,231	6,325	6,446	6,396	6,317	6,207
65+	1,003	1,037	1,077	1,125	1,172	1,331	1,338	1,258	1,258	1,289	1,324	1,339
TOTAL (c)	12,177	12,866	13,216	13,527	14,687	17,730	18,121	14,083	14,356	14,361	14,405	14,244
Employment												
Agriculture	954	938	957	950	935	936	937	938	910	904	899	891
Mining	1,348	1,371	1,068	893	890	605	596	603	633	663	660	654
Construction	559	672	496	629	918	2,383	2,347	853	803	753	749	742
Manufacturing	467	502	324	309	499	501	493	487	494	494	491	487
TCPU	553	604	653	648	642	708	697	720	710	690	686	680
Wholesale Trade	159	174	188	187	185	162	160	135	155	165	164	163
Retail Trade	803	842	941	897	930	1,233	1,214	920	870	820	816	808
FIRE	230	265	250	260	262	259	255	254	257	257	256	253
Services	557	631	726	708	770	921	907	819	818	818	814	807
Government	926	947	1,006	1,079	1,151	1,238	1,219	1,217	1,196	1,196	1,190	1,179
TOTAL (c)	6,556	6,946	6,609	6,560	7,182	8,945	8,825	6,946	6,846	6,760	6,725	6,665
Income (86\$)												
Gross Earnings	123,347	130,525	115,283	113,343	128,930	144,106	142,173	111,902	110,291	108,905	108,341	107,375
Other Personal Income	44,961	50,470	56,381	57,668	58,089	62,931	64,319	49,986	50,955	50,973	51,129	50,558
Total Personal Income	153,174	163,595	156,203	156,680	169,903	205,106	209,629	162,916	166,074	166,132	166,641	164,779
<hr/>												
POPULATION/EMPLOYEE	1.86	1.85	2.00	2.06	2.04	1.98	2.05	2.03	2.10	2.12	2.14	2.14
PER CAPITA INCOME	12,579	12,715	11,819	11,583	11,568	11,568	11,568	11,568	11,568	11,568	11,568	11,568
PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT												
Agriculture	14.6%	13.5%	14.5%	14.5%	13.0%	10.5%	10.6%	13.5%	13.3%	13.4%	13.4%	13.4%
Mining	20.6%	19.7%	16.2%	13.6%	12.4%	6.8%	6.8%	8.7%	9.2%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%
Construction	8.5%	9.7%	7.5%	9.6%	12.8%	26.6%	26.6%	12.3%	11.7%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%
Manufacturing	7.1%	7.2%	4.9%	4.7%	6.9%	5.6%	5.6%	7.0%	7.2%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%
TCPU	8.4%	8.7%	9.9%	9.9%	8.9%	7.9%	7.9%	10.4%	10.4%	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%
Wholesale Trade	2.4%	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	2.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
Retail Trade	12.2%	12.1%	14.2%	13.7%	12.9%	13.8%	13.8%	13.2%	12.7%	12.1%	12.1%	12.1%
FIRE	3.5%	3.8%	3.8%	4.0%	3.6%	2.9%	2.9%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%
Services	8.5%	9.1%	11.0%	10.8%	10.7%	10.3%	10.3%	11.8%	11.9%	12.1%	12.1%	12.1%
Government	14.1%	13.6%	15.2%	16.4%	16.0%	13.8%	13.8%	17.5%	17.5%	17.7%	17.7%	17.7%

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Income and Employment 1986; print-out of population and employment, 1988; Planning Information Corporation, 1988.
b - All dollars expressed in thousands.
c - Sum of age group populations may not equal totals due to rounding in data sources (DAFC).

Table 2-4. Housing Availability Summary for the Fontenelle CO2 Supply Project.

	Green River (b,d, e,h)	Rock Springs (b,c,h, l,m,n)	Kemmerer (a,b,h, j,k,o)	Diamond- ville (a,b,h, j,k,o)	Opal (b,g,h)	Granger (b,f,h)	Other (b,i,j)	Total
STANDARD HOUSING UNITS FOR RENT								
Apartments	67	250	127	8	0	0	9	461
Mobile Homes	2	Unk	43	24	9	22	NA	100
Houses	8	25	15	(o)	6	20	NA	74
TOTAL STANDARD HOUSING UNITS FOR RENT	77	275	185	32	15	42	9	635
TEMPORARY HOUSING								
RV Sites: Avg. Surplus at Peak	14	9	Unk	0	0	0	0	23
Motel Rooms: Min. Surplus, Peak	76	521	69	0	0	0	10	676
TOTAL TEMPORARY HOUSING	90	530	69	0	0	0	10	699
TOTAL RENTALS AVAILABLE AT PEAK	167	805	254	32	15	42	19	1,334
VACANT MOBILE HOME PADS	6	126	162	10	6	80	76	466

a - Source: Kemmerer Area Chamber of Commerce, 1987 Community Profile.

b - Source: Planning Information Corporation survey, November 1987 - January 1988.

c - Source: Rock Springs Motel/Hotel Association.

d - Source: City of Green River, November 1987.

e - Source: City of Green River, Chamber of Commerce.

f - Source: Mayor and Town Clerk, Town of Granger, December 1987.

g - Source: Town Clerk, Town of Opal, November 1987.

h - Source: Wyoming Tourist Commission, 1987 Wyoming Vacation Guide.

i - Source: Postmaster, Farson.

j - Source: Owner, Fontenelle Store.

k - Source: Kemmerer 1987 Population Survey.

l - Source: House Rental Estimate by Realtor, Rock Springs, based on average number of listings in newspaper.

m - Source: Steve Horton, Planner, City of Rock Springs; apartment estimate January 1988; vacant mobile home pads based on data from June 1986.

n - Source: Motel vacancy rate by Sharon Lehr, Director of Sales, Rock Springs Holiday Inn, January 1988.

o - Diamondville house rentals included in Kemmerer.

Table 2-5. Housing Units: 1980 Census, Fontenelle CO2 Supply Project Area of Socioeconomic Site Influence. (a)

	Green River	Sweetwater County	Lincoln County	Kemmerer	Rock Springs
HOUSING UNITS: TOTAL	4,237	15,116	4,671	1,302	7,515
Occupied, year-round	3,980	14,052	3,859	1,152	7,031
UNIT TYPES: YEAR-ROUND	4,233	15,051	4,321	1,299	7,500
1 unit at address	2,830	8,022	3,201	819	3,877
2 or more units at address	578	2,893	467	267	2,090
Mobile home or trailer	825	4,136	653	213	1,533
Other	0	0	0	0	0
RENTER-OCCUPIED YEAR-ROUND	1,199	4,582	824	360	2,556
1 unit at address	650	1,664	469	NA	794
2 or more units at address	455	2,084	278	NA	1,500
Mobile home or trailer	94	724	77	NA	262
Other	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONS	12,807	41,723	12,177	3,273	19,458
Persons in units	12,802	41,508	12,173	3,269	19,267
In owner-occupied	9,545	29,878	10,038	2,434	13,274
In renter-occupied	3,257	11,630	2,135	835	5,993
Avg/occupied unit	3.22	2.95	3.15	2.84	2.74
Avg/renter-occupied unit	2.72	2.54	2.59	2.32	2.34
Median persons/unit	3.08	2.66	2.69	2.46	2.39
Median persons/renter-occ.	2.40	2.20	2.17	1.98	2.02
HOUSING UNITS: TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied, year-round	93.9%	93.0%	82.6%	88.5%	93.6%
UNIT TYPES: YEAR-ROUND	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 unit at address	66.9%	53.3%	74.1%	63.0%	51.7%
2 or more units at address	13.7%	19.2%	10.8%	20.6%	27.9%
Mobile home or trailer	19.5%	27.5%	15.1%	16.4%	20.4%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
RENTER-OCC., % of Units	28.3%	30.4%	19.1%	27.7%	34.1%
1 unit at address	23.0%	20.7%	14.7%	NA	20.5%
2 or more units at address	78.7%	72.0%	59.5%	NA	71.8%
Mobile home or trailer	11.4%	17.5%	11.8%	NA	17.1%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
RENTER-OCC., % of All Rentals	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 unit at address	54.2%	36.3%	56.9%	NA	31.1%
2 or more units at address	37.9%	45.5%	33.7%	NA	58.7%
Mobile home or trailer	7.8%	15.8%	9.3%	NA	10.3%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PERSONS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Persons in units	100.0%	99.5%	100.0%	99.9%	99.0%
In owner-occupied	74.5%	71.6%	82.4%	74.4%	68.2%
In renter-occupied	25.4%	27.9%	17.5%	25.5%	30.8%

a - Source: 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Wyoming.
1980 Census of Housing, General Housing Characteristics, Wyoming.

Between the beginning of 1980 and the end of October 1987, the City of Green River issued building permits for 418 single-family homes, 47 multiple-unit structures with a total of 285 units and 3 mobile homes. Demolition permits were issued for 9 single-family structures (Hatch, 1987). If all of these permits were for new construction, the current housing stock in Green River would consist of 3,248 single-family homes (2,830 in 1980 + 418 permits - 9 demolitions), 863 units in multiple-unit structures (578 + 285) and 828 mobile homes (825 + 3) (Hatch, 1987; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Housing, General Housing Characteristics, Wyoming, 1982).

Monitoring for the Exxon LaBarge Project indicated that in the second quarter of 1986, the Green River housing inventory included 2,674 single-family units, 1,597 multi-family units and 629 mobile homes, for a total of 4,900 units (Exxon, 1986). Recently, 168 housing units were lost in Green River (FMC duplexes), which would reduce the multi-family unit total to 1,429 (Watt, 1987). Also, it is difficult to estimate how many mobile homes have been removed from the area during the last year and a half (i.e., since the end of the Exxon LaBarge monitoring).

Motels and Hotels. A survey of motels and hotels in the Green River area identified 7 motels with a total of 185 rooms. Applying the current summer and winter occupancy rates to this total indicates that the surplus of rooms is a minimum of 76 in the summer season and a maximum of 127 in the winter season.

Mobile Home and RV Parks and Sites. One mobile home/RV park was identified in the Green River area, providing 6 mobile home sites and 55 RV sites. All six of the mobile home sites were vacant at the time of the survey. Applying the summer peak vacancy rate to the number of RV sites indicates that an average of 14 RV sites remain vacant during the summer peak period. In winter, only 18 of the 55 RV sites remain open and the vacancy rate for those averages 100 percent.

A Green River realtor indicated that, as of December 1987, a number of spaces were available for parking mobile homes (Brooks, 1987).

Rentals. According to a Green River realtor, in December 1987 Green River had approximately 8 houses, 67 apartments and 2 mobile homes for rent. Trailer spaces rent for approximately \$135 per month (Brooks, 1987). Apartment and house rental rates range from \$140 to \$395 monthly.

Home Sales. In December 1987, approximately 137 houses and at least 10 mobile homes were for sale in Green River (Brooks, 1987). Additional mobile homes are

for sale, both through individuals and through local dealers selling repossessed trailers (Brooks, 1987). In general, home sales have been poor recently (Brooks, 1987).

2.2.3.2 Nearby Communities Outside the Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.2.3.2.1 City of Rock Springs. The 1980 U.S. census indicated that as of April 1, 1980, Rock Springs had a total of 7,515 housing units, of which 7,500 were year-round occupied units (see Table 2-5). Of this total, 4,475 (65.9 percent) were owner-occupied and 2,556 (34.1 percent) were renter occupied. At that time, 36.3 percent of Sweetwater County's renter-occupied units were single-family homes and 15.8 percent were mobile homes, while in the City of Rock Springs, 31.7 percent of the renter-occupied units were single-family homes and 10.3 percent were mobile homes. Median number of persons per renter-occupied unit in Rock Springs was 2.02.

Monitoring for the Exxon LaBarge Project indicated that in the second quarter of 1986, the Rock Springs housing inventory included 4,825 single-family units, 1,384 multi-family units and 1,600 mobile homes, for a total of 7,809 units (Exxon, 1986).

Motels and Hotels. A survey of motels and hotels in the Rock Springs area identified 17 motels with a total of 1,158 units. Monitoring for the Exxon LaBarge Project estimated this figure at 1,565 units (Exxon, 1986). Applying the current summer and winter occupancy rates for the area (Lehr, 1988) to the more conservative total (1,158 units) indicates that the surplus of rooms is a minimum of 521 in the summer season and a maximum of 637 in the winter season.

Mobile Home and RV Parks and Sites. Exxon monitoring for the LaBarge Project identified 1,600 mobile homes as of the second quarter of 1986. The Rock Springs planner estimates that of 1,388 sites in mobile home parks, 126 are vacant (Horton, 1988). Two RV parks with a total of 70 sites were identified in the area. Both frequently fill to capacity in summer and are closed in winter (Besso, 1988).

Rentals and Sales. According to the Rock Springs planner, 315 homes were for sale and 8 more for rent in June 1986 (Horton, 1988). A local realtor (Anselmi, 1988) specializing in property management had listings for 10 to 12 houses as of January 1988, and indicated that the local paper typically lists 20 to 30 "house" rentals, which may include mobile homes and duplexes.

2.2.3.2.2 City of Kemmerer. The 1980 U.S. census indicated that as of April 1, 1980, Kemmerer had a total of 1,302 housing units, of which 1,152 were year-round occupied units (see Table 2-5). Of this total, 792 (72.3 percent) were owner-occupied and 360 (27.7 percent) were renter-occupied. At that time, 14.7 percent of Lincoln County's renter-occupied units were single-family homes and 11.8 percent were mobile homes. Median number of persons per renter-occupied unit was 2.17.

A door-to-door survey in summer 1987 identified 837 single-family homes, 272 units in multi-unit structures and 403 mobile homes (Kemmerer, 1987 Population Survey).

Motels and Hotels. A survey of motels and hotels in Kemmerer identified 10 motels and hotels, with a total of 249 rooms. One hotel has been closed. Applying the current summer and winter occupancy rates to this total indicates that the surplus of rooms is a minimum of 69 in the summer season and a maximum of 144 in the winter season.

Mobile Home and RV Parks and Sites. Two mobile home/RV parks were identified in Kemmerer, providing at least 287 mobile home sites, of which 162 were vacant at the time of the survey. One of these is the Riverside Trailer Park, which could not be contacted, but is reported to have 26 RV sites (Wyoming Travel Commission, 1987). The door-to-door survey in the summer of 1987 identified 403 mobile home sites in Kemmerer (Kemmerer, 1987 Population Survey).

Rentals. The Kemmerer Chamber of Commerce (1987 Community Profile) lists 11 apartment buildings in Kemmerer. In December 1987, a local realtor estimated that the Kemmerer-Diamondville-Frontier area had 45 vacant apartments and 20 houses for rent. Of the rental houses, approximately 70 percent were also for sale (Ravnikar, 1987). These figures appear low, however, since the Kemmerer 1987 Population Survey identified 127 vacant apartments.

Home Sales. In December 1987, 62 houses and 27 mobile homes were for sale in the Kemmerer-Frontier-Diamondville area, according to a local realtor. Average price was approximately \$70,000 (Ravnikar, 1987). These figures, together with rentals, are consistent with the vacancy figures from the Kemmerer 1987 Population Survey, which found 43 vacant trailers and 67 vacant single-family homes in the summer of 1987.

In addition to the remaining lots in the Rolling Hills subdivision, the Lincoln Heights 5th subdivision has at least 35 vacant lots (McGrath, 1987).

2.2.3.2.3 Town of Diamondville. A door-to-door survey in the summer of 1987 identified 142 single-family homes, 23 units in multi-unit structures and 216 mobile homes (C D Consultants, 1987).

Motels and Hotels. Three motels were identified in the Kemmerer 1987 Population Survey. A survey of motels and hotels in Diamondville in December 1987 identified 2 motels, with a total of 74 rooms. One of these motels is closed, but is only five years old and in good condition. Applying the current summer and winter occupancy rates to the 42 rooms of the motel that is still open indicates no surplus of rooms in the summer season and a maximum of 21 in the winter season.

Mobile Home and RV Parks and Sites. One mobile home park was identified in Diamondville. Ten of its 100 mobile home sites were vacant at the time of the survey. The Kemmerer 1987 Population Survey identified a total of 216 mobile homes (including those on dispersed sites), of which 24 structures were vacant; no estimate was available on total vacant sites.

Rentals. The Kemmerer Chamber of Commerce lists one apartment building in Diamondville, and the Kemmerer 1987 Population Survey identified 23 apartment units, of which 8 were vacant.

Home Sales. For area sales information, see the Kemmerer description. The Kemmerer 1987 Population Survey found 14 vacancies among the 142 single-family homes in Diamondville.

2.2.3.2.4 Town of Granger. Monitoring for the Exxon LaBarge Project indicated that in the second quarter of 1986, the Granger housing inventory included 46 single-family homes, 2 multi-family units (i.e., one duplex) and 48 mobile homes (Exxon, 1987).

Motels and Hotels. Granger has no motels or hotels.

Mobile Home and RV Parks and Sites. Mobile home parks and mobile home sites provide a total of 120 mobile home pads, of which 80 were vacant at the time of the survey (Lopez, 1987).

Rentals and Home Sales. According to the town clerk and the mayor, Granger has approximately 42 vacant rental housing units at this time. Of these, approximately 20 are single-family homes for rent or sale and 22 are mobile homes. The town has no apartments (Lopez, 1987; Tyler, 1987).

2.2.3.2.5 Town of Opal. Monitoring for the Exxon LaBarge Project indicated that in the second quarter of 1986, the Opal housing inventory included 33 single-family homes, no multi-family units and 33 mobile homes (Exxon, 1987).

Opal's records indicate that in 1984, 3 units were renter-occupied and 40 were owner-occupied. At that time, population was 190 and average occupancy was 4.02 persons per unit. In 1985, 16 units were renter-occupied and 41 were owner-occupied; population was 215 and average occupancy was 3.77 persons per unit. In that year, the town had 27 mobile homes (Hunt, 1987).

Motels and Hotels. Opal has no motels or hotels.

Mobile Home and RV Parks and Sites. Local estimates indicate that nine mobile homes and six mobile home pads with full hook-ups in place are currently vacant. The town permits RV parking on a specific lot with proof of water and sewer hook-up. An ordinance prohibits RV parking within the town limits without a hook-up (Hunt, 1987).

Rentals. Availability of vacant houses and mobile homes as rentals is not known. In the housing summary, vacancies were counted as potential rentals.

Home Sales. In November 1987, six homes were vacant in Opal (Hunt, 1987).

2.2.3.2.6 Unincorporated Areas.

Frontier. A 1987 door-to-door survey (C D Consultants, 1987) of the 39 housing units in the Frontier area identified 65 residents. This area, which adjoins the City of Kemmerer, has no apartments, mobile homes or motels. The area was developed as housing for P&M Coal, and as current residents leave, the houses are being removed (McGrath, 1987).

Fontenelle. The Fontenelle store has a trailer court with 52 spaces, of which all but 6 were vacant during November 1987.

Farson. The unincorporated community of Farson has one motel with at least ten rooms (Bennett, 1987). The mobile home park in Farson has space for an additional 30 trailers, and is building an RV park (Bennett, 1987). According to the Postmaster, the Farson area has approximately nine apartments and other housing available for rent (Bennett, 1987).

2.2.4 Facilities and Services

2.2.4.1 Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.2.4.1.1 Sweetwater County.

County Government. In addition to 8 elected officials, Sweetwater County general government employs 53 full-time and 3 part-time staff (Bailiff, 1987).

Law Enforcement. The Sweetwater County Sheriff's Office currently has a staff of 28 sworn and 20 nonsworn full-time personnel and 4 part-time nonsworn personnel. The department is currently understaffed in street personnel (Paine, 1987). Service is provided to all of Sweetwater County, including incorporated areas which have their own police departments (Paine, 1987).

Sweetwater County has informal arrangements for mutual aid with Lincoln, Carbon and Uinta counties in Wyoming and Daggett County in Utah. Sweetwater County provides centralized dispatch services for all public emergency services (Paine, 1987).

The Sheriff's Department has stations in Green River and Rock Springs. The Green River office is currently being remodeled to make better use of limited available space. The county is also attempting to update dispatch services. The station in Rock Springs is adequate at the current staffing level and could accommodate two additional personnel. Although the Rock Springs Police Department has holding cells, they are used as little as possible with most prisoners transferred directly to the county jail in Green River (Paine, 1987).

At this time, the Sheriff's Department provides a vehicle for each of the 18 road personnel, 5 sworn administrative officers and 2 vehicles for the jail. Most of these vehicles are in good condition; 6 will need to be traded in next year (Paine, 1987).

The department has no capital improvement plans aside from the remodeling and update of the dispatch system (Paine, 1987).

The Sweetwater County jail has a total of 11 cells, including 5 for women and 1 for juveniles. Capacity is 47 total, including 12 women and 6 juveniles. Occupancy averages 27, of which an average of 2 are women and 4 are juveniles (Paine, 1987).

The Sweetwater County jail currently does not meet national standards and is faced with major work to comply. The jail needs updating; it was built with the courthouse 25 to 30 years ago and its condition is fair. The Sheriff's Department is working through the county commissioners to gain an exercise yard and exercise room for the jail. If the Wyoming Legislature passes pending legislation to require housing of juveniles in a separate facility, the department will need to build a new, physically separate facility (Paine, 1987).

Fire Protection. Sweetwater County as such does not provide fire protection services. The cities of Green River and Rock Springs are providing fire protection beyond their boundaries (Hill, 1987). The Eden-Farson Fire Control District serves the unincorporated communities of Farson, Eden, Fontenelle and the northern area of Sweetwater County west to the Lincoln County line (Hill, 1987). The proposed project site is approximately 38 miles from the fire station in Farson, via WY 28 and WY 372.

Medical Services. Memorial Hospital of Sweetwater County, in Rock Springs, serves an area that includes most of Sweetwater County and portions of Lincoln and Uinta counties. Services include acute care, general, orthopedic and plastic surgery, urology and cardiology. Special facilities include an intensive care unit which includes cardiac care equipment; X-ray, CAT-scan, and mammography facilities; medical laboratory; obstetrics/gynecology areas including two birthing rooms; and a newly remodeled and expanded full surgery area. The hospital provides 24-hour emergency medical services. Patients requiring services not available at Memorial Hospital are generally transferred to Salt Lake City. Memorial Hospital provides both a helipad and ground transportation service. Ambulance service for the Rock Springs area is also available through Vase Ambulance Service (Kassell, 1987).

The hospital was constructed approximately 10 years ago and has 99 beds with an average occupancy of 45 percent. The hospital's total staff of 330 includes 125 nursing personnel and 40 doctors with hospital privileges.

The facilities are currently well-equipped and under utilized (Kassell, 1987). One identified problem is a small shortage of nurses. Long-range future plans include adding a nursing home facility. While it is difficult to estimate, new services and facilities would not be required until the population of the service area increased 25 percent (Kassel, 1987).

Road and Bridge. The Sweetwater County Road and Bridge Department currently has a staff of 29 (Bailiff, 1987). The staff is located in one facility in Green River and two in Rock Springs. The Green River facilities, including a 6,600-square-foot building and a 4.1-acre yard, is not at capacity. The department has a new road and bridge vehicle maintenance facility in Rock Springs, housed in an 11,070-square-foot building with a 5.32-acre yard. The old shop in Rock Springs is an 8,700-square-foot building with a 3.9-acre yard. This facility is now staffed with two mechanics and used for maintenance of the Sheriff's Department vehicles (Nelson, 1987).

Other County Services. Other county services include the county library system, which had a staff of 16 in FY 1985-86 (Exxon 1986, p. 23).

County Finance. The Sweetwater County budget for FY 1987-88 is presented on Table 2-6.

2.2.4.1.2 City of Green River. At present, the City of Green River is trying to maintain existing services while cutting expenses. A hiring freeze requires justification of all staff replacements (Davis, 1987).

City Government. Green River's general government functions include the municipal court, city administration, finance and purchasing. The equivalent of 11.8 full-time positions was included in the FY 1987-88 budget, down from a peak of 14.13 in FY 1986-87 (Green River, 1987). Recent cutbacks have required elimination of three administrative positions: planning officer, assistant city administrator and personnel officer. Planning is now the responsibility of the public works department (Davis, 1987).

General government occupies 21,790 square feet in city hall. The city hall was built in 1982-83 and is in excellent condition. According to the city administrator, growth would need to be substantial before the area devoted to general government would need to be enlarged. At present, 4 offices are vacant (Davis, 1987).

Table 2-6. Sweetwater County, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a,b)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL COUNTY REVENUE (b,c)	22,095,731	20,828,685	-5.7%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	2,782,560	2,183,768	-21.5%
Sales & Use Tax	1,118,317	1,146,113	2.5%
Other	1,664,243	1,037,655	-37.7%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	16,913,953	16,925,282	0.1%
County Property Tax	11,416,912	11,773,617	3.1%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	1,071,279	1,026,329	-4.2%
Optional Capital Facilities Tax	0	0	NA
Auto Fees	301,998	362,425	20.0%
Licenses & Permits	0	0	NA
Miscellaneous Fees	0	0	NA
Refunds & Reimbursements	0	0	NA
Revenue - Other Local Government	0	0	NA
Clerk & Officer Fees	280,745	225,285	-19.8%
Court Fees	26,890	23,376	-13.1%
Trash Collection	0	0	NA
Sales of Property & Other	0	0	NA
Rents & Royalties	0	0	NA
Airport	0	0	NA
Grants & Donations	0	0	NA
Interest	210,223	185,341	-11.8%
Miscellaneous Revenue	3,605,906	3,328,909	-7.7%
WEED & PEST	309,806	233,251	-24.7%
STATE GRANTS	44,970	35,346	-21.4%
FEDERAL FUNDS	2,044,442	1,451,038	-29.0%
Assessed Valuation, 1986: 1,110,718,613			
County Levy, FY 1986-87: 10.600			

Table 2-6. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL COUNTY EXPENDITURES (c):	19,367,673	16,992,336	-12.3%
Commissioners	75,399	76,540	1.5%
Clark	356,965	394,041	10.4%
Treasurer	250,398	265,979	6.2%
Assessor	197,132	250,051	26.8%
Sheriff	1,232,699	1,187,993	-3.6%
Attorney	421,690	382,098	-9.4%
Planner	260,664	250,981	-3.7%
Surveyor/Engineer	196,197	199,473	1.7%
Coroner	44,828	39,643	-11.6%
Agriculture	98,345	107,184	9.0%
Courts	338,016	327,088	-3.2%
Courthouse/Jails	1,412,592	1,197,485	-15.2%
Road & Bridge	2,026,065	1,560,258	-23.0%
Water Commissioner	1,622	7,515	363.3%
Civil Defense	129,098	95,871	-25.7%
Elections	70,196	187,805	167.5%
Public Health & Welfare	1,393,547	1,463,601	5.0%
Weed & Pest	233,683	339,996	45.5%
Library	1,693,369	1,609,284	-5.0%
Fair	1,158,195	911,843	-21.3%
Parks & Recreation	967,348	997,417	3.1%
Airport	0	0	NA
Fire	129,525	42,043	-67.5%
Prot./Insp.	0	0	NA
Misc. Expenditures	6,680,100	5,098,147	-23.7%

a - Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b - Note: All values in dollars except county levy (mills).

c - Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

Law Enforcement. The City of Green River employs 30 full-time and 1 part-time sworn staff, and 2 full-time and 10 part-time nonsworn staff. Area of service is the city limits. Mutual aid agreements are in force with Sweetwater County, the City of Rock Springs and neighboring trona plants. All emergency dispatch services are provided by Sweetwater County.

The police station, which was constructed in the early 1980s, is in excellent condition and adequate in size and facilities. The city uses Sweetwater County jail facilities and does not maintain its own holding cells.

The Green River Police Department does not anticipate any major changes in the future, but is preparing itself for a projected four-year period of declining revenues. The department is currently operating with a bare minimum of personnel, and a large population influx would require more police officers and possibly another car or two (Davis, 1987). In FY 1985/86, the city had 26 patrol and traffic officers but was down to 20 in the FY 1987/88 budget (Green River, 1987, Budget, p. 130).

Fire Protection. The Emergency Management Division of the City of Green River provides fire protection services for the City of Green River and the area from WY 191 west and north to the county line. The proposed plant site is not in the official service area of the Green River Fire Department, but the department would respond as needed to fires in that area. Coverage is determined by which Sheriff's Department dispatch is called and which department is chosen to respond (Hill, 1988). No fire department with official responsibility for that area has been identified. The department serves a population estimated at 20,000. The town of Jamestown contracts with Green River for fire protection services and other areas are billed on a per fire basis. While its first obligation is fire protection to the citizens of Green River, the department also answers alarms at any soda ash plant, the Little America complex, Interstate-80 from milepost 80 to 99, Union Pacific Railroad train wrecks, grass fires along the Green River and at the request of the Wyoming Highway Patrol or the county fire warden. The department does not generally charge for these services unless quantities of materials, such as foam, are consumed (Hill, 1988). A mutual aid agreement is in effect with the South Lincoln County Fire Protection District and the department will respond to any call for mutual aid from any other governmental agency (Hill, 1987). Trona plants in the area cooperate with the City of Green River by providing training, supplies, money for equipment and time off work as needed for firefighting personnel.

The city's current fire insurance rating is 4, which is high on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is the best and 10 is the worst. The department averages 240 to 250 calls per year, of which three or four are major fires.

All emergency dispatch services are handled through the county. The Green River fire department uses a command phone circuit and radio system, with pagers, to contact firefighters.

The city's Emergency Management Director is allocated half-time as fire chief (Hill, 1987). A building custodian is also employed part-time (Green River, 1987, Budget, p. 66). The city allots 44 positions, of which 32 are currently filled, and tries to have about 30 firefighters responding to each call. Firefighters receive basic first aid training and provide back-up services to the EMTs from the Castle Rock Medical Center (Hill, 1987).

The city maintains two fire stations, one on each side of town. The stations are separated by the river and railroad tracks (Hill, 1987). Total size of firefighting facilities is 8,492 square feet (Davis, 1987). Although the main fire station is just over ten years old, soil settlement problems have required the city to consider building a new facility after spending over \$400,000 to correct problems with the current facility. In the future, the city hopes to provide a pumper and minipumper on each side of town and expand the main station to accommodate rescue and aerial equipment (Hill, 1987).

First response resources, in or out of the city, include a 250-gallon-per-minute (GPM) minipumper with a 250-gallon tank, a 1,000 GPM pumper with a 500-gallon tank and a rescue truck. Other first response equipment includes 1,500 GPM Class A pumper with a 1,000-gallon tank, a 55-foot Snorkel with a 1,000 GPM fire pump, a 750 GPM fire pumper with a 500-gallon tank and a 250 GPM minipumper with a 250-gallon tank (Hill, 1987).

The Emergency Management Director does not anticipate any major future problems as long as employers continue to allow personnel time off work for firefighting (Hill, 1987).

Water System. As of November 1987, water supply (including water rights), treatment and distribution for the City of Green River were owned by Pacific Power and Light Company (PP&L). However, the City of Green River and the City of Rock Springs have formed a Joint Powers Board and are purchasing the water system from PP&L. With this purchase, the city should have an adequate water supply for 30 years (Lanke, 1987). The Joint Powers Board will lease the

distribution systems to each city. After the Joint Powers Board takes control of the water system, the City of Green River will purchase water from the Board. Purchase of the system will be financed through a \$11 million grant which the two cities received from the Wyoming Legislature and through \$11-14 million in bonds. A portion of the bond proceeds will establish a \$6 million capital improvements funds. User fees will be allocated to fund depreciation.

Water is obtained from the Green River and treatment occurs at the point of diversion using a conventional alum flocculation process. The existing water treatment plant can treat a maximum of 18.4 million gallons per day (MGD). Average demand for Rock Springs and Green River combined is 8 to 9 MGD, although demand has peaked at 8.1 MGD for Green River alone. The treatment system is in good condition and is easily expandable. There are no plans for expansion at this time (Lenke, 1987).

Treated water is stored in five reservoirs with a combined capacity of 3,500,000 gallons. These reservoirs are used primarily for fire protection. Some isolated areas of the city currently experience inadequate water pressure for firefighting and there are plans to build another reservoir to resolve this problem. Funds for the reservoir would come from the \$6 million capital improvements fund.

The majority of the water distribution system was constructed in the early 1970s. The system is in good condition and is operated without problems. All homes and businesses are hooked into the system. Developers are required to pay for extending the system to new areas (Lenke, 1987).

When the city takes control of the water distribution system, it anticipates hiring three full-time staff for maintenance, one full-time and one part-time meter reader, an account clerk and one supervisor. PP&L currently has one employee in Green River to maintain the distribution system.

Wastewater System. The City of Green River provides sewage collection and treatment services within the city limits. The collection system has four in-line lift stations, but is mostly a gravity system. No inflow or infiltration problems have been identified. The treatment system is an aerated lagoon with sand filtration which discharges into the Green River. Peak hourly wet-weather design capacity is 12 MGD, with average daily capacity of 1.5 MGD. Currently, flow peaks at 1.2 MGD and averages 850,000 gallons per day. The system operates in compliance with environmental regulations.

Staffing, consisting of 50 percent of a supervisor's time (shared with water system) and four technicians, is considered adequate for current operations (Lenke, 1987).

Future plans include repair work in the next one to two years. Sand filters are new but are not functioning entirely as designed. Although the system provides advanced wastewater treatment, there are operational problems. Since the capital improvements fund is not sufficient for these repairs, the city's general fund and treatment plant construction fund accounts will probably be used for the repairs (Lenke, 1987). The wastewater collection and treatment system is operated as an enterprise fund and current user fees cover the operating costs of the system, but not all capital improvements. Developers pay the cost of extending the collection system to new areas.

The public works director estimated that the city would need to gain 3,000 to 4,000 people (for a total population of 16,000 to 17,000) before any real problems would occur in the wastewater system (Lenke, 1987). In that case, the city would either have to expand the wastewater treatment plant or construct a smaller plant somewhere else. The city can readily accommodate growth on the hill, which is where most recent growth has occurred. However, growth occurring west of the downtown area would require construction of another plant (Lenke, 1987).

Solid Waste. The City of Green River provides 4,200 residential accounts (Green River, 1987, Budget, p. 87) with curbside trash pick-up once a week. Disposal is in the city's 33-acre landfill. Solid waste collection currently has a staff of 8 and the landfill a staff of 3 (Thies, 1987).

Streets. The Green River street department has a full-time equivalent of 9.5 employees. Services include street sweeping, repair, painting crosswalks and curbs and snow removal (Green River, 1987 Budget). The city maintains approximately 50 miles of paved streets and 15 miles of unpaved alleys (Thies, 1987).

The city's public works facility was constructed in 1982. It houses the vehicle maintenance division and includes garage and storage space for streets equipment and the solid waste collection trucks (Green River Not Dated, Public Works Facility brochure). The acting public works director (Thies, 1987) estimates that the central facilities occupy approximately 40,000 square feet, with a 3-acre yard. The director considers the existing facilities for street maintenance adequate and has no plans for new equipment or facilities. Since

the city was able to handle a recent population of 16,000 with the existing facilities (the current population is approximately 13,000), the director believes the population would have to increase 50 percent before additional road and bridge facilities would be needed (Thies, 1987).

Parks and Recreation. The City of Green River Parks and Recreation Department operates leisure programs, manages the Expedition Island Pavilion, develops and maintains the city's parks, provides mosquito control, operates the city's cemetery, maintains the public open spaces and rights-of-way, maintains the public buildings and other structures and operates the recreation center.

Employment in the Parks and Recreation Department has increased from a full-time equivalent of 12.99 in FY 1983-84 to 17 in FY 1987-88. Of this increase, 3.45 full-time equivalent positions were for the new recreation center and an additional .05 was for the recreation center nursery (Green River, 1987, Budget).

Recently, the city annexed almost a full section of open space as a donation from FMC Corporation and hopes to eventually develop the area as parkland. Prior to that time, the city had 49 acres of parks (Davis, 1987).

City Finance. A summary of the FY 1987-88 City of Green River budget is presented on Table 2-7.

2.2.4.1.3 Sweetwater County School District No. 2. Sweetwater County School District No. 2 serves the City of Green River, which is in the primary area of site influence.

The district is currently operating eight elementary schools, two middle schools and one secondary school. In October 1987, the district had 2,017 elementary, 826 middle school and 1,025 high school students. Two of the elementary schools have 30 students or less. The Thoman Ranch Elementary School, five miles southeast of Fontenelle Reservoir, had one student in 1986-87, but none in 1987-88, and therefore is not included in the eight elementary schools (Sweetwater County School District No. 2, 1987 Enrollment for 1987-88 School Year). Teacher housing (a mobile home) is provided at Thoman (Zachness, et al., 1987).

Fall (October) enrollment increased steadily from 1972-73 through 1982-83, decreased slightly (3,623) in 1983-84, then rose to a peak in 1984-85 before beginning its current decline to 4,161 in 1985-86, 3,960 in 1986-87, and 3,868 in 1987-88 (Sweetwater County School District No. 2, Enrollment History, not

Table 2-7. City of Green River, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL REVENUE (b)	8,610,771	7,442,292	-13.6%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	4,056,807	2,939,627	-27.5%
Sales & Use Tax	1,835,952	1,703,529	-7.2%
Other	2,220,855	1,236,098	-44.3%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	4,118,172	4,109,570	-0.2%
Municipal Property Tax	238,463	232,944	-2.3%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	1,758,729	1,684,935	-4.2%
Franchise Fees	191,061	172,643	-9.6%
Alcohol Licenses	25,503	24,571	-3.7%
Business Licenses & Permits	18,429	21,522	16.8%
Inspection Fees	26,811	18,784	-29.9%
Other Licenses & Taxes	4,060	2,603	-35.9%
Water Utility	0	0	NA
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Sewerage Utility	636,805	592,068	-7.0%
Trash Collection	299,134	287,451	-3.9%
Auto Fees	87,445	97,357	11.3%
Parks and Recreation Fees	72,259	247,431	242.4%
Airport Fees	0	0	NA
Cemetery Charges	5,930	3,530	-40.5%
Special Assessments	20,449	6,467	-68.4%
Fines & Meter Fees	164,656	142,675	-13.3%
Grants & Donations	0	0	NA
Interest	308,107	258,165	-16.2%
Rents & Royalties	29,162	26,640	-8.6%
Sales of Property & Other	23,425	53,470	128.3%
Revenue, Other Local Governments	0	56,000	NA
Miscellaneous Other Revenue	207,744	180,314	-13.2%
STATE GRANTS	0	0	NA
FEDERAL FUNDS	435,792	393,095	-9.8%
Assessed Valuation, 1986 (a): 25,882,686			
Municipal Mill Levy, FY 1986-87 (a): 9.000			

Table 2-7. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES (b):	8,042,608	8,779,010	9.2%
General Admin. & Public Bldgs.	1,069,590	810,413	-24.2%
Judicial & Legal	170,353	184,888	8.5%
Library	0	0	NA
Cemetery	0	0	NA
Airport	0	0	NA
Public Health & Welfare	0	0	NA
Streets & Roads	1,945,050	2,395,775	23.2%
Police/Corrections	1,676,064	1,704,128	1.7%
Fire Protection	267,970	309,964	15.7%
Protective Inspection	54,638	52,146	-4.6%
Sewers & Sewage Disposal	482,135	719,183	49.2%
Garbage Collection	591,382	632,380	6.9%
Water Utility	341,273	27,580	-91.9%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Parks & Recreation	1,416,940	1,491,804	5.3%
Housing & Community Development	0	0	NA
Other Expenditures	27,213	450,749	1556.4%

a - Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming, 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b - Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

dated). Table 2-8 presents fall (September) enrollment figures as reported to the Wyoming Department of Education for 1980 through 1987. The district's elementary schools generally have adequate capacity and the middle schools have some additional capacity. The high school has exceeded its capacity. The high school enrollment peaked at 1,100 (Zachness, et al., 1987), and was 992 in November 1987. Two bond issues have been defeated, and the district hopes to pass a bond issue to add to the existing high school when the local economy rebounds. Meanwhile, the district would use existing facilities for an increase of 75 to 100 students. If the high school gained more than 100 students, the district would probably place portable classrooms on the school grounds (Zachness, et al., 1987).

In the fall of 1986, the district reported a total of 304 certified and 189 noncertified staff (Wyoming State Department of Education, 1987, Statistical Report Series No. 2), while by the fall of 1987, there were only 285 certified and 185 noncertified staff (Sweetwater County School District No. 2, 1987, staffing data). During the construction of the Exxon LaBarge project, the district hired 25 extra teachers on one-year contracts. The district has reduced staff by 100 over the past four years (including temporaries), mostly through attrition (Zachness, et al., 1987). Table 2-9 compares staffing and enrollment at peak with the 1986-87 and current school year figures.

The district is currently in the state's foundation program, and receives approximately 25 percent of its funding from the state (Zachness, et al., 1987). The district has had a cash carryover and has been deficit spending for the past four years in spite of cost reductions (\$1.3 million for 1987-88). In the last 2 years, nonstaffing expenditures were reduced 25 percent. A group of school district and community members has begun a study of long-range fiscal planning (Zachness, et al., 1987). Table 2-10 presents school district budgets for FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87, as reported to the Wyoming Department of Education.

2.2.4.1.4 Castle Rock Hospital District. The Castle Rock Hospital District, through the Castle Rock Medical Clinic, includes the City of Green River and Sweetwater County west of Green River. However, it actually serves a larger area than the district boundaries. The Castle Rock Hospital District also provides the area's ambulance service.

The Castle Rock Medical Clinic provides ambulatory patient services only. Services include a medical laboratory, radiology department and physical therapy. Other tenants in the medical clinic building include three family practitioners in private practice and the Sweetwater Counseling Service.

Table 2-8. School District Enrollment Trends, Fontenelle CO2 Supply Project Area of Socioeconomic Site Influence. (a)

School Districts	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Sweetwater Co. No. 2 - Green River	3,507	3,588	3,721	3,683	3,780	4,196	4,074	3,889
Sweetwater Co. No. 1 - Rock Springs	5,585	5,719	5,883	5,763	5,702	6,102	6,146	6,026
Lincoln Co. No. 1 - Kemmerer	1,046	1,136	1,137	1,118	1,190	1,331	1,308	1,168

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, Statistical Report Series No. 2, Fall Report of Staff, Teachers/Pupils/Schools, Enrollments, 1980 through 1987.

Table 2-9. Sweetwater County School District No. 2 Staffing and Fall Enrollment.

	School Year 1985-86 (Peak) (a)	School Year 1986-87 (a)	School Year 1987-88 (b,c)
Total Staff	493	493	470
Certificated	302	304	285
Noncertificated	191	189	185
Total Enrollment	4,196	4,074	3,889
Kindergarten	429	349	353
1	428	455	388
2	359	356	358
3	366	318	339
4	319	327	278
5	332	300	311
6	300	314	269
7	299	285	299
8	308	281	265
9	306	279	268
10	299	287	254
11	257	273	260
12	192	250	247
Ungraded	2	0	0
Special	0	0	0
Number of Schools	12	12	12
Elementary	9	9	9
Junior High	2	2	2
Senior High	1	1	1
Special	0	0	0

- a - Source: Wyoming State Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, Statistical Report Series No. 2, Fall Report of Staff, Teachers/Pupils/Schools, Enrollments, 1980 through 1987.
- b - Source: Staffing from interview with Zachness, et al., November 1987; also printed materials provided by district.
- c - Source: Enrollment and number of schools from Wyoming State Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, "Enrollment For 1987-88 (Beginning)," 1988.

Table 2-10. Fontenelle CO2 Supply Project Area School District Finances.

	Lincoln Co. No. 1		Sweetwater Co. No. 2		Sweetwater Co. No. 1	
	FY 1985-86 (a)	FY 1986-87 (b)	FY 1985-86 (a)	FY 1986-87 (b)	FY 1985-86 (a)	FY 1986-87 (b)
Revenues						
Local	4,985,698	4,580,166	11,922,308	10,140,906	17,678,383	16,934,829
County	715,691	578,360	2,837,519	2,805,858	4,690,996	4,237,102
State	725,684	806,080	4,071,389	4,490,918	5,127,713	5,460,839
Federal	0	0	222,500	364,296	525,442	307,208
Total Revenues	6,427,073	5,964,606	19,053,716	17,801,978	28,022,534	26,939,978
Transfers In	0	0	0	169	310,458	377,232
Revenues Plus Transfers In	6,427,073	5,964,606	19,053,716	17,802,147	28,332,992	27,317,210
Expenditures						
Instruction						
Elementary	1,799,094	1,592,485	4,506,809	4,125,111	7,160,779	7,774,135
Junior High/Middle	517,537	486,189	2,028,526	2,087,985	3,392,978	3,652,193
Secondary	1,197,848	1,080,997	3,811,068	3,475,707	3,624,692	3,994,616
Tuition	0	0	58,773	63,735	0	0
Special Instruction	448	1,119	1,078,901	994,206	2,009,222	2,213,851
Continuing Instruction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Instructional Support						
Pupil Services	684,250	763,670	1,220,781	1,215,615	2,028,028	2,261,666
Staff Services	101,018	101,676	519,360	442,044	761,671	803,278
General Support			0	0	0	0
Central Administration	329,528	203,486	404,288	395,438	737,509	777,596
School Administration	395,621	413,909	1,150,271	1,117,966	2,251,110	2,272,453
Business Administration	209,226	194,489	553,286	544,298	323,723	333,065
Personnel Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance/Operation	1,017,891	1,024,110	3,249,145	2,938,489	3,455,898	3,702,692
Transportation	253,709	246,280	824,171	665,121	829,731	851,040
Food Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Support	55,035	47,349	2,745	1,923	140,892	145,586
Operating Costs/Subtotal (c)	6,561,205	6,155,759	19,408,123	18,067,638	26,716,233	28,782,171
Payment to State Foundation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Outlay	112,469	218,626	952	0	295,231	96,948
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	6,673,674	6,374,385	19,409,074	18,067,638	27,011,464	28,879,119
Transfers Out	110,500	89,500	262,500	236,250	823,278	1,201,798
Expenditures Plus Transfers Out	6,784,174	6,463,885	19,671,574	18,303,888	27,834,742	30,080,917

a - Source: Wyoming State Department of Education, Statistical Report Series No. 3, Wyoming Public Schools Fund Accounting and Reporting, 1985-86 (1987).

b - Source: Wyoming State Department of Education, Statistical Report Series No. 3, Wyoming Public Schools Fund Accounting and Reporting, 1986-87 (1988).

c - Operating costs include only 1000, 2000, 3000 and 4000 programs.
Also transfer amounts from 700 Object have been excluded.

identified needs include addition of an ophthalmologist (Storti, 1987). The district administrator estimates that a population increase of 1,500 to 2,000 people might require an additional family practitioner (Storti, 1987).

A nursing home is currently under construction in Green River, with completion scheduled for the Fall of 1988 (Storti, 1987).

Responsibility for ambulance service was transferred from the City of Green River to the Castle Rock Hospital District in 1982. The building is located in the south end of the town (where most of the growth has been occurring) and was expanded in 1983. The district owns three medical emergency vehicles: a 1983 ambulance, a 1978 ambulance and a 1972 ambulance which will be replaced within a year. Except for the vehicle to be replaced, the ambulances are adequate and in excellent condition (Storti, 1987).

Two crews can be mobilized to handle two calls at a time. Staff includes 1 full-time person and 30 volunteers who are paid by the call. All crew members are certified EMTs, and the district provides training. Keeping volunteers is a problem. The district will attempt to deal with this problem by giving preference in hiring staff for the new nursing home to personnel who are EMTs or willing to become EMTs (Storti, 1987).

2.2.4.1.5 Eden-Farson Fire Control District. The Eden-Farson Fire Control District serves a 101,120-acre area of northern Sweetwater County that does not include the proposed Fontenelle plant site, but does include the area where some of the field facilities would be located, from T24N, R111W north to the Sublette County line. The district would respond to building and equipment fires in that area. The district's fire station is located in Farson, approximately 38 miles from the proposed plant site via WY 38 and WY 372, in the NE 1/4 SW 1/4 of Section 27, T25N, R106W. The station is approximately five years old, and provides four large bays, an office, rest room and utility room. One of the bays houses an ambulance and the other three house a seven-year-old, fully-equipped tanker with 300 GPM pumping and 1,100-gallon tank capacity; a 1975 Ford minipumper with a 250 GPM tank capacity; and an Army surplus tank truck. In June 1988, the district will take delivery of a new tanker-pumper with a 750 GPM pumping and 2,000-gallon tank capacity, and the Army surplus tank truck will be moved outside, and either filled with salt solution or kept drained in winter. The ambulance is a three-year-old, fully-equipped mobile emergency room.

Although the district pays a monthly stipend to the Fire Chief/Training Officer, the department is essentially all volunteer, with 13 firefighters and 10 EMTs.

The EMTs are dispatched centrally through the county sheriff's office 911 number, and only two or three are sent on each call. For the firefighters, the district has recently purchased a repeater and pager systems, which will cover northern Sweetwater County through the sheriff's office. A part-time employee provides maintenance and janitorial support.

Water supply is adequate in summer, but not in winter. To solve this problem, the district plans to develop ponds for pumping at two artesian wells which produce water at 55° F. and would not freeze in winter.

The fire insurance rating in Farson is currently 10, the poorest rating possible, and purchase of the new tanker-pumper was prompted partially in an effort to obtain a lower (better) rating and partially in anticipation of the Exxon LaBarge Phase II project. At present, some fire insurance companies will not provide coverage in Farson, in spite of the district's good record in combatting fires. Even if the rating is lowered, however, it would only apply to a five-mile radius from Farson. The district has also considered locating a building with a truck in the Fontenelle area.

The new truck is being purchased through a levy of 3 mills for 2 years (50 percent) and a Wyoming Farm Loan Board grant (50 percent). The fire station and the last truck purchased were paid for in the same way. A vehicle replacement program was recently instituted which calls for replacing the minipumper in 10 years, the 7 year old tanker in 13 years, and the new tanker-pumper in 20 years.

2.2.4.2 Nearby Communities Outside the Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.2.4.2.1 City of Rock Springs. While the City of Rock Springs may receive some project-related population, it has not been included in the primary area of site influence. Since the project workforce would be relatively small compared with the population of Rock Springs (estimated at 22,797 in 1987 by the Sweetwater Planning Department, (Watt, 1988)), those workers who might choose to bypass Green River and drive on to Rock Springs would not be expected to have a measurable impact on the city and has therefore not been inventoried.

2.2.4.2.2 Lincoln County. Lincoln County public services include general government, sheriff's department and county jail, road maintenance, solid waste disposal, parks and recreation and library. Fire protection is the responsibility of the South Lincoln County Fire District, based in Kemmerer. The South Lincoln County Hospital District provides hospital, medical and ambulance services to the Kemmerer area.

County Government. Administrative functions (commissioners, county clerk's office, finance office, assessor's office and planning) have a combined staff of 20 full-time and 2 part-time employees. In addition, the clerk of the district court's office has three full-time and one part-time employees and the Afton branch office has one full-time and one part-time employee. Public buildings are maintained by a staff of two full-time and three part-time employees. Other county services include the county health nurse with two full-time and one part-time; family planning with one full-time and one part-time; and the Community Services Development Block Grant food and welfare program with one full-time employee (Wade, 1987).

General government occupies 24,800 square feet in the main building and 2,400 square feet in the recently renovated old stone jail building, which now houses the county attorney, the planning department, the building maintenance supervisor and storage. The county planner estimates that each office except for planning could accommodate one additional employee (for a total of six employees) before requiring additional office space (Bonzer, 1987).

Law Enforcement. The Lincoln County Sheriff's Office currently has a staff of 16 sworn and 24 nonsworn full-time personnel and 4 part-time nonsworn personnel. Service is provided to all of Lincoln County, including incorporated areas which have their own police departments. Lincoln County provides centralized dispatch services for public emergency services, including local police and fire.

The Sheriff's Department has a main station in Kemmerer, a substation in Afton, an unmanned office in LaBarge and a rented office in Cokeville which is maintained by a deputy who lives in that community. Except for cramped conditions in the Afton substation, all of these locations are adequate and in good condition (Wolfley, 1987). In FY 1985-86, the sheriff's office occupied 30,715 square feet, with an additional 13,900 square feet for the jail (Exxon, 1986). The county operates a total of 17 vehicles, including 4 four-wheel drive vehicles. Replacement is typically every three to four years (Wolfley, 1987).

Currently, the department is not experiencing any special problems. A new dispatch center was established during the past two or three years. The department has no future plans aside from addressing some management issues. The Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners is currently trying to get local mayors to contract with the county for all law enforcement services. The county currently provides these services under contract for the Town of Opal and is negotiating to do the same for the Town of LaBarge.

The sheriff estimates that a major influx of population would be needed before the department would need to add staff or cars (Wolfley, 1987).

The Lincoln County jail, in Kemmerer, has a capacity of 52 prisoners, including 4 women, 4 female juveniles and 4 male juveniles. Average occupancy is 14, with 1 or 2 women and juveniles from time to time. The facilities are considered adequate. The county has 6 holding cells at the Afton substation and can hold prisoners for up to 72 hours. The Afton holding cells are adequate as a temporary facility. The jail at Kemmerer was recently remodeled and is in good condition. With no major problems, the only future plans are to fix roof leaks (Wolfley, 1987).

Fire Protection. Lincoln County does not provide fire protection services, but does have a mutual aid agreement with the county's only fire protection district, the South Lincoln Fire Protection District, which operates out of the Kemmerer Volunteer Fire Department (Gaughan, 1987). Since it is separately funded from either the county or the City of Kemmerer, this district is described as a separate entity.

Road and Bridge. Lincoln County maintains a total of 98.5 miles of paved and 180.3 miles of unpaved roads (Kasehagen, 1987, letter). Road and Bridge shops are located in Afton, Thayne, Diamondville, Cokeville, and LaBarge. Of the county's 18 road and bridge employees, 6 are assigned to the Diamondville shop, 5 to the Afton shop, 5 to the Thayne shop, and one each to the LaBarge and Cokeville shops (Kasehagen, 1988, letter).

Solid Waste. Lincoln County maintains landfill sites at Afton (three employees); Diamondville (three employees) and Cokeville (one employee) (Kasehagen, 1988).

Medical Services. Lincoln County provides county health nurse services with a staff of two full-time and one part-time employees. Other medical services are provided by the South Lincoln County Hospital District, which operates the South Lincoln Medical Center (see Section 2.2.2.8). Lincoln County does not provide emergency medical services.

County Finance. The Lincoln County budget for FY 1987-88 is provided on Table 2-11.

**Table 2-11. Lincoln County, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a,b)**

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL COUNTY REVENUE (c)	11,734,490	7,613,331	-35.1%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	3,060,978	1,073,297	-64.9%
Sales & Use Tax	1,563,106	532,143	-66.0%
Other	1,497,872	541,154	-63.9%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	7,319,618	5,157,800	-29.5%
County Property Tax	3,259,925	3,473,744	6.6%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	1,548,963	526,963	-66.0%
Optional Capital Facilities Tax	0	0	NA
Auto Fees	130,528	170,713	30.8%
Licenses & Permits	0	8,233	NA
Miscellaneous Fees	0	5,065	NA
Refunds & Reimbursements	0	0	NA
Revenue - Other Local Government	139,090	183,676	32.1%
Clerk & Officer Fees	96,299	86,243	-10.4%
Court Fees	23,733	10,898	-54.1%
Trash Collection	19,391	33,285	71.7%
Sales of Property & Other	0	1,712	NA
Rents & Royalties	8,217	25,545	210.9%
Airport	0	0	NA
Grants & Donations	1,610,996	23,620	-98.5%
Interest	439,504	499,167	13.6%
Miscellaneous Revenue	42,972	108,936	153.5%
WEED & PEST	122,399	206,335	68.6%
STATE GRANTS	17,993	420,984	2239.7%
FEDERAL FUNDS	1,213,502	754,915	-37.8%
Assessed Valuation, 1986: 290,204,199			
County Levy, FY 1986-87: 11.970			

Table 2-11. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL COUNTY EXPENDITURES (c):	8,797,226	9,257,172	5.2%
Commissioners	109,312	112,037	2.5%
Clark	147,342	127,416	-13.5%
Treasurer	166,726	149,524	-10.3%
Assessor	142,810	133,635	-6.4%
Sheriff	812,094	1,032,026	27.1%
Attorney	151,451	154,857	2.2%
Planner	140,315	134,494	-4.1%
Surveyor/Engineer	35,377	34,976	-1.1%
Coroner	22,177	29,789	34.3%
Agriculture	54,813	42,300	-22.8%
Courts	187,782	176,978	-5.8%
Courthouse/Jails	2,623,800	1,448,594	-44.8%
Road & Bridge	2,373,051	2,177,695	-8.2%
Water Commissioner	6,548	8,856	35.2%
Civil Defense	39,700	63,874	60.9%
Elections	11,291	35,062	210.5%
Public Health & Welfare	287,693	76,091	-73.6%
Weed & Pest	122,015	206,997	69.6%
Library	469,242	467,909	-0.3%
Fair	145,797	117,179	-19.6%
Parks & Recreation	68,500	100,000	46.0%
Airport	0	0	NA
Fire	1,000	1,025	2.5%
Prot./Insp.	0	0	NA
Misc. Expenditures	678,390	2,425,858	257.6%

a - Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b - Note: All values in dollars except county levy (mills).

c - Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

2.2.4.2.3 City of Kemmerer. The City of Kemmerer has a mayor-council form of government. The council meets bimonthly (Kemmerer Area Chamber of Commerce, Not Dated, Kemmerer Diamondville Development Profile).

City Government. Kemmerer's general government functions occupy 11,000 square feet in a four-year-old municipal building in the Frontier area. Administrative functions (general administration, clerk and finance) occupy five full-time and three part-time positions. Two part-time positions are required for municipal court, two full-time for buildings and one full-time for engineering. The position of city administrator is currently unfilled (Scott, 1987).

Law Enforcement. The Kemmerer Police Department has ten sworn and three nonsworn staff. The department had increased its sworn staff by three during construction of the Exxon LaBarge Project (Kemmerer population 4,583 in 1984) and, after laying off three in November 1987, the department is basically back to previous levels (Kemmerer population 3,016 in 1987). A permanent animal control officer position has been added.

Presently, the department has six patrol cars and one animal control vehicle. One of the patrol cars will be replaced next spring; all other vehicles are in good condition. Vehicles are normally traded at 4 years or 60,000 to 70,000 miles.

The Kemmerer Police Station has been located for more than a year in what was formerly the Kemmerer City Hall. While adequate in size (police offices estimated at a minimum of 2,000 square feet; total building is 7,912 square feet), the building is in need of extensive repair and had been condemned. The Kemmerer Police Department does not maintain any holding cells. The chief considers it unlikely that the city council would want to spend a lot of money on this facility. Aside from the condition of this building the Kemmerer Police Department is not aware of any special problems at this time.

The police chief (Wright, 1987) indicated that the city may need to add one or two staff if there were a major influx (5,000) of energy workers. The chief felt that Exxon's willingness to cooperate with the city minimized potential problems with LaBarge and that, in many ways, the project benefitted the city.

Kemmerer has a mutual aid agreement in force with Diamondville, and is working on establishing a similar agreement with the Lincoln County Sheriff's Department (Wright, 1987).

Fire Protection. The Kemmerer Volunteer Fire Department is not part of Kemmerer city government. Rather, it is the operating entity for the South Lincoln Fire Protection District, a taxing and governing entity which is discussed in this report as a special district (Gaughan, 1987).

Water System. The water department is under the Department of Public Works, which is responsible for water, wastewater, solid waste and streets. A water and wastewater manager and a utilities crew of two serves both the water system and the wastewater system. In addition, the water system has one supervisor, two meter readers and two other employees. While this staffing is adequate, the director of public works would prefer to have three assigned to the underground utilities crew. Current staffing could handle a population of up to 4,000, at which time the additional utilities crew member would be needed. However, the public works director does not view this addition as strictly a function of population (Smith, 1987).

The Ham's Fork River provides Kemmerer's water: 1 MGD in winter and 3.25 MGD in summer. Average demand is 1.75 MGD and peak is 3.7 MGD. Design capacity of the treatment system is 5 MGD. The system supplies water to Kemmerer and the Frontier area and sells water to Diamondville.

The city has 4.9 MGD of water rights. The existing water supply can serve an estimated population of 6,500 to 7,000 (Smith, 1987). No new water sources are planned.

Raw water is stored in the Kemmerer City Reservoir, located upstream and 12 miles north of the city. The open reservoir has a capacity of 1,100 acre feet. In addition, Utah Power and Light has 1,000 acre feet of storage in Naughton Reservoir. The raw water transmission system is in poor condition. As a result, the city has used the river as its transmission system for the last ten years.

Water treatment consists of sand filtration, coagulation, flocculation, chlorine treatment and fluoridation. The system is in good condition. Other than replacement of filter media, no major work is planned for the treatment system. The treatment system is designed to serve a maximum population of approximately 6,500 to 7,000.

Treated water storage capacity is 5.6 million gallons, of which 4.2 million is for the City of Kemmerer and 1.4 million for Diamondville. The city has no

plans to repair, replace or expand treated water storage in the next five or six years, unless a large population influx occurs.

The city is responsible for maintaining water service to the water user's property line. The distribution system has problems with freezing of service lines and the city will be either placing lines deeper or insulating them. Many of the water mains that froze in 1983-85 have been replaced. Iron pipe that is corroding or leaking will require replacement or repair.

Developers usually pay the cost for extending the system to new areas. All homes and businesses in Kemmerer are hooked into the water system and the city tries to prevent new private wells.

Future water system improvement projects will be funded both from the operating budget and the Wyoming Farm Loan Board. Following completion of a water and sewer rate study, the city will attempt to factor the cost of capital improvements into its user fees. At present, capital improvement funds are being set aside from tap fees and excess user fees are set aside for emergencies (Smith, 1987).

Wastewater System. The wastewater department is under the Department of Public Works. A water and wastewater manager and a utilities crew of two serves both the water and wastewater systems. In addition, the wastewater system has one supervisor and two additional employees. This level of staffing is adequate for current system operations. The city has adequately handled a population of 5,500 (Kemmerer and Diamondville) with existing staffing and facilities (Smith, 1987).

The collection system is approximately 92 percent gravity and 8 percent forced mains. The two pump stations were constructed in 1983 and 1986 and are in good condition. A Diamondville forced main dumps into Kemmerer's gravity system.

Although the sewer mains appear to be adequate, the city may need to start evaluating older service lines in the next two or three years. The city has inflow problems through a couple of storm sewers and these will be repaired in summer of 1988.

The wastewater treatment system was designed for an average daily capacity of 1.45 MGD and a peak capacity of 2.77 MGD. Current daily flow averages 0.9 MGD with peak at 1.3 MGD. Treatment processes include bar screen and grit removal, followed by an oxidation ditch and secondary clarifiers. Effluent is also

chlorinated before discharging to Ham's Fork River. All environmental regulations are met. Sludge is thickened, then hauled to the airport and dried.

By the summer of 1988, the city will have improved its sludge removal process and will be using the dried sludge to fertilize the golf course.

The city's wastewater system serves the entire community of Kemmerer with the exceptions of an industrial park and the Rolling Hills subdivision (66 lots, of which only 1 is currently occupied). The Frontier area is not served.

The city's sewer system is operated as an enterprise fund. While user fees cover the costs of operating the system, the construction of a new, unused lift station has strained finances, and it may be necessary to increase fees.

Developers generally pay for extending the sewer system to new areas. Other possibilities may include establishing an improvement district or not providing service at all (Smith, 1987).

Road and Bridge. The Kemmerer street department maintains approximately seven miles of streets, all paved. On the whole, the city's streets are in good condition, although approximately 1-1/2 to 2 miles is in need of overlays and a few blocks may require repaving. The city is not responsible for any bridges (Smith, 1988).

The road department city garage, located on U.S. 30, is a 50-year-old, 5,208-square-foot structure in good condition. An additional bay (400 square feet) would be desirable, but the present situation is still adequate, and land for expansion is limited. The city has no plans for expansion in the near future (Smith, 1988). The public works director estimates that the population of Kemmerer could return to the peak population experienced during the LaBarge project before additional facilities would be needed (Smith, 1988). The shop yard needs fencing and paving. The city has adequate materials storage yard space at its industrial park site (Smith, 1988).

The public works director plans to request a street sweeper in the next fiscal year's budget (Smith, 1988).

Parks and Recreation. The city maintains Archie Neil Park, Triangle Park, the golf course and the Little League and men's softball facilities, which occupy a total of 76 acres. Currently, the Parks and Recreation Department has five

full-time and three part-time employees (Scott, 1987). In addition, the city employs one person full-time at the golf course.

The Kemmerer Recreation Center includes four racquetball courts, an indoor jogging and walking track, multipurpose gymnasium, weight room, aerobic area, tanning booth, co-ed whirlpool, co-ed sauna, co-ed steam room, men's and women's locker rooms and showers, various classes, leagues and special activities and events (Kemmerer Recreation Center, 1987). Financial support for the health and fitness center is provided by a recreation district funded by property taxes on area industries (Kemmerer Area Chamber of Commerce, Not Dated).

Other City Functions. The City of Kemmerer also maintains an airport with one full-time position (Scott, 1987).

City Finance. The City of Kemmerer's FY 1987-88 budget is provided on Table 2-12.

2.2.4.2.4 Town of Diamondville. Diamondville has a mayor-council form of government and holds bimonthly council meetings. Other than elected officials, Diamondville has seven full-time and two part-time employees. The town clerk estimates that the town could grow considerably before it would need to add facilities or equipment (Horsburgh, 1987).

Town Government. A full-time clerk and part-time municipal judge perform the town's general government functions (Horsburgh, 1987). The town hall and office occupy approximately 960 square feet (Exxon, 1986).

Law Enforcement. Diamondville's three sworn police officers provide service seven days a week by working on shifts. The town's police force is supplemented by the Lincoln County Sheriff's office, which also provides dispatch services. The police station occupies 108 square feet in the town hall (Horsburgh, 1987; Exxon, 1986). The department lacks adequate space. The town has no holding cells and all prisoners are transferred to the Lincoln County jail in Kemmerer.

Diamondville currently has a 1984 and a 1985 patrol car. The town plans to keep these until they are not worth repairing. The town has no special law enforcement problems and no major future plans for the department (Horsburgh, 1987).

Fire Protection. The South Lincoln Fire Protection District provides fire protection service to Diamondville. See South Lincoln Fire Protection District, and City of Kemmerer Fire Protection.

Table 2-12. City of Kemmerer, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL REVENUE (b)	5,188,362	3,613,340	-30.4%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	2,329,594	820,031	-64.8%
Sales & Use Tax			NA
Other	2,329,594	820,031	-64.8%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	2,711,057	1,905,284	-29.7%
Municipal Property Tax	46,730	45,461	-2.7%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	970,766	330,258	-66.0%
Franchise Fees	31,104	31,881	2.5%
Alcohol Licenses	13,830	12,423	-10.2%
Business Licenses & Permits	29,784	23,423	-21.4%
Inspection Fees	10,935	13,332	21.9%
Other Licenses & Taxes	11,959	653	-94.5%
Water Utility	515,078	463,992	-9.9%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Sewerage Utility	257,445	268,542	4.3%
Trash Collection	109,281	114,727	5.0%
Auto Fees	23,116	21,280	-7.9%
Parks and Recreation Fees	73,858	71,170	-3.6%
Airport Fees	0	9,602	NA
Cemetery Charges	0	0	NA
Special Assessments	168,992	138,657	-18.0%
Fines & Meter Fees	72,305	42,518	-41.2%
Grants & Donations	0	0	NA
Interest	178,364	150,533	-15.6%
Rents & Royalties	30,657	26,594	-13.3%
Sales of Property & Other	1,400	0	-100.0%
Revenue, Other Local Governments	75,759	44,640	-41.1%
Miscellaneous Other Revenue	89,694	95,598	6.6%
STATE GRANTS	80,000	50,777	-36.5%
FEDERAL FUNDS	67,711	837,248	1136.5%

Assessed Valuation, 1986 (a): 7,517,926
Municipal Mill Levy, FY 1986-87 (a): 6.047

Table 2-12. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES (b):	5,263,881	4,830,723	-8.2%
General Admin. & Public Bldgs.	1,153,765	463,205	-59.9%
Judicial & Legal	99,338	87,857	-11.6%
Library	0	0	NA
Cemetery	0	0	NA
Airport	14,684	1,141,827	7676.0%
Public Health & Welfare	0	0	NA
Streets & Roads	1,576,509	918,011	-41.8%
Police/Corrections	563,760	645,624	14.5%
Fire Protection	0	0	NA
Protective Inspection	112,982	0	-100.0%
Sewers & Sewage Disposal	371,707	454,049	22.2%
Garbage Collection	92,738	78,790	-15.0%
Water Utility	484,906	406,540	-16.2%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Parks & Recreation	432,534	447,832	3.5%
Housing & Community Development	0	4,536	NA
Other Expenditures	360,958	182,452	-49.5%

a - Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming, 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b - Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

Public Works. Equipment includes a grader, backhoe, loader, two dump trucks, two pick-up trucks, a street sweeper and a tank truck. The town has two shop buildings (Horsburgh, 1987) with a total of 6,600 square feet (Exxon, 1986), which is considered sufficient for present equipment. The town has no plans for new equipment or facilities. Three persons are employed full-time in street maintenance. One employee maintains the water system (Horsburgh, 1987).

In the early 1980s, Diamondville completed paving all five miles of the town's streets and added curbs and gutters (Kemmerer Area Chamber of Commerce, 1984).

Water System. Diamondville purchases treated water from Kemmerer. Diamondville has considered building its own treatment plant and has had a plan prepared, but no construction funds are available.

Treated water is stored in a 500,000-gallon tank, which was built three or four years ago and is in good condition. Although water quality suffers in color and taste at times when the river is low, there are no plans to expand, repair or replace this facility. Its capacity was adequate when Diamondville's population reached 1,500 during construction of Exxon's LaBarge Project. The town's population is now under 1,000.

Although of the main distribution lines are in good condition, some of the service lines are inadequate. System leakage is minor and water is sufficient for firefighting. All homes and businesses are connected to the water system and the town pays the cost of extending water service to new areas within the town limits.

Staffing consists of one part-time employee. However, street maintenance personnel can be assigned to the town's water system as necessary. This level of staffing is sufficient for current operations (Horsburgh, 1987).

Wastewater System. A lift station owned by Diamondville transports wastewater from Diamondville to Kemmerer for treatment. The service area is the same as the town. Almost all of Diamondville's residences are now connected to the wastewater system.

The collection system has no infiltration or inflow problems. Sewer system maintenance is provided only as needed by the street maintenance crew. This level of staffing is adequate for current operations.

Wastewater flow from Diamondville is metered by Kemmerer. Diamondville customers are billed on a flat rate and the sewer service is set up as an enterprise fund. User fees cover operating costs. The cost of extending sewer service to property lines in new areas within the town limits is borne by the town, not the developer (Horsburgh, 1987).

Solid Waste. Diamondville does not provide municipal solid waste services. A private garbage contractor is available.

Parks and Recreation. Diamondville maintains a municipal park equipped with a baseball diamond, tennis courts, horseshoe pits and playground equipment (Kemmerer Area Chamber of Commerce, Not Dated). Total parks and recreation acreage is approximately five acres (Exxon, 1986).

Town Finance. Diamondville FY 1987-88 budget is provided on Table 2-13.

2.2.4.2.5 Town of Opal. The town of Opal is located on U.S. 30 approximately 13 miles east of Kemmerer, at the intersection of WY 240. The town is approximately 18 miles from the proposed plant site.

The town was originally incorporated in 1914, but government had been inactive until the town reincorporated in 1982. Opal's population increased from 128 in 1980 (Wyoming Census Retrieval and Information Service, 1981) to an estimated 138 in 1983 (Wyoming DAFC, 1983) and rose to over 200 in 1985 during construction of Exxon's LaBarge Project (Hunt, 1987). The current population is estimated at 150 (Hunt, 1987). The Town of Opal has no store, motel or gas station.

Town Government. The town clerk works three days per week. The town hall is housed in an 840-square-foot, factory-built structure. The town hall is considered adequate (Hunt, 1987). A municipal judge is employed part-time.

Law Enforcement. The Town of Opal contracts with the Lincoln County Sheriff's Department for all law enforcement services.

Fire Protection. The South Lincoln Fire District provides fire protection for the Town of Opal. The level of fire protection is not considered satisfactory, since it takes approximately 30 minutes for the firefighters to assemble in Kemmerer and drive to Opal. Efforts to organize a volunteer fire department in Opal have failed. The recent improvements in the town's water system have provided sufficient pressure for firefighting (Hunt, 1987).

Table 2-13. Town of Diamondville, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL REVENUE (b)	1,420,592	649,775	-54.3%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	683,213	247,111	-63.8%
Sales & Use Tax			NA
Other	683,213	247,111	-63.8%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	603,999	370,446	-38.7%
Municipal Property Tax	12,506	12,300	-1.6%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	296,503	100,871	-66.0%
Franchise Fees	8,050	8,933	11.0%
Alcohol Licenses	4,770	4,780	0.2%
Business Licenses & Permits	9,403	11,803	25.5%
Inspection Fees	4,834	0	-100.0%
Other Licenses & Taxes	305	220	-27.9%
Water Utility	145,660	164,127	12.7%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Sewerage Utility	40,000	4,000	-90.0%
Trash Collection	0	0	NA
Auto Fees	5,622	4,749	-15.5%
Parks and Recreation Fees	0	0	NA
Airport Fees	0	0	NA
Cemetery Charges	0	0	NA
Special Assessments	792	379	-52.1%
Fines & Meter Fees	13,841	5,133	-62.9%
Grants & Donations	18,750	0	-100.0%
Interest	29,933	38,375	28.2%
Rents & Royalties	950	3,116	228.0%
Sales of Property & Other	50	5,000	9900.0%
Revenue, Other Local Governments	0	6,538	NA
Miscellaneous Other Revenue	12,030	122	-99.0%
STATE GRANTS	118,934	0	-100.0%
FEDERAL FUNDS	14,446	32,218	123.0%
Assessed Valuation, 1986 (a): 2,033,984			
Municipal Mill Levy, FY 1986-87 (a): 6.047			

Table 2-13. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES (b):	617,711	940,263	52.2%
General Admin. & Public Bldgs.	202,143	183,343	-9.3%
Judicial & Legal	14,994	13,548	-9.6%
Library	0	0	NA
Cemetery	0	0	NA
Airport	0	0	NA
Public Health & Welfare	1,500	18,813	1154.2%
Streets & Roads	98,411	158,773	61.3%
Police/Corrections	60,288	91,030	51.0%
Fire Protection	0	0	NA
Protective Inspection	0	2,613	NA
Sewers & Sewage Disposal	40,000	40,000	0.0%
Garbage Collection	144	144	0.0%
Water Utility	177,215	349,415	97.2%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Parks & Recreation	7,516	39,697	428.2%
Housing & Community Development	0	25,000	NA
Other Expenditures	15,500	17,887	15.4%

a - Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming, 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b - Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

Public Works. The town's full-time maintenance employee provides all public works services, including management and operation of the water and sewer systems, street maintenance, vehicle maintenance, etc. Specialized tasks are contracted as necessary. High school students are employed in summer. The present level of staffing is considered adequate (Hunt, 1987). The town provides solid waste collection service and contracts for street grading. The town maintains 3.5 miles of streets, none of which are paved. Snow removal service includes streets in the town plus approximately one mile of the highway that passes through the town. Current equipment includes two dump trucks with plows, a back-hoe, a Jeep and a garbage truck (Hunt, 1987).

Water System. Until recently, Opal's water and sewer systems were privately owned. In 1981, the town was sold to Opal, Ltd., a consortium of investors. The water system was in poor condition, but because it was privately owned, was not eligible for state grants. After reincorporation, the town purchased the water system from Opal, Ltd. for \$125,000 through a loan received from the Farm Loan Board in August 1984. The town received grants to install a new water system, costing \$1.4 million. This project included three new wells, a new distribution system and a holding tank with a 250,000-gallon capacity. A town ordinance prevents drilling of new private wells, but two existing wells are still in use. All other residents and businesses are connected to the system.

The current system has 3 wells, which are expected to provide adequate water for population of up to 500. The town does not have plans for developing any additional water sources.

Water is not treated and quality is poor. System improvements, while assuring a continuous and adequate supply of water for firefighting and other purposes, have not solved the water quality problem. The town has considered applying for a grant to install a reverse osmosis system to remove salt, but has no immediate plans for additional work on the system.

Funds from water usage fees are used to repay the loan used to purchase the water system and to pay for maintenance and operation of the system. At this time, the system is not paying for itself. For the last two years, general government funds have helped to meet the loan payments and expenses for the system. This situation has made it impossible to fund depreciation for capital improvements (Hunt, 1987).

Town Finance. Opal's 1987-88 budget is presented on Table 2-14.

Table 2-14. Town of Opal, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL REVENUE (b)	239,196	145,783	-39.1%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	142,711	44,772	-68.6%
Sales & Use Tax			NA
Other	142,711	44,772	-68.6%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	94,669	61,200	-35.4%
Municipal Property Tax	2,000	1,472	-26.4%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	37,921	12,901	-66.0%
Franchise Fees	931	975	4.7%
Alcohol Licenses	0	1,510	NA
Business Licenses & Permits	1,326	735	-44.6%
Inspection Fees	0	0	NA
Other Licenses & Taxes	896	431	-51.9%
Water Utility	14,081	12,304	-12.6%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Sewerage Utility	12,489	11,412	-8.6%
Trash Collection	1,949	4,454	128.5%
Auto Fees	844	778	-7.8%
Parks and Recreation Fees	0	3,383	NA
Airport Fees	0	0	NA
Cemetery Charges	0	0	NA
Special Assessments	0	0	NA
Fines & Meter Fees	2,235	810	-63.8%
Grants & Donations	0	0	NA
Interest	4,078	8,005	96.3%
Rents & Royalties	0	0	NA
Sales of Property & Other	0	0	NA
Revenue, Other Local Governments	0	0	NA
Miscellaneous Other Revenue	15,919	2,030	-87.2%
STATE GRANTS	0	39,811	NA
FEDERAL FUNDS	1,816	0	-100.0%

Assessed Valuation, 1986 (a): 243,503
Municipal Mill Levy, FY 1986-87 (a): 6.047

Table 2-14. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES (b):	612,981	301,849	-50.8%
General Admin. & Public Bldgs.	93,305	52,433	-43.8%
Judicial & Legal	7,932	13,503	70.2%
Library	0	0	NA
Cemetery	0	0	NA
Airport	0	0	NA
Public Health & Welfare	0	0	NA
Streets & Roads	9,000	0	-100.0%
Police/Corrections	5,287	5,280	-0.1%
Fire Protection	0	0	NA
Protective Inspection	0	0	NA
Sewers & Sewage Disposal	145,557	58,064	-60.1%
Garbage Collection	400	1,200	200.0%
Water Utility	309,132	150,664	-51.3%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Parks & Recreation	42,368	20,705	-51.1%
Housing & Community Development	0	0	NA
Other Expenditures	0	0	NA

a - Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming, 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b - Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

2.2.4.2.6 Town of Granger. The Town of Granger is located on the western border of Sweetwater County, approximately 27 miles west of Green River where U.S. 30 joins Interstate-80.

In 1983, the Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control (DAFC) estimated the population of Granger at 182, an increase of 5 from the 1980 census. The mayor estimates the current population at 180 (Tyler, 1987). The town has ample room for expansion (Tyler, 1987).

Granger provides general government, police, fire, sewage collection and treatment, water treatment and distribution and park services.

General Government. Granger currently employs a full-time Clerk/ Treasurer who provides all administrative functions for the town. Budget constraints may require the town to return to part-time staffing for the Clerk/Treasurer position (Lopez, 1987), as it had in 1984. At that time, the town also employed a part-time zoning officer/building inspector (Exxon, 1985).

Town hall is a 980-square-foot modular building containing the Clerk/ Treasurer's office, a small amount of storage, an office for the town judge and a combination town councilroom/courtroom. The Clerk/ Treasurer, in 1984, considered this facility inadequate for current needs, and believed that substantial growth would generate a need for additional office and storage space, as well as additional office equipment and updated administrative procedures (Exxon, 1985). In December 1987, the Union Pacific Railroad gave the town a double-wide mobile home for a new town hall. The town clerk indicates that the new facility should be ready in a few months and that it should be able to accommodate town growth to three times the present size, or a population of approximately 500. The town is using the old fire station for storage (Lopez, 1987).

Law Enforcement. In 1984, the town had one full-time police officer and a part-time police chief which was adequate at that time. The chief indicated that he would like to hire an additional officer if substantial growth were to occur (Exxon, 1985). Since that time, budget constraints have required eliminating all police officers and the department has been unstaffed since August 1986. The current budget provides for a part-time police officer, but the town has been unable to find anyone who would accept the position on a part-time basis. If the town were to receive an influx of population, it would need some police protection and would try to fill a full-time position (Lopez, 1987).

The County Sheriff's Department provides the town's only law enforcement and handles dispatch. One Sweetwater County Sheriff's deputy resides in Granger (Lopez, 1987). The town's one patrol car is a 1980 model donated to the town by the Sweetwater County Sheriff's Department. This vehicle is in good condition and the town hopes to keep it for at least eight years.

Fire Protection. Granger has a volunteer fire department with a chief and approximately 12 volunteers. Optimal staffing would be 16. None of the firefighters are EMTs (Hargrove, 1987).

Although the department provides services primarily to the town of Granger, it has responded to calls in the surrounding unincorporated area. Dispatch is handled through the county sheriff's department centralized dispatch (Lopez, 1987).

When last rated, the fire insurance rating was a 10, which is the poorest possible rating. The town intends to have the rating updated (Hargrove, 1987).

The town owns four fire trucks: 1984 diesel GMC 1,000 GPM pumper with a 1,000-gallon tank; a 1958 Ford with a 250 GPM pumping capacity and 500-gallon tank; a 1956 Dodge with a 250 GPM pumping capacity and 500-gallon tank; and a 1971 International pick-up truck with a 100 GPM pumping capacity and a 200-gallon tank. The GMC was purchased new and is in good condition. The Ford and the Dodge are kept in running condition and work well most of the time, but are used as little as possible. The Dodge is slow and suitable for use in town only. The 1971 International pick-up truck is not in good condition. The department regularly inspects and maintains the equipment on the trucks and the equipment is in good condition (Hargrove, 1987).

The fire station is a new building and is in good condition. The station can only adequately house two of the department's four vehicles. Consequently, one truck is stored in the school bus barn and the tank on the pick-up truck must be drained in cold weather to prevent freezing when it is parked outside. In the future, the town would like to expand the fire station and update the truck fleet.

Public Works. The Town of Granger maintains 2.25 miles of streets. All streets within the town limits are paved. The county road and bridge department provides snow removal within the town limits (Lopez, 1987).

The bridge across the Black Fork River was rebuilt in 1985 and is in good condition. This project was funded by Sweetwater County and a Farm Loan Board grant (Exxon, 1985).

Developers are now required to install streets and curbs and gutters in any new subdivision. Streets inside the mobile home subdivision in the southern portion of town were built to inadequate standards and have deteriorated, but this problem will be corrected using the contractor's performance bond (Exxon, 1985).

For all maintenance, the town has an all-purpose Dodge truck. The maintenance employee uses the fire station as a shop when maintenance on the truck is required (Lopez, 1987).

Water System. Granger's water system provides sufficient water pressure for firefighting. The town does not have water quality problems (Lopez, 1987).

All homes and businesses are currently hooked into the water system, with the exception of the Union Pacific Railroad which receives its water from Little America. Developers pay the cost of extending the system to new areas (Lopez, 1987). The existing water system is adequate for a population of 600 (Tyler, 1987).

The current level of staffing for water service is not adequate. The maintenance staff is overworked, with one full-time maintenance and a part-time relief worker providing the maintenance for the town's public works. If the town's population were to double, the town would want to have two full-time maintenance people. However, due to budget constraints, maintenance staffing may be further reduced to one part-time maintenance person (Lopez, 1987).

Wastewater System. Granger's sewer system serves the town limits only. Sewer service operates as an enterprise fund. Current user fees do not cover the operating costs of the system, however, especially when emergency repairs are needed. Developers pay for extending the collection system to new areas (Lopez, 1987). The existing sewer system is adequate for a population of 600 (Tyler, 1987).

Solid Waste. The town of Granger provides neither solid waste pick-up nor landfill disposal service as of February, 1988. The town has been trying to obtain weekly trash pick-up service, and expects that by April, 1988, Trashmaster of Evanston will pick up solid waste and haul it to the Carter Landfill, in Uinta County (Lopez, 1988).

Medical. The town has no local medical services (Lopez, 1987). Medical services are available in Green River and Kemmerer. Ambulance service is available through the Castle Rock District Ambulance Service (Tyler, 1987).

Town Finance. Granger's FY 1987-88 budget is provided on Table 2-15.

2.2.4.2.7 Unincorporated Sweetwater County. Farson and Eden. Located at the intersection of WY 28 and U.S. 191, the unincorporated town of Farson provides services to travelers, with two service stations, two restaurants, a bar, a store and a small motel. A new RV park is under construction. The town has a community hall. Efforts to incorporate have been unsuccessful.

Available rental housing in Farson includes single-family homes, apartments (9 units) and a mobile home court with room for 30 additional trailers.

The unincorporated town of Eden is located approximately five miles south of Farson on U.S. 191. Eden has a service station, bar and store.

The population of the Farson-Eden area was estimated at 343 in 1986 (Sweetwater County Planning Department, 1987). Enrollment at the Farson-Eden High School (Sweetwater County School District No. 1) has more than doubled since 1972 (Bennett, 1987). Fall 1986-87 school enrollments were 98 in the Farson-Eden Elementary (K-6) and 87 at Farson-Eden High (7-12), or a total of 185 (Wyoming State Department of Education, Statistical Report Services No. 2, 1987).

The area is served by the North Sweetwater County Fire District which is based in Farson (Bennett, 1987).

2.2.4.2.8 South Lincoln County Hospital District. The South Lincoln County Hospital District is a taxing entity which operates the South Lincoln Medical Center, providing hospital, medical, and emergency medical services to the Kemmerer, Diamondville, LaBarge, Opal and Frontier area.

The medical center has a nursing staff of seven full-time registered nurses (including the director of nursing), two licensed practical nurses and six aides. Three doctors use the hospital. Total employment is 47 full-time and 25 part-time, plus a back-up employee on call as needed for switchboard. One temporary contract nurse will be added in January 1988.

Table 2-15. Town of Granger, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL REVENUE (b)	410,195	152,322	-62.9%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	68,730	50,737	-26.2%
Sales & Use Tax			NA
Other	68,730	50,737	-26.2%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	272,536	98,388	-63.9%
Municipal Property Tax	9,835	10,976	11.6%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	24,061	23,051	-4.2%
Franchise Fees	207	163	-21.3%
Alcohol Licenses	1,000	1,000	0.0%
Business Licenses & Permits	340	0	-100.0%
Inspection Fees	0	300	NA
Other Licenses & Taxes	330	62	-81.2%
Water Utility	12,331	11,908	-3.4%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Sewerage Utility	0	11,690	NA
Trash Collection	0	0	NA
Auto Fees	3,539	3,322	-6.1%
Parks and Recreation Fees	13,744	0	-100.0%
Airport Fees	0	0	NA
Cemetery Charges	0	0	NA
Special Assessments	0	4,354	NA
Fines & Meter Fees	529	0	-100.0%
Grants & Donations	95,286	0	-100.0%
Interest	2,487	0	-100.0%
Rents & Royalties	0	0	NA
Sales of Property & Other	13,611	0	-100.0%
Revenue, Other Local Governments	88,169	0	-100.0%
Miscellaneous Other Revenue	7,067	31,562	346.6%
STATE GRANTS	60,955	0	-100.0%
FEDERAL FUNDS	7,974	3,197	-59.9%
Assessed Valuation, 1986 (a): 414,197			
Municipal Mill Levy, FY 1986-87 (a): 26.500			

Table 2-15. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES (b):	561,609	132,186	-76.5%
General Admin. & Public Bldgs.	26,879	37,570	39.8%
Judicial & Legal	8,481	2,556	-69.9%
Library	786	0	-100.0%
Cemetery	0	0	NA
Airport	0	0	NA
Public Health & Welfare	0	0	NA
Streets & Roads	330,476	5,000	-98.5%
Police/Corrections	20,886	12,475	-40.3%
Fire Protection	49,618	6,909	-86.1%
Protective Inspection	0	0	NA
Sewers & Sewage Disposal	21,709	25,308	16.6%
Garbage Collection	0	0	NA
Water Utility	70,405	28,283	-59.8%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Parks & Recreation	0	9,236	NA
Housing & Community Development	0	0	NA
Other Expenditures	32,369	4,849	-85.0%

a - Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming, 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b - Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

04/21/88

The South Lincoln Medical Center, located in Kemmerer, was opened in August 1987. The center includes a 16-bed hospital, with average occupancy ranging from 2 to 9. Specialized services and facilities include physical therapy, respiratory therapy, an audiology room, two intensive care units (including one cardiac care unit), an emergency room, a trauma room, obstetrical (birthing) rooms, a surgery unit and laboratory and X-ray facilities. Cases requiring other specialties are transferred to Salt Lake City.

The assistant administrator (Greenfield, 1987) considers current facilities and equipment excellent and doubts that the district would have to expand even if the current population doubled (Greenfield, 1987). The district has no major future plans. The older part of the hospital is being renovated for nurses' housing, EMT ambulances, dietary services and purchasing. The only major equipment purchase currently planned is a computer, which will be obtained through a low interest lease-purchase agreement arranged through a Wyoming Joint Powers District Agency low-interest loan.

The district provides the area's medical emergency services. Equipment includes two fully-equipped ambulances stationed in Kemmerer and LaBarge. Back-up emergency medical service is provided by Exxon and Chevron. Current equipment and facilities are adequate. The volunteer crew consists of 26 EMTs, supplemented by medical center employees if necessary.

The emergency room provides excellent facilities and staff and can accommodate four or five doctors at one time and nursing staff. A helipad is located just off the emergency room.

2.2.4.2.9 Lincoln County School District No. 1. Lincoln County School District No. 1 serves the southern half of Lincoln County. While the district does not serve the Bureau of Reclamation complex at Fontenelle Reservoir, it does serve the unincorporated town of Fontenelle. Currently, the two families at Fontenelle must provide their own transportation to Kemmerer schools, but if one more family were to move in, the district would be required to provide transportation, according to district policy.

Staff and enrollment have declined over the last two years and are now back to 1984-85 levels. Enrollment peaked in 1986 reaching more than 1,300 students, with a May 1986 enrollment of 1,290. Enrollment has since returned to a fall 1987 figure of 1,153 (see Tables 2-8 and 2-16). Total staff has declined from

Table 2-16. Lincoln County School District No. 1 Staffing and Fall Enrollment.

	School Year 1985-86 (Peak) (a)	School Year 1986-87 (a)	School Year 1987-88 (b,c)
Total Staff	188	192	152
Certificated	102	98	85
Noncertificated	86	94	67
Total Enrollment	1,331	1,308	1,168
Kindergarten	152	122	102
1	156	144	107
2	111	126	104
3	109	107	106
4	119	100	91
5	102	118	89
6	116	93	105
7	107	112	90
8	78	102	92
9	90	86	90
10	64	86	70
11	64	54	73
12	63	54	49
Ungraded	0	4	0
Special	0	0	0
Number of Schools	5	5	4
Elementary	3	3	3
Junior High	1	1	0
Senior High	1	1	1
Special	0	0	0

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Education, Division of Administrative Report Series No. 2, 1986 and 1987 Fall Report of Staff, Teachers/Pupils/Schools, Enrollments, 1987 and 1988.

b - Source: Staffing from Shirley Winter, Wyoming Department of Education telephone conversation with Planning Information Corporation, 22 February.

c - Source: Enrollment and number of schools from Wyoming State Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, "Enrollment for 1987-88 (Beginning)," 1988.

167 in October 1986 to 152 in October 1987. Currently, there are 79 certified staff plus 6 administrators.

The district's schools are all in Kemmerer. Kindergarten and first grade in one elementary school building, second and third in another, and fourth through sixth grade in still another building. Junior and senior high (grades 7 through 12) are in another facility nearby. Students are bused as necessary to this central location.

At this time, there are three to five empty classrooms in each elementary school. All classrooms are utilized in the junior-senior high school, but more students could be placed in each class. The table that follows lists fall 1987 enrollments, number of classrooms, and maximum capacity for each school in the district.

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Number Classrooms</u>	<u>Maximum Capacity</u>
Elementary	K-1	210	13	325
Kemmerer Elementary	2-3	210	17	425
Canyon Elementary	4-6	285	17	425
Junior-Senior High	7-12	448	35	700

Optimum capacity is estimated at 10 to 15 percent less than the maximum. Also, small groups such as special education and remedial classes require a classroom of their own, even though the number of students involved is small (Mowry, 1987).

At some point, the district will be required to build a new junior or senior high school. This need is a function of time and growth, although district enrollment is now in decline. There are graduating classes of 50, junior high classes of 70 to 80 and elementary classes of 100. The district is capable of handling substantial growth (Mowry, 1987).

This year, the district is in the state's recapture program (contributes funds), while last year it was in the foundation program (receives funds). An increase in enrollment would put the district into the foundation again. Assessed valuation increased \$12 million this year, but has generally stabilized. Drops in oil and gas prices and a cut-back in the demand for coal have been off-set by the Exxon LaBarge Project (Mowry, 1987).

2.2.4.2.10 South Lincoln Fire Protection District. The Kemmerer Volunteer Fire Department/South Lincoln Fire Protection District serves a 23-square-mile

area with a population of 5,500 to 6,000. District boundaries are similar to those of the Lincoln County School District No. 1, but include the Utah Power and Light Power Station. Service extends to the county line on the south and east. Communities served include Kemmerer, Diamondville, Opal and Sage. The department has mutual aid agreements with the City of Green River, the Bear River Fire Protection District, Lincoln County, Sublette County, the Town of LaBarge and Uinta County. Water pressure is sufficient for firefighting (Smith, 1987).

The department operates on a volunteer basis with three elected board members providing administrative oversight. Currently, there are 24 volunteer firefighters and three vacancies. While firefighters are not reimbursed for their services, the district does provide disability insurance and participates in the volunteer firemen's pension plan.

Dispatch is handled through the Lincoln County Sheriff's Department emergency dispatch service. Current fire insurance rating is 6.

The Kemmerer Volunteer Fire Department operates from a five-year-old station which is in excellent condition and adequate to meet the department's current needs. The department has seven vehicles, all in good mechanical condition. These include a 1979 Suburban command vehicle; a 1969 Ford, American LaFrance 1,000 GPM pumper with a 500-gallon tank; a 1983 750 GPM pumper with a 750-gallon tank; a 1980 GMC 500 GPM pumper with a 500-gallon tank; a 1986 Emergency One tanker-pumper with a 1,500 GPM pumping capacity and a 2,500-gallon tank; a 1958 Ford brush truck 750 GPM pumper with a 750-gallon tank; and an early 1950s military surplus REO 6-by-6 brush truck 750 GPM pumper with a 1,300-gallon tank. The department has no plans to replace any of these vehicles in the near future.

The department's future plans include acquisition of an emergency specialty truck which would carry extrication equipment, emergency lighting, breathing apparatus and personnel. The department provides all auto rescue and extrication services in the area. Also, the department is acquiring more hazardous material responsibilities from Lincoln County emergency management, mostly in relation to truck and rail transportation. In addition, the department provides services to two coal mines, a coke plant, Exxon's Shute Creek Plant, two sulphur loading facilities, a Northwest Pipeline compressor station and a gasoline plant.

The department averages 70 to 80 calls per year. The fire chief estimates that the department could handle 150 to 165 calls per year without increasing staff

or equipment (Gaughan, 1987). When Kemmerer's population peaked at 6,000 during the Exxon LaBarge project construction (compared to an estimated current population of 4,000), the department had more calls, especially accident calls for assisting emergency medical service. The department was able to provide an adequate level of service during the recent peak population with one less piece of equipment (Gaughan, 1987).

2.3 ELK BASIN CO₂ PROJECT

Introduction

The Elk Basin Plant would be constructed in Park County adjacent to the existing Elk Basin Plant. Wellfield-related construction activities would be constructed in Park County, Wyoming, and Carbon County, Montana (see Figure 2-2). Amoco would bus plant and wellfield construction workers to the construction sites from Powell, where most immigrant workers are expected to reside.

The primary area of socioeconomic site influence for the Elk Basin CO₂ Project includes Park County, Park County School District No. 1 and the City of Powell. Other communities and jurisdictions in the general project area but outside the primary area of site influence include Big Horn County, Town of Frannie, Town of Deaver and Big Horn County School District No. 1.

This section describes current socioeconomic conditions within the Elk Basin CO₂ Project area and provides projections of those conditions through Fiscal Year 1992-93 as they would likely exist without development of the project.

2.3.1 Current Economy and Recent Trends

Park County. Park County is located in the northwest corner of Wyoming. With an area of 2,262 square miles, Park County is the fifth largest county in the state. Land ownership is 73.9 percent federal, 1.8 percent state and 24.3 percent private (Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Wyoming Data Handbook, 1985). Cody is the county seat and largest city with 6,790 residents in 1980. Powell had 5,310 residents in 1980. Other incorporated places include Meeteetse, with 512 in 1980 and part of the Town of Frannie, which had a total population of 138 in 1980 (Wyoming DAFC, Wyoming Data Handbook, 1985).

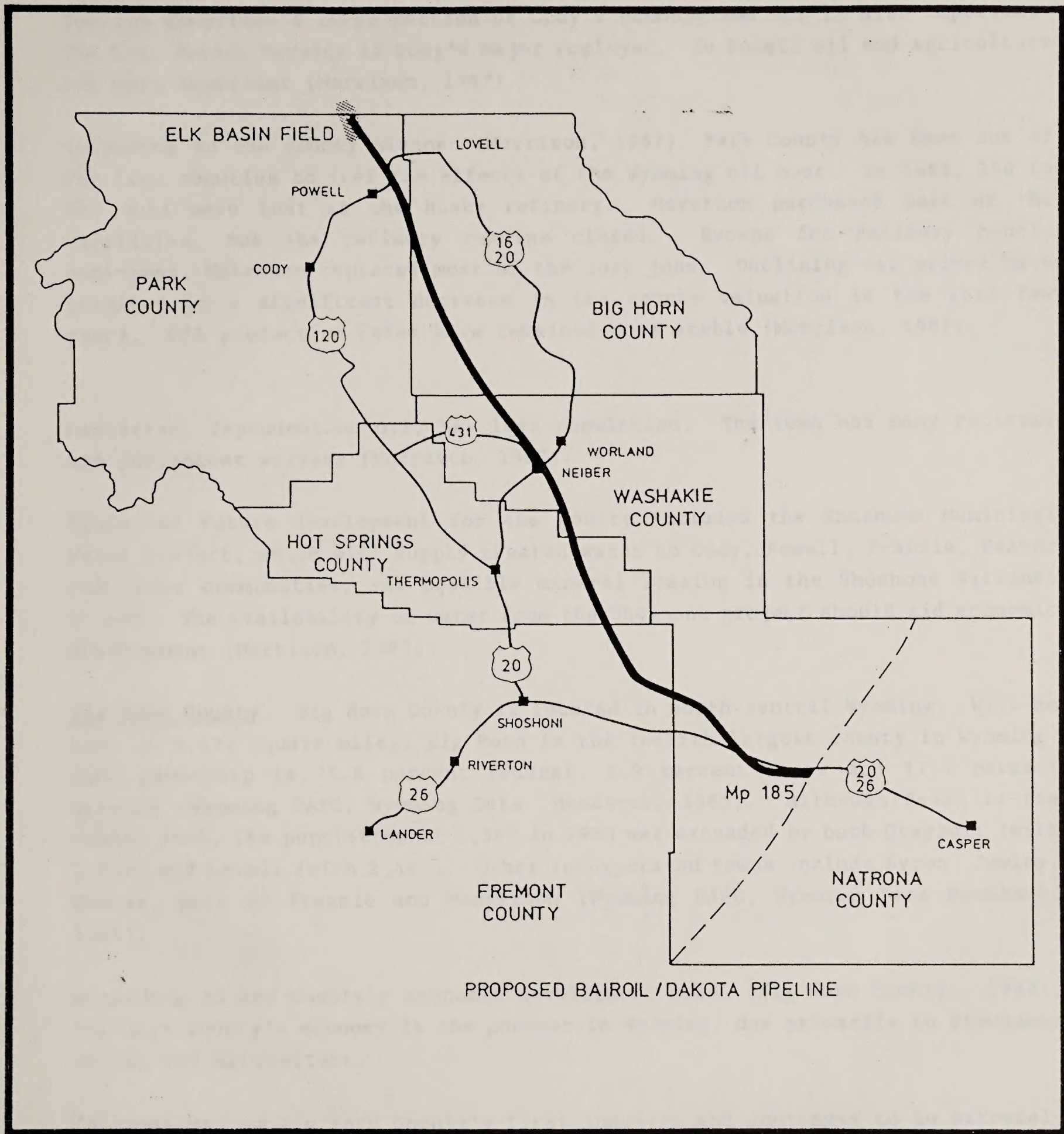


Figure 2-2. Proposed Elk Basin Project.

Tourism, oil and agriculture are major components of the county's economy. Tourism comprises a large portion of Cody's economy and oil is also important. The U.S. Forest Service is Cody's major employer. In Powell oil and agriculture are more important (Morrison, 1987).

According to the county planner (Morrison, 1987), Park County has been one of the last counties to feel the effects of the Wyoming oil bust. In 1981, 150 to 200 jobs were lost at the Husky refinery. Marathon purchased most of the facilities, but the refinery remains closed. Except for refinery hourly employees, Marathon replaced most of the lost jobs. Declining oil prices have resulted in a significant decrease in the county valuation in the last few years. Oil production rates have remained more stable (Morrison, 1987).

Meeteetse, dependent on oil, has lost population. The town has many retirees and government workers (Morrison, 1987).

Projected future development for the county includes the Shoshone Municipal Water Project, which will supply treated water to Cody, Powell, Frannie, Deaver and other communities, and possible mineral leasing in the Shoshone National Forest. The availability of water from the Shoshone project should aid economic development (Morrison, 1987).

Big Horn County. Big Horn County is located in north-central Wyoming. With an area of 3,177 square miles, Big Horn is the twelfth largest county in Wyoming. Land ownership is 75.6 percent federal, 6.9 percent state and 17.5 percent private (Wyoming DAFC, Wyoming Data Handbook, 1985). Although Basin is the county seat, its population of 1,349 in 1980 was exceeded by both Greybull (with 2,277) and Lovell (with 2,447). Other incorporated towns include Byron, Cowley, Deaver, part of Frannie and Manderson (Wyoming DAFC, Wyoming Data Handbook, 1985).

According to the county's economic development plan (Big Horn County, 1987), Big Horn County's economy is the poorest in Wyoming, due primarily to slowdowns in oil and agriculture.

Agriculture was Big Horn County's first industry and continues to be extremely important to the county's economy. While cattle and sheep production have dropped in the past five year, there were still 50,000 cattle and 69,000 sheep in the county in 1984. Principal crops include barley, sugar beets, hay, oats, wheat, corn and dry beans. Agriculture has experienced hard times in Big Horn

County in the past few years, as prices for farm products have not kept pace with farm expenses.

Mineral production (oil, gas and mining) is also important to the county economy, and the county has been hurt both directly and indirectly from the recent decline in oil and gas prices. In past years, mineral production has accounted for nearly 70 percent of the county tax base. Oil and gas accounted for 64 percent of mineral production. Between 1982 and 1986, the valuation of the county's oil production dropped from approximately \$159 million to about \$109 million. At the same time, declining oil production resulted in declining demand for bentonite, a clay used in oil drilling and steel production. In 1986, bentonite was second only to oil in the contribution of minerals to the county's economy. Declines in bentonite production have been a major factor in the area's increased unemployment (Big Horn County, 1987). Gypsum mining is the county's fourth most important mineral industry, with Big Horn and Park counties combined producing 97 percent of the state's gypsum.

Declines in agriculture have been followed by declines in retail and farm service and sales industries. Declines in oil and mineral resources have been followed by declines in trucking, rail transportation and finance. Services and retail trade account for 1,389 of the county's 2,811 jobs (Big Horn County, 1987).

Areas that the county has identified for potential economic development include agriculture, energy production, industry, tourism and services (Big Horn County, 1987).

2.3.2 Population and Employment

Table 2-17 presents estimates and projections for Park County population prepared by DAFC. Table 2-18 presents estimates and projections for Park County cities and towns in the area of socioeconomic site influence.

2.3.2.1 Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.3.2.1.1 City of Powell. The population of Powell has increased from 5,310 in the 1980 census to an estimated 5,667 in 1983 (DAFC, 1983), and according to the city engineer, has subsequently increased to approximately 6,000 in 1987 (Myrick, 1987). The Bureau of the Census estimate for 1986 was 6,340 (Bureau of the Census, Local Population Estimates, Machine Readable Data File, 1986).

Table 2-17. Baseline Population, Employment and Income Estimates and Projections, Park County, Wyoming. (a, b)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Population													
0-5	2,112	2,198	2,325	2,413	2,500	2,488	2,379	2,332	2,334	2,328	2,322	2,311	2,297
6-13	2,669	2,836	2,933	2,934	2,955	2,897	2,753	2,718	2,781	2,869	2,908	2,974	3,022
14-18	2,171	1,849	1,824	1,800	1,814	1,829	1,858	1,831	1,784	1,707	1,669	1,628	1,624
19-22	1,603	1,726	1,825	1,789	1,701	1,568	1,402	1,348	1,345	1,371	1,466	1,476	1,458
23-64	10,837	11,239	11,752	12,060	12,478	12,590	12,291	12,199	12,344	12,463	12,513	12,617	12,736
65+	2,247	2,317	2,370	2,430	2,487	2,518	2,547	2,622	2,639	2,663	2,693	2,728	2,755
TOTAL (c)	21,639	22,169	23,035	23,431	23,940	23,894	23,237	23,055	23,232	23,407	23,575	23,740	23,897
Employment													
Agriculture	1,257	1,212	1,252	1,239	1,219	1,202	1,188	1,186	1,200	1,200	1,209	1,216	1,219
Mining	1,185	1,426	1,257	1,127	1,154	1,060	969	919	969	999	1,006	1,012	1,015
Construction	995	1,043	1,100	1,174	1,269	1,161	1,055	1,030	1,050	1,070	1,078	1,084	1,087
Manufacturing	875	883	865	723	537	481	426	447	467	467	470	473	474
TCPU	574	578	589	609	618	597	578	561	581	591	595	599	600
Wholesale Trade	372	391	389	416	477	450	423	383	403	413	416	418	420
Retail Trade	2,874	2,979	2,219	2,206	2,176	2,179	2,187	2,082	2,132	2,155	2,171	2,183	2,189
FIRE	498	551	581	602	637	631	627	613	623	631	636	639	641
Services	2,234	2,307	3,386	3,328	3,409	3,219	3,035	3,007	3,057	3,107	3,130	3,148	3,156
Government	2,253	2,278	2,406	2,388	2,571	2,588	2,609	2,597	2,588	2,588	2,607	2,622	2,629
TOTAL (c)	13,117	13,648	14,044	13,812	14,067	13,569	13,097	12,825	13,070	13,221	13,320	13,394	13,431
Income (\$65)													
Gross Earnings	219,057	221,284	210,477	201,900	206,388	199,082	192,157	188,166	191,761	193,976	195,429	196,514	197,057
Other Personal Income	115,166	129,472	134,931	135,590	140,243	125,614	122,160	121,204	122,134	123,054	123,937	124,805	125,630
Total Personal Income	307,396	320,444	314,640	309,666	318,073	317,456	308,727	306,309	308,660	310,985	313,217	315,410	317,496
<hr/>													
POPULATION/EMPLOYEE	1.65	1.62	1.64	1.70	1.70	1.76	1.77	1.80	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.78
PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT													
Agriculture	9.6%	8.9%	8.9%	9.0%	8.7%	8.9%	9.1%	9.2%	9.2%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%
Mining	9.0%	10.4%	9.0%	8.2%	8.2%	7.8%	7.4%	7.2%	7.4%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%
Construction	7.6%	7.6%	7.8%	8.5%	9.0%	8.6%	8.1%	8.0%	8.0%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%
Manufacturing	6.7%	6.5%	6.2%	5.2%	3.8%	3.5%	3.3%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
TCPU	4.4%	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Wholesale Trade	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%	3.0%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
Retail Trade	21.9%	21.8%	15.8%	16.0%	15.5%	16.1%	16.7%	16.2%	16.3%	16.3%	16.3%	16.3%	16.3%
FIRE	3.8%	4.0%	4.1%	4.4%	4.5%	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%
Services	17.0%	16.9%	24.1%	24.1%	24.2%	23.7%	23.2%	23.4%	23.4%	23.5%	23.5%	23.5%	23.5%
Government	17.2%	16.7%	17.1%	17.3%	18.3%	19.1%	19.9%	20.2%	19.8%	19.6%	19.6%	19.6%	19.6%

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Income and Employment 1986;

print-out of population and employment, 1988; Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

b - All dollars expressed in thousands.

c - Sum of age group populations may not equal totals due to rounding in data sources (DAFC).

Table 2-18. Population of Counties, Cities and Towns in the Elk Basin CO2 Project Area.

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	(a)			(c)			(d)	(e)					
Park County, WY (b)	21,639	22,169	23,035	23,431	23,940	23,894	23,237	23,055	23,232	23,407	23,575	23,740	23,897
Frannie (e)	17	N/A	N/A	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	19	18	18	18	18	18
Powell (f,g)	5,310	N/A	N/A	5,667	N/A	N/A	6,000	5,953	5,999	6,044	6,087	6,130	6,170
Big Horn County, WY (b)	11,896	12,029	12,641	12,291	12,086	11,832	11,310	11,005	11,096	11,189	11,289	11,392	11,499
Deaver	178	N/A	N/A	184	181	177	169	165	166	168	169	171	172
Frannie (e)	121	N/A	N/A	123	N/A	N/A	N/A	131	111	112	113	114	115
Carbon County, MT (d)	8,099	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,900	N/A	N/A

a - Source: 1980 U.S. Census data from Wyoming Census Retrieval and Information Service, Report #5, October 1981.

b - Source: 1980-1998 county estimates and projections from Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Statistics Division, 1988.

c - Source: 1983 estimates from Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Research and Statistics Division, 1983 Population Estimates prepared by Wyoming Liquor Commission (DAFC, 1983).

d - Source: Montana Census and Economic Information Center.

e - Source: 1987 estimate for Frannie by Mayor (Lee, 1987), allocated to Park and Big Horn Counties in ratio of 1983 Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control estimates.

f - Source: 1986 estimate for Powell, "just over 6,000 people," from Wyoming Economic Development and Stabilization Board, Community Business/Industrial Index, Powell, Wyoming, June 1986.

g - City engineer estimated 1987 Powell population at 6,000 (Myrick, 1987); no official estimates since 1980 Census (Lutterman, 1988).

The 1987 estimate of 5,780 and the baseline projections presented in Table 2-18 are based on DAFC county projections, and assume that this community will maintain its 1987 share of the county's population for the entire projection period.

2.3.2.1.2 Park County. Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control (DAFC) estimated 1988 Park County Population at 23,232. This represents an increase of 7.4 percent from 21,639 in the 1980 census, but a decrease of 3.0 percent from the peak population of 23,940, which occurred in 1984. Population is projected to increase steadily to 23,897 by 1992.

County employment is estimated at 13,070 in 1988 and is projected to increase to 13,431 in 1992 (DAFC, 1988). When compared with the distribution of employment sectors in the nation as a whole, Park County's major sectors include agriculture, mining and construction. For the most part, mining has been declining since 1981, while construction reached a small peak in 1984. Agriculture appears relatively stable, with year-to-year variations and a very slight decline from 1982 through 1987; very slight growth is projected for 1988 through the end of the projection period (1992).

Gross earnings have declined from a 1981 high of \$221,284,000 to a low of \$188,166,000 in 1987. Growth in gross earnings is projected to follow employment growth from 1988 through the end of the projection period.

2.3.2.2 Nearby Communities and Jurisdictions Outside the Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.3.2.2.1 Town of Frannie. The population of Frannie has increased slightly, from 121 in the 1980 census to an estimated 123 in 1983 (DAFC, 1983), and has subsequently increased to an estimated 131 in 1987 (Lee, 1987). The Bureau of the Census estimated the 1986 population at 140 (Bureau of the Census, 1986, Local Population Estimates).

Baseline projections in Table 2-18 are derived from DAFC county projections. They assume that Frannie will maintain its 1987 share of the county's population for the entire projection period, and that the ratio of Big Horn to Park County residents will remain constant.

2.3.2.2.2 Town of Deaver. The population of Deaver increased from 178 in the 1980 census to an estimated 184 in 1983 (DAFC, 1983). The Bureau of the census

estimated 1986 population at 190 (Bureau of the Census, 1986, Local Population Estimates).

Table 2-18 presents baseline projections based on DAFC county projections. These assume that Deaver will maintain its 1987 share of Big Horn County population throughout the projection period.

2.3.2.2.3 Big Horn County. Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control (DAFC) estimated 1988 Big Horn County population at 11,096, as shown in Table 2-19. This represents a decrease of 6.7 percent from 11,896 in the 1980 census, and a decrease of 12.2 percent from the 1982 peak of 12,641. Population is projected to increase to 11,499 by 1992.

County employment is estimated at 5,019 in 1988, and is projected to increase to 5,343 by 1992 (DAFC, 1988). As implied in the discussion of the county's economy, Big Horn County's major employment sectors are agriculture and mining. Although agriculture declined slightly from 1981 through 1984, and is projected to decline again in 1988 and 1989, agriculture is relatively stable and continues to provide more than 20 percent of the county's employment. Mining, on the other hand, has dropped from 879 in 1980 to 205 in 1987, or from 14.9 percent to 4.1 percent of total employment. Wholesale trade has dropped from 506 in 1981 to 88 in 1987, or from 8.6 percent to 1.8 percent of county employment. These declines in mining and wholesale trade may reflect the depressed markets for bentonite and gypsum. Construction also declined during this period. Mining and construction are projected to revive and grow slowly from 1988 through the end of the projection period (1992).

2.3.3 Housing

Table 2-20 provides a summary of housing availability in the project area.

2.3.3.1 Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.3.3.1.1 City of Powell. The 1980 U.S. census (1980 Census of Housing, General Housing Characteristics, Wyoming) indicated that Powell had a total of 2,001 housing units, of which 1,885 were year-round occupied units. Of this total, 30.1 percent were renter-occupied. In Park County at that time, 58.9 percent of the renter-occupied units were single-family homes and 8.7 percent were mobile homes. Median number of persons per renter-occupied unit in Powell was 2.23 in 1980 (see Table 2-21) (1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Wyoming; 1980 Census of Housing, General Housing Characteristics, Wyoming).

Table 2-19. Baseline Population, Employment and Income Estimates and Projections, Big Horn County, Wyoming. (a, b)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Population													
0-5	1,378	1,401	1,526	1,453	1,454	1,408	1,316	1,259	1,281	1,299	1,323	1,342	1,367
6-13	1,612	1,671	1,766	1,692	1,616	1,554	1,444	1,410	1,427	1,474	1,522	1,548	1,616
14-18	1,088	1,083	1,080	1,037	993	989	960	919	897	874	836	835	823
19-22	656	689	787	819	862	830	778	720	722	726	741	756	713
23-64	5,503	5,508	5,793	5,574	5,432	5,333	5,113	5,002	5,077	5,149	5,215	5,277	5,360
65+	1,659	1,669	1,684	1,711	1,722	1,712	1,694	1,688	1,687	1,661	1,646	1,628	1,613
TOTAL (c)	11,896	12,029	12,641	12,291	12,086	11,832	11,310	11,005	11,096	11,189	11,289	11,392	11,499
Employment													
Agriculture	1,228	1,281	1,259	1,176	1,148	1,149	1,150	1,151	1,117	1,116	1,141	1,156	1,166
Mining	879	554	663	447	464	366	254	205	235	265	271	274	277
Construction	434	360	456	342	360	330	287	266	276	286	292	296	299
Manufacturing	432	365	331	346	296	326	344	365	375	399	408	413	417
TCPU	343	372	352	330	353	343	319	307	312	311	318	322	325
Wholesale Trade	115	506	436	327	316	254	182	88	108	128	131	133	134
Retail Trade	643	660	713	613	620	621	598	593	603	613	627	635	641
FIRE	160	153	151	145	153	159	159	155	157	157	161	163	164
Services	562	565	575	578	633	655	652	665	650	650	665	673	679
Government	1,113	1,104	1,157	1,163	1,165	1,204	1,197	1,196	1,186	1,186	1,213	1,228	1,240
TOTAL (c)	5,909	5,920	6,092	5,467	5,508	5,408	5,142	4,991	5,019	5,112	5,228	5,294	5,343
Income (\$65)													
Gross Earnings	93,247	89,067	80,614	68,088	69,852	61,548	58,521	56,802	57,121	58,179	59,499	60,251	60,808
Other Personal Income	45,501	50,537	54,152	53,201	53,819	52,688	50,364	49,005	49,411	49,825	50,270	50,729	51,205
Total Personal Income	134,168	134,171	129,176	118,663	119,882	117,363	112,185	109,160	110,062	110,985	111,977	112,998	114,060
POPULATION/EMPLOYEE	2.01	2.03	2.08	2.25	2.19	2.19	2.20	2.20	2.21	2.19	2.16	2.15	2.15
PER CAPITA INCOME	11.278	11.154	10.219	9.654	9.919	9.919	9.919	9.919	9.919	9.919	9.919	9.919	9.919
PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT													
Agriculture	20.8%	21.6%	20.7%	21.5%	20.8%	21.2%	22.4%	23.1%	22.3%	21.8%	21.8%	21.8%	21.8%
Mining	14.9%	9.4%	10.9%	8.2%	8.4%	6.8%	4.9%	4.1%	4.7%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%
Construction	7.3%	6.1%	7.5%	6.3%	6.5%	6.1%	5.6%	5.3%	5.5%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%
Manufacturing	7.3%	6.2%	5.4%	6.3%	5.4%	6.0%	6.7%	7.3%	7.5%	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%
TCPU	5.8%	6.3%	5.8%	6.0%	6.4%	6.3%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%
Wholesale Trade	1.9%	8.6%	7.2%	6.0%	5.7%	4.7%	3.5%	1.8%	2.2%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Retail Trade	10.9%	11.1%	11.7%	11.2%	11.3%	11.5%	11.6%	11.9%	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%
FIRE	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
Services	9.5%	9.5%	9.4%	10.6%	11.5%	12.1%	12.7%	13.3%	13.0%	12.7%	12.7%	12.7%	12.7%
Government	18.8%	18.6%	19.0%	21.3%	21.2%	22.3%	23.3%	24.0%	23.6%	23.2%	23.2%	23.2%	23.2%

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Income and Employment 1986;

print-out of population and employment, 1988; Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

b - All dollars expressed in thousands.

c - Sum of age group populations may not equal totals due to rounding in data sources (DAFC).

Table 2-20. Housing Availability Summary for the Elk Basin CO2 Project.

	Powell (a,b,c)	Deaver (d)	Frannie (e)	Total
STANDARD HOUSING UNITS FOR RENT				
Apartment	15	0	0	15
Mobile Homes	3	3	1	7
Houses	17	0	5	22
TOTAL STANDARD HOUSING UNITS FOR RENT	35	3	6	44
TEMPORARY HOUSING				
RV Sites: Avg. Surplus at Peak	0	0	0	0
Motel Rooms: Min. Surplus, Peak	32	0	0	32
TOTAL TEMPORARY HOUSING	32	0	0	32
TOTAL RENTALS AVAILABLE AT PEAK	67	3	6	76
VACANT MOBILE HOME PADS	40	60	4	104

a - Source: Planning Information Corporation survey of realtors, motels and hotels, trailer parks, RV parks.

b - Source: Park County Board of Realtors, December 1987.

c - Source: Powell Tribune, November 5, 1987.

d - Source: Town Clerk and Mayor, Deaver, November 1987-January 1988.

e - Source: Town Clerk and Mayor, Frannie, November 1987-January 1988.

Table 2-21. Housing Units: 1980 Census, Elk Basin CO2 Project Area
of Socioeconomic Site Influence. (a)

	City of Powell	Park County	Big Horn County
HOUSING UNITS: TOTAL	2,001	8,774	4,835
Occupied, year-round	1,885	7,738	4,128
UNIT TYPES: YEAR-ROUND	1,994	8,359	4,591
1 unit at address	1,582	6,289	3,410
2 or more units at address	240	1,111	583
Mobile home or trailer	172	959	598
Other	0	0	0
RENTER-OCCUPIED YEAR-ROUND	567	2,344	1,100
1 unit at address	NA	1,381	642
2 or more units at address	NA	758	346
Mobile home or trailer	NA	205	112
Other	0	0	0
PERSONS	5,310	21,639	11,896
Persons in units	4,870	21,055	11,792
In owner-occupied	3,637	15,610	8,979
In renter-occupied	1,233	5,445	2,813
Avg/occupied unit	2.58	2.72	2.86
Avg/renter-occupied unit	2.17	2.32	2.56
Median persons/unit	2.23	2.35	2.38
Median persons/renter-occ.	1.86	1.98	2.12
HOUSING UNITS: TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied, year-round	94.2%	88.2%	85.4%
UNIT TYPES: YEAR-ROUND	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 unit at address	79.3%	75.2%	74.3%
2 or more units at address	12.0%	13.3%	12.7%
Mobile home or trailer	8.6%	11.5%	13.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
RENTER-OCC., % of Units	28.4%	28.0%	24.0%
1 unit at address	NA	22.0%	18.8%
2 or more units at address	NA	68.2%	59.3%
Mobile home or trailer	NA	21.4%	18.7%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
RENTER-OCC., % of All Rentals	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 unit at address	NA	NA	NA
2 or more units at address	NA	NA	NA
Mobile home or trailer	NA	NA	NA
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PERSONS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Persons in units	91.7%	97.3%	99.1%
In owner-occupied	68.5%	72.1%	75.5%
In renter-occupied	23.2%	25.2%	23.6%

a - Source: 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Wyoming.
1980 Census of Housing, General Housing Characteristics, Wyoming.

Motels and Hotels. The Powell Valley Chamber of Commerce (Lodging Directory, 1987) lists 5 motels and hotels in the Powell area, with a total of 144 rooms. Applying the current summer and winter occupancy rates to this total indicates that the average surplus of rooms is a minimum of 32 in the summer high season and a maximum of 63 in the winter low season (see Table 2-20).

Mobile Home and RV Parks and Sites. A total of six mobile home parks and recreational vehicle (RV) campgrounds were identified in the Powell area. The Powell zoning administrator estimates that existing mobile home parks could accommodate 40 to 50 additional units (Sempek, 1987). In addition, Powell allows overnight RV parking and provides a dump station at Homesteader Park. Sites are not specifically designated, but the area could likely accommodate 20 to 25 vehicles. There are also 52 sites at the Park County Fairgrounds, which only fill during fair week (Jackson, 1987).

Individually sited mobile homes are permitted in areas with a minimum lot size of 5,000 square feet and industrial limited zoning (Sempek, 1987).

Rentals. The Powell area has numerous vacant rental housing units at this time (Sempek, 1987). Part of the reason for this is that the community college constructed 150 dormitory rooms 5 years ago, and prior to that time, students rented rooms or apartments in the city (Sempek, 1987). Freshmen now are required to live in the dormitories unless they are married, over 21, or living with parents or married relatives (Northwest Community College, 1986, p. 16).

The Powell Tribune for November 5, 1987 listed rentals for more than 17 houses, at least 2 rooms, 10 apartments, 3 mobile homes, 3 duplex units and 2 condominiums. One realtor estimated that there were 7 houses and 21 apartments for rent as of December 1987 (Boles, 1987).

Home Sales. In December 1987, approximately 60 homes (both single-family and sited mobile homes) were for sale in Powell, according to one estimate (Boles, 1987).

Two subdivisions are being developed. The Crawford Subdivision was originally platted in 1982 and replatted in 1986 for 140 lots. Of the 60 lots in the first phase, 16 homes have been built and 3 more are under construction. In Bear Tooth Estates, homes have been built on 90 percent of the 23 lots. The subdivider may expand this subdivision and could add 40 lots (Sempek, 1987).

2.3.3.2 Nearby Communities and Jurisdictions Outside the Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.3.3.2.1 Town of Frannie.

Motels and Hotels. Frannie has no motels or hotels.

Mobile Home and RV Parks and Sites. Frannie has three trailer courts with spaces for rent including one new mobile home park with at least three or four vacant sites (Big Horn County, 1987). There are no RV parks (Wagner, 1988).

Rentals. According to the town clerk (Wagner, 1988), Frannie currently has six vacant housing units for sale or rent, of which five are houses and one is a mobile home (Wagner, 1988).

Home Sales. Frannie has 10 to 12 vacant lots on the Park County side and another 10 to 12 lots on the Big Horn County side, as of November 1987. Only 1/8 of the 7/8 square mile included in the town's corporate limits has been developed, and property is available for subdivisions. Vacant lots sell for \$1,000 to \$2,000 (Lee, 1987).

2.3.3.2.2 Town of Deaver.

Motels and Hotels. No motels or hotels were identified in Deaver.

Mobile Home and RV Parks and Sites. In November 1987, the mayor of Deaver (Foote, 1987) estimated that the town had approximately 60 empty mobile home spaces, plus 5 acres available for mobile home expansion north of the developed area. With expansion of water and sewer service, another 100 lots would become available (Foote, 1987).

Rentals. At this time, three mobile homes are vacant (Mungall, 1988).

Home Sales. Homes owned by the Big Horn County School District (teacher housing) are currently for sale (Mungall, 1988).

2.3.4 Facilities and Services

2.3.4.1 Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.3.4.1.1 Park County.

County Government. Park County general government employs 39 full-time and 11 part-time (Fontaine, 1988).

Four years ago, Park County added to the courthouse, tripling its size, and then restored the older portion. Due to current low staffing levels, approximately 15 to 20 percent of the building is now vacant, with numerous empty or underutilized offices. The county building and maintenance superintendent estimates that population would need to increase 50 to 60 percent before space in the courthouse would become a problem (Hoffert, 1987).

Law Enforcement. The Park County Sheriff's Department has had a decrease of ten employees since 1986 due to budget cuts (Fontaine, 1986). The department currently has 18 sworn positions: 9 in Cody, 6 in Powell, 2 in Meeteetse and one in the Crandall-Sunlight area. In addition, there are 13 full-time nonsworn positions: 6 jailers, 5 dispatchers, 1 secretary and 1 full-time cook and 2 part-time cooks. The department is understaffed, and the sheriff has requested two additional jailers. Ideally, the sheriff would like to see three more jailers, two to three more dispatchers and one more investigator (Hodge, 1987).

The sheriff's department has an office in Cody which includes the jail. In addition, the department leases space from the City of Powell and the Town of Meeteetse (Hodge, 1987).

The building in Cody was built 30 years ago, with an expansion completed in 1982. The county provides dispatch services for the City of Cody, leases space to Cody for their police department and houses their prisoners. The amount of space is considered adequate. The major problem with the building is the jail. While built to accommodate 55 prisoners, the latest National Institute of Corrections audit recommended that the jail should house only 28 prisoners. Last year the jail averaged 18.3 prisoners and has housed as many as 35. The jail is laid out in such a way that two jailers are needed to provide adequate coverage; currently, the county has only one jailer per shift (Hodge, 1987).

The current office space in Powell is too small to meet the needs of the department. The department was forced to give up a portion of its space last year due to budget constraints. The office in Meeteetse is shared with the town marshal and is adequate in size and condition (Hodge, 1987).

County Government, Park County, Montana, 1987, and is
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The County Government, Park County, Montana, 1987, and is
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Equipment in the Sheriff's Department is in good condition. Until this year, the county was on a three-year replacement schedule. This year the county was not able to replace any vehicles (Hodge, 1987).

Road and Bridge. Park County maintains 670 miles of roads of which approximately 40 percent are paved. In addition to a large, eight-year-old shop in Cody, the county has shops in Meeteetse and Powell. All shops are considered adequate in size and have adequate yard space. The county has no plans for adding equipment or facilities, except to add snow removal equipment if the Cooke City Highway (to WY 212) is kept open in winter (Hoffert, 1987). The county's road and bridge department currently has 1 part-time and 20 full-time employees (Fontaine, 1988).

The Meeteetse shop maintains 80 miles of roads with two employees. The building could easily accommodate an additional employee and an additional piece of equipment (Williams, 1987).

The county now requires developers to meet county road standards for subdivisions. However, not all of the 250 existing subdivisions meet county standards. At present, there is a four-year moratorium on adding more subdivisions to the road system, even for those that meet the county standards (Williams, 1988).

Medical. See Powell, Section 2.3.1.2.10.

Solid Waste. Park County solid waste disposal is managed by a special district. The county operates a 240-acre Class I landfill on county land in the Powell area, with 3 full-time employees. The county also maintains an 80-acre Class I landfill on land leased from the BLM in the Cody area, with 2 full-time and 1 part-time employees. The county is also responsible for maintaining 2 Class III landfills: a 17-acre privately owned site near Meeteetse, and a 20-acre site near Clark leased from Glacier Park Company. These sites are not controlled and the county covers the trash once a week and performs whatever maintenance (e.g., on roads and fences) is required. The only county landfill close to capacity is the Meeteetse site, which has an estimated life of 15 years at current use levels.

County Finance. The Park County budget for FY 1987-88 is presented on Table 2-22.

Table 2-22. Park County, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a,b)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL COUNTY REVENUE (c)	8,223,054	8,366,419	1.7%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	1,929,221	1,435,605	-25.6%
Sales & Use Tax	1,126,109	781,276	-30.6%
Other	803,112	654,329	-18.5%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	4,729,168	5,784,800	22.3%
County Property Tax	3,615,600	4,814,365	33.2%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	0	0	NA
Optional Capital Facilities Tax	0	0	NA
Auto Fees	123,149	176,731	43.5%
Licenses & Permits	18,500	19,688	6.4%
Miscellaneous Fees	0	0	-100.0%
Refunds & Reimbursements	42,984	84,863	97.4%
Revenue - Other Local Government	79,284	68,500	-13.6%
Clerk & Officer Fees	141,597	125,717	-11.2%
Court Fees	78,544	48,123	-38.7%
Trash Collection	0	0	NA
Sales of Property & Other	0	1,191	NA
Rents & Royalties	17,641	19,179	8.7%
Airport	0	0	NA
Grants & Donations	0	0	NA
Interest	585,664	345,339	-41.0%
Miscellaneous Revenue	26,205	81,104	209.5%
WEED & PEST	94,930	94,971	0.0%
STATE GRANTS	22,462	21,380	-4.8%
FEDERAL FUNDS	1,447,273	1,029,663	-28.9%
Assessed Valuation, 1986: 572,117,003			
County Levy, FY 1986-87: 8.415			

Table 2-22. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL COUNTY EXPENDITURES (c):	9,299,294	7,926,618	-14.8%
Commissioners	52,486	131,944	151.4%
Clark	240,380	287,961	19.8%
Treasurer	173,070	223,885	29.4%
Assessor	206,645	252,394	22.1%
Sheriff	1,018,509	961,318	-5.6%
Attorney	164,186	187,666	14.3%
Planner	77,528	54,084	-30.2%
Surveyor/Engineer	108,534	74,669	-31.2%
Coroner	7,115	6,239	-12.3%
Agriculture	126,039	128,845	2.2%
Courts	313,328	404,150	29.0%
Courthouse/Jails	613,315	528,986	-13.7%
Road & Bridge	2,082,377	1,731,863	-16.8%
Water Commissioner	41,243	53,792	30.4%
Civil Defense	46,269	36,712	-20.7%
Elections	65,612	106,206	61.9%
Public Health & Welfare	237,280	158,417	-33.2%
Weed & Pest	98,834	97,688	-1.2%
Library	552,792	494,373	-10.6%
Fair	538,344	439,351	-18.4%
Parks & Recreation	69,291	64,093	-7.5%
Airport	0	0	NA
Fire	0	0	NA
Prot./Insp.	0	0	NA
Misc. Expenditures	2,466,117	1,501,982	-39.1%

a = Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b = Note: All values in dollars except county levy (mills).

c = Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

2.3.4.1.2 City of Powell. The City of Powell, located 17 road miles south of the proposed Elk Basin CO₂ Recycle Plant site, is readily accessed via WY 295. The local economy is based largely on agriculture and oil development.

City Government. In addition to its elected officials (Mayor and six council members), Powell general government includes a full-time general commissioner, five full-time employees in the clerk/treasurer's office, an attorney and his assistant and a part-time municipal court judge.

Other employees include a buildings inspector, three engineers, seven employees for street crew, three full-time parks employees plus summer help, a shop mechanic, a part-time building maintenance person, a part-time civil defense coordinator, five full-time sanitation workers plus summer help, police, five water and sewer employees, six electrical utility workers and a part-time meter reader (Thorington, 1987).

The 12,000-square-foot city hall was built 25 years ago, and the city building inspector considers it adequate (Sempek, 1988).

Law Enforcement. The City of Powell has 11 full-time sworn officers and 6 full-time and 1 part-time nonsworn employees. This present level of staffing is adequate (Cox, 1988).

The law enforcement facility has a total of 4,000 square feet (Sempek, 1988) and is shared with the Park County Sheriff's Office (Cox, 1988). The building is 12 years old, adequate in size and in good condition. It contains four holding cells, two of which are designated for juveniles and females. The Park County Sheriff's Office contracts with Powell for use of these cells. Prisoners can be held for up to 72 hours while awaiting transfer or arraignment. No mutual aid agreements are in effect (Cox, 1988).

The department has six unmarked patrol cars, ranging in age from 1982 to 1985. The chief plans to replace as many of these as possible in the next year's budget (Cox, 1988).

While facilities are adequate, equipment needs updating. The department purchased new uniforms at the beginning of 1988 and will try to purchase a computer as soon as possible (Cox, 1988). No staffing changes are presently planned (Cox, 1988).

Fire Protection. The Powell Volunteer Fire Department operates through the Park County Fire Protection District No. 1, a tax-based jurisdiction authorized a levy of up to three mills. The district serves an estimated population of 12,000, including the City of Powell, the Elk Basin Field, the unincorporated communities of Ralston and Garland, the Town of Frannie, the Town of Deaver and surrounding rural areas. The district has mutual aid agreements with Cody, Lovell, Clark and Meeteetse (Jacobs, 1987).

The district has 1 paid full-time fire marshal, 1 paid part-time firefighter, and 36 volunteer firefighters (25 are in Powell and 11 in Frannie). The County Sheriff's Office provides dispatch service, with partial funding by the fire district (Jacobs, 1987).

Fire insurance rating is 6 in Powell, 9 in Frannie and Deaver and 6 in Garland on a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is best and 10 is worst. The district hopes to improve these ratings with the completion of the Shoshone Municipal Pipeline. Water pressure in Powell is currently good, with adequate storage in one underground tank (1,000,000 gallons) and two above-ground tanks (500,000 and 750,000 gallons).

Most of the Powell fire station was constructed in the early 1950's, although part of the office is only 1-1/2 years old and another is less than 12 years old (Jacobs, 1987).

Equipment housed in the Powell Fire Station includes the following:

Hahn Fire Truck, 1985; 2,500-gallon tank, 750 GPM pumping capacity; light plant; has had operational problems.

International, custom modified, 1987; 3,280-gallon tank, 750 GPM pumping capacity; excellent condition.

Hahn City Pumper, 1974; 500-gallon tank, 1,250 GPM pumping capacity; water monitor; excellent condition.

Spartan Pumper-Tanker, 1982; 1,500-gallon tank, 750 GPM pumping capacity; light plant and extrication equipment; excellent condition.

Chevrolet Scat Truck with four-wheel drive, 1979; 500-gallon tank, 750 GPM pumping capacity; 300-lb dry chemical system; excellent condition.

All of these vehicles have airpacks, ladders, axes, smoke ejectors and hand lights. In addition, the fire chief and most officers provide their own four-wheel drive vehicles, have personal mobile units in their vehicles and carry portable radios. All firemen carry pagers.

All firemen are cross-trained on all equipment and have basic CPR and first-aid training.

Each year, the district sets aside capital for equipment replacement in a truck fund, then transfers funds into a capital expenditure fund as needed. This practice works well, enabling the district to purchase equipment as the need arises (Jacobs, 1987).

The district fire marshal believes that unless there were a sizeable increase in population or the district boundaries were to change, no additional firefighters or trucks would be needed (Jacobs, 1987).

Water System. The City of Powell currently has 7 shallow wells (30 to 40 feet deep). During the summer, irrigation within the area recharges the system and the wells have a capacity of 4,800 gallons per minute (GPM). During the winter the pumping capacity is 1,800 gallons per minute. Current consumption is 1.1 million gallons per day (MGD) in the winter and 5.3 million gallons per day in the summer. The water system serves approximately 6,000 persons (including the town and approximately 50 hookups outside the city limits). There are 2,400 water hookups, of which 2,100 are currently being used. With watering restrictions in the spring and summer, there is currently adequate water to meet the needs of the community (Barnes, 1987). The only treatment of the water is chlorination. The city has ample water storage (1,575,000 gallons) and the tanks are in good condition. The city has an ongoing improvement program for replacement of streets, gutters and water and sewer lines. Overall, the distribution system is in good shape (Barnes, 1987). The water and sewer systems have a combined staff of five (Barnes, 1987).

Future plans include participation in the Shoshone Municipal Pipeline Project, a 16.5 MGD treated water pipeline from the Buffalo Bill Reservoir near Cody, expected to come on line in May 1990. Powell's allocation is approximately 5 MGD. The Wyoming Water Development Commission is funding the project (75 percent through a grant and 25 percent through a 50-year loan at 4 percent interest).

Wastewater System. The sewer system is a gravity flow system and is in good condition (Barnes, 1987). Of its 2,400 connections, approximately 2,100 are currently being used. The wastewater lagoons were rebuilt in 1981. Currently, there are 40 acres of primary and 80 acres of secondary treatment. Flows peak at 2 MGD. According to the City Engineer, the system could accommodate twice the current population (Myrick, 1987).

The water and sewer department is adequately staffed at five full-time employees. There are no plans for any additional employees (Barnes, 1987).

Electrical Service. The City of Powell purchases electrical power from Wyoming Municipal Power Agency (WMPA) and provides electrical service within the city limits, employing six full-time employees and a part-time meter reader (Thorington, 1987).

Streets and Maintenance. The streets and maintenance staff, under the director of public works, includes a department head, foreman, and six or seven employees. The city maintains 30 miles of paved streets. The 8,000-square-foot street maintenance shop houses the streets and sanitation departments. The building is adequate for current needs and in good condition (Myrick, 1988).

Solid Waste. The City of Powell provides commercial and residential trash pick-up, using two one-man trucks (residential) and one three-man truck (downtown area), with one three-man truck kept as a back-up. Trash is hauled to a county landfill. The public works director considers the current level of service, staffing (five) and equipment condition good, and has no plans for expansion or improvements (Myrick, 1988).

Parks and Recreation. The City of Powell Parks Department has three employees and part-time summer help. The department is housed in the 5,000-square-foot parks building, which is connected to the 2,250-square-foot recreation district building (Sempek, 1988; Stickerod, 1987 and 1988).

The district also uses the facilities of Park County School District No. 1, the City of Powell and Northwest Community College. The district employs three full-time personnel and seasonal part-time personnel. In December 1987, 26 persons were on the payroll, and 60 to 65 may be employed in a year (Stickerod, 1987).

The Powell Recreation District serves the Park County area in Park County School District No. 1 (Powell area) and the Frannie-Deaver area. Funding is through a mill levy (Stickerod, 1987). The district provides programs and facilities for varied organized recreation activities. Summer and spring programs include bicycling, playground activities, golf instruction, gymnastics, horseshoes, movies, music instruction and band performances, soccer, softball, tennis and water safety. Fall and winter programs include basketball, volleyball, cheerleading, softball, dancing, flag football, hunter safety, ice skating, open gym, indoor soccer and downhill and cross-country ski trips. Year-round activities include swimming, volleyball, open gym, senior citizens aerobics class, public racquetball/handball court time, weight training and martial arts (Powell Recreation District, Not Dated Programs). The most popular activity is the summer softball program, which includes invitational tournaments attracting teams from other areas (Stickerod, 1987).

The district's service area includes a population of more than 11,000. In 1987, an estimated 4,622 participants used the district's facilities or participated in its programs (Collins, 1988). A participant is one person participating in one activity, regardless of how many times that person participates in that activity. Thus, someone who participates in open gym, softball league, and tennis on one or more occasions during the year is counted as three persons.

At present, the district's major problem is the lack of an adequate community swimming pool. The district has been using the high school's indoor pool, which is 30 years old and in poor condition. The pool will be closed for major reconstruction during summer 1988, and other public pools are not available. The community rejected district efforts to build a new and larger outdoor pool (Stickerod, 1987).

Medical. Powell Hospital and Nursing Home is owned by a public hospital district and managed by Lutheran Health Systems. Thus, facilities, but not operations, are publicly funded. The hospital serves a large area of Wyoming and part of Montana. The hospital provides emergency care and outpatient medical services, with doctors on call at all times.

Specialized services and facilities include radiology (CAT-scan, mammography, ultrasound, bone scanner for osteoporosis and nuclear medicine); extensive laboratory facilities; stress testing; an emergency room with 24-hour coverage; physical therapy; a birthing center; general and intensive care for both adults and children; outpatient and short-stay surgery services; and inpatient surgery

facilities (general surgery, vascular, ob-gyn, orthopedic, urology, oral and ophthalmology).

The 40-bed hospital, completed in April 1986, has been averaging approximately 75 percent capacity on a year-round basis. The hospital has not experienced capacity problems as yet; adult patients could be shifted to pediatric or obstetric units, if necessary. The extended care facility provides an additional 90 nursing home beds, which are currently filled, and 10 independent living apartments. This arrangement provides flexibility for shifting hospital patients to nursing home status, if necessary.

Ten full-time and five consulting doctors are affiliated with the hospital. Consulting physicians from Billings (including a podiatrist, an ophthalmologist and a urologist) provide clinic services on a monthly basis. The hospital has 210 employees, including 22 nurses.

In January 1988, the hospital initiated a program for women at various stages of life, addressing not only their health needs, but personal and career concerns as well. Effective January 1988, the hospital will have teleradiology which will permit Powell and Lovell to share a radiologist more efficiently and to send images to Denver for interpretation by specialists. The Powell hospital works closely with Lovell, sharing staff and facilities as needed (Schon, 1987).

Powell Hospital has 24-hour emergency room coverage, with three emergency room doctors on staff. It also provides the ambulance service for the Powell area, including Frannie and Deaver. The hospital owns three ambulances, all of which are adequate and in excellent condition (Schon, 1987). A semi-volunteer staff of approximately 25 EMTs is paid when actually on a call. Including requests for nonemergency transportation (to Billings), the service averages more than 200 calls per month (Schon, 1987).

Powell Medical Services operates a clinic which offers outpatient nonemergency medical services. Nine physicians use this facility; an orthopedic doctor is located in the Powell Nursing Home. In the spring of 1988, the clinic will be expanded to accommodate an additional family practice physician and an obstetrician-gynecologist. Funding for enlarging this hospital district building will come from foundations, Lutheran Health Systems and appropriations from the hospital district board (Schon, 1987).

City Finance. Powell's FY 1987-88 budget is presented on Table 2-23.

2.3.4.1.3 Park County School District No. 1. Park County School District No. 1 serves Powell, and is contiguous with the irregularly-shaped Cody school

Table 2-23. City of Powell, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL REVENUE (b)	4,856,059	4,564,285	-6.0%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	1,586,612	1,098,945	-30.7%
Sales & Use Tax	708,783	534,947	-24.5%
Other	877,829	563,998	-35.8%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	3,103,238	3,375,844	8.8%
Municipal Property Tax	75,725	72,154	-4.7%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	0	0	NA
Franchise Fees	35,413	35,122	-0.8%
Alcohol Licenses	19,490	19,575	0.4%
Business Licenses & Permits	816	645	-21.0%
Inspection Fees	13,920	12,161	-12.6%
Other Licenses & Taxes	800	588	-26.5%
Water Utility	338,561	382,586	13.0%
Electric Utility	1,907,292	1,985,264	4.1%
Sewerage Utility	154,760	183,675	18.7%
Trash Collection	228,222	270,884	18.7%
Auto Fees	17,471	19,609	12.2%
Parks and Recreation Fees	1,707	4,360	155.4%
Airport Fees	0	0	NA
Cemetery Charges	0	0	NA
Special Assessments	73,762	101,245	37.3%
Fines & Meter Fees	26,642	12,371	-53.6%
Grants & Donations	0	0	NA
Interest	107,040	95,739	-10.6%
Rents & Royalties	4,830	4,821	-0.2%
Sales of Property & Other	294	4,826	1541.5%
Revenue, Other Local Governments	69,578	77,044	10.7%
Miscellaneous Other Revenue	26,915	93,175	246.2%
STATE GRANTS	0	0	NA
FEDERAL FUNDS	166,209	89,496	-46.2%

Assessed Valuation, 1986 (a): 11,759,128

Municipal Mill Levy, FY 1986-87 (a): 6.136

Table 2-23. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES (b):	4,525,422	3,846,246	-15.0%
General Admin. & Public Bldgs.	283,580	250,605	-11.6%
Judicial & Legal	43,667	38,512	-11.8%
Library	0	0	NA
Cemetery	0	0	NA
Airport	35,582	56,456	58.7%
Public Health & Welfare	14,934	9,361	-37.3%
Streets & Roads	546,993	337,187	-38.4%
Police/Corrections	412,472	398,072	-3.5%
Fire Protection	0	0	NA
Protective Inspection	39,006	38,000	-2.6%
Sewers & Sewage Disposal	116,193	125,282	7.8%
Garbage Collection	248,078	288,177	16.2%
Water Utility	292,257	200,254	-31.5%
Electric Utility	1,757,616	1,410,428	-19.8%
Parks & Recreation	231,421	148,107	-36.0%
Housing & Community Development	0	0	NA
Other Expenditures	503,623	545,805	8.4%

a - Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming, 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b - Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

district boundary on the south, with Montana on the north, Yellowstone National Park on the west, and Big Horn County on the east, except for a small area in the extreme northeast corner of Park County, which is included in Big Horn County School District No. 1 (Ribble, 1987; Wyoming Department of Education, 1987, Statistical Report Series No. 3).

Total district enrollment as reported to the Wyoming Department of Education peaked at 1,901 in 1985, and declined to 1,864 by 1987, as shown in Table 2-24.

Due to budget constraints, a middle school administrative position added last year was eliminated this year. The district is losing financing for teacher's aides due to federal Chapter 1 cutbacks, and has also lost state energy program funds (Ribble, 1987). A breakdown of fall 1987 enrollment is provided on Table 2-25.

Powell Westside elementary is in excellent condition whereas Parkside and Southside should be in good condition following refurbishing this year. Clark Elementary had a new addition five years ago, and is in excellent condition. Powell Middle School was built five years ago. Powell High School was built in 1960 and is in excellent condition. The auditorium is scheduled for refurbishing (Ribble, 1987).

Future plans include an elementary school within the next ten years. A small increase in school age population could require additional kindergarten space. If necessary, a recently vacated parochial school could be purchased or leased for kindergarten use (Ribble, 1987).

The district will pay off a remaining bond issue (\$75,000) in the spring of 1988. Future capital improvements would have to be allocated from the district's budget, since the district will not qualify for state capital construction funds (Ribble, 1987). The district's revenues and expenditures for FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87 are shown in Table 2-26.

2.3.4.2 Nearby Communities Outside the Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.3.4.2.1 Big Horn County.

County Government. The county has 85 full-time and 5 part-time employees (Whipps, 1987).

Table 2-24. School District Enrollment Trends, Elk Basin CO2 Project Area of Socioeconomic Site Influence. (a)

School Districts	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Park Co. No. 1 - Powell	1,865	1,857	1,834	1,835	1,863	1,901	1,897	1,864
Big Horn No. 1 - Byron	779	739	759	743	735	722	745	704

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, Statistical Report Series No. 2, Fall Report of Staff, Teachers/Pupils/Schools, Enrollments, 1980 through 1987.

Table 2-25. Park County School District No. 1 Staffing and Fall Enrollment.

	School Year 1985-86 (Peak) (a)	School Year 1986-87 (a)	School Year 1987-88 (b,c)
Total Staff	244	242	240
Certificated	152	152	149
Noncertificated	92	90	91
Total Enrollment	2,535	1,897	1,864
Kindergarten	210	193	173
1	227	167	183
2	225	148	145
3	186	153	151
4	202	133	153
5	183	124	129
6	163	132	126
7	201	135	133
8	207	135	129
9	219	152	122
10	180	136	147
11	184	153	131
12	145	136	142
Ungraded	3	0	0
Special	0	0	0
Number of Schools	6	6	6
Elementary	4	4	4
Junior High	1	1	1
Senior High	1	1	1
Special	0	0	0

- a - Source: Wyoming State Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, Statistical Report Series No. 2, Fall Report of Staff, Teachers/Pupils/Schools, Enrollments, 1980 through 1987.
- b - Source: 1987 Staff figures provided by George Ribble, Assistant Superintendent, Park County School District No. 1, Letter to Planning Information Corporation, 5 November 1987.
- c - Source: Enrollment and number of schools from Wyoming State Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, "Enrollment For 1987-88 (Beginning)," 1988.

Table 2-26. Elk Basin CO2 Project Area School District Finances.

	Park Co. No. 1		Big Horn No. 1	
	FY 1985-86 (a)	FY 1986-87 (b)	FY 1985-86 (a)	FY 1986-87 (b)
Revenues				
Local	3,926,500	3,698,099	1,853,836	1,715,671
County	1,559,227	1,481,643	387,932	352,944
State	3,216,665	3,193,729	2,490,266	2,940,261
Federal	0	100	0	0
Total Revenues	8,702,391	8,373,571	4,732,034	5,008,876
Transfers In	4,470	0	0	0
Revenues Plus Transfers In	8,706,861	8,373,571	4,732,034	5,008,876
Expenditures				
Instruction				
Elementary	1,706,756	1,823,408	875,262	876,012
Junior High/Middle	972,833	952,578	453,599	485,167
Secondary	1,832,261	1,862,196	888,780	901,805
Tuition	0	0	0	34,152
Special Instruction	42,315	41,946	134,478	236,625
Continuing Instruction	8,345	8,345	0	0
Instructional Support				
Pupil Services	1,076,230	1,121,386	40,157	15,183
Staff Services	281,042	271,103	117,277	122,596
General Support		0		
Central Administration	179,030	156,076	136,056	124,910
School Administration	649,628	691,525	265,336	278,973
Business Administration	167,484	162,290	90,763	92,230
Personnel Administration	0	0	0	0
Maintenance/Operation	1,169,224	1,170,379	1,302,380	1,321,209
Transportation	593,354	446,613	341,938	355,903
Food Service	0	0	0	0
Community Support	0	0	0	0
Operating Costs/Subtotal (c)	8,678,501	8,707,845	4,646,026	4,844,765
Payment to State Foundation	0	0	0	0
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	8,678,501	8,707,845	4,646,026	4,844,765
Transfers Out	90,048	75,000	160,000	150,000
Expenditures Plus Transfers Out	8,768,549	8,782,845	4,806,026	4,994,765

a - Source: Wyoming State Department of Education, Statistical Report Series No. 3, Wyoming Public Schools Fund Accounting and Reporting, 1985-86 (1987).

b - Source: Wyoming State Department of Education, Statistical Report Series No. 3, Wyoming Public Schools Fund Accounting and Reporting, 1986-87 (1988).

c - Operating costs include only 1000, 2000, 3000 and 4000 programs.
Also transfer amounts from 700 Object have been excluded.

At present, there is no county planner. Addresses are assigned by the county engineer. Wastewater permits are issued through the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality.

The county courthouse provides 27,408 square feet and is adequate in size; the jail is 3,544 square feet and needs an addition; search and rescue facilities in Lovell and Basin are 1,500 square feet each and adequate; senior citizen centers in Greybull and Lovell are 7,373 square feet each; and the county office building in Lovell (housing the sheriff's substation, dispatch, justice of the peace, a weed and pest control office and a meeting room) is 7,382 square feet (Whipps, 1987).

Law Enforcement. The Big Horn County Sheriff's Department has eliminated one sworn officer in each of the last two years, due to budget cuts. Currently, the department has seven sworn officers stationed in Basin. The Basin office also has five dispatchers, four full-time jailers and two part-time jailers. In addition, an office in Lovell covers the northern area of the county with three sworn officers and six dispatchers.

According to the Big Horn County Sheriff's Department (Kelly, 1987), there is a need for one more deputy in the north and two more deputies in the south.

The Sheriff's Department in Basin is in a 1966 building which is in poor condition and too small for existing demands. The office in Lovell is new and in good condition. The jail is in Basin and is also in poor condition. Since the jail can only house eight prisoners and average demand is ten, the county must contract to Worland to keep the additional prisoners.

Vehicles are in good condition and are replaced on a three-year rotation plan. Two vehicles are currently not being used because of the decrease in officers (Kelly, 1987).

Road and Bridge. The Big Horn County road and bridge department has 12 employees, who maintain a total of 490 miles of road. The southern part of the county has 274 miles, of which 71 miles are paved, and the northern part of the county has 216 miles, of which 22 miles are paved. The county maintains 36 off-system (20-foot-span or larger) bridges, of which 25 are two-lane and 11 are one-lane.

The southern and northern parts of the county are maintained from shops in Basin and Cowley, respectively. The shop in Basin is 3,000 square feet, with 1,500

square feet of storage and a 1 acre yard. The shop in Cowley is also 3,000 square feet, with similar storage space. Both shops are considered adequate (Jennerich, 1987).

Solid Waste. Big Horn County maintains 5 landfills, near the communities of Shell (5 acres), Lovell (32.3 acres), Basin (35 acres), Hyattville (5 acres) and Burlington (27.1 acres) (Jennerich, 1987).

County Finance. The Big Horn County budget for FY 1987-88 appears on Table 2-27.

2.3.4.2.2 Town of Frannie. Located two miles from the Montana border, Frannie is the northernmost community in the Big Horn Basin. The town is in two counties, with Park County to the west of Highway 310 and Big Horn County to the east. The population is a mix of retirees and younger middle-income families. The economy is based on oil and agriculture (Big Horn County, 1987).

Town Government. Frannie has a mayor and a part-time town clerk. The town hall is two or three years old, and houses the town's library, garage and council room. Office space occupies approximately 440 square feet. The town clerk estimates that the current level of staffing and facilities might need to be increased if the town's population reached 500, but that the town clerk's duties could still be managed on a part-time basis (Wagner, 1987).

Law Enforcement. Frannie has a town marshal employed half-time in law enforcement and half-time in maintenance. The town marshal is equipped with a patrol car and works in cooperation with the Sheriff's departments of both Park and Big Horn counties. This level of law enforcement is considered adequate at present. It is anticipated that growth would not have a major effect on law enforcement requirements, but might increase the need for maintenance services in the summer (Lee, 1987).

Fire Protection. The Park County Fire Protection District No. 1's Station No. 2, located in Frannie, is new and modern and equipped with three vehicles: a 1968 Dodge scat truck with a 300-gallon tank and 250 GPM pumping capacity. The truck is equipped with portable fire extinguisher, air packs, hose, ladders, extrication equipment and axes. The district also maintains a 1961 International in Frannie with a 1,300-gallon tank and 500 GPM pumping capacity.

Table 2-27. Blighorn County, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a,b)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL COUNTY REVENUE (c)	5,114,691	3,857,137	-24.6%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	679,715	578,496	-14.9%
Sales & Use Tax	236,885	210,015	-11.3%
Other	442,830	368,481	-16.8%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	3,249,123	2,450,246	-24.6%
County Property Tax	2,161,213	1,890,373	-12.5%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	0	0	NA
Optional Capital Facilities Tax	0	0	NA
Auto Fees	86,775	86,384	-0.5%
Licenses & Permits	9,625	10,052	4.4%
Miscellaneous Fees	0	0	NA
Refunds & Reimbursements	0	0	NA
Revenue - Other Local Government	181,977	163,308	-10.3%
Clerk & Officer Fees	74,506	69,925	-6.1%
Court Fees	19,688	16,927	-14.0%
Trash Collection	0	0	NA
Sales of Property & Other	0	0	NA
Rents & Royalties	6,824	3,424	-49.8%
Airport	547,386	0	-100.0%
Grants & Donations	0	0	NA
Interest	153,548	206,166	34.3%
Miscellaneous Revenue	7,581	3,687	-51.4%
WEED & PEST	174,352	157,597	-9.6%
STATE GRANTS	16,884	15,266	-9.6%
FEDERAL FUNDS	994,617	655,532	-34.1%
Assessed Valuation, 1986: 157,596,746			
County Levy, FY 1986-87: 11.995			

Table 2-27. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL COUNTY EXPENDITURES (c):	5,142,305	3,763,967	-26.8%
Commissioners	47,579	49,258	3.5%
Clark	186,431	159,443	-14.5%
Treasurer	163,381	140,741	-13.9%
Assessor	114,372	106,893	-6.5%
Sheriff	510,833	420,004	-17.8%
Attorney	112,191	104,429	-6.9%
Planner	35,597	4,318	-87.9%
Surveyor/Engineer	58,711	55,316	-5.8%
Coroner	5,813	10,127	74.2%
Agriculture	42,330	41,267	-2.5%
Courts	203,509	194,904	-4.2%
Courthouse/Jails	381,767	316,495	-17.1%
Road & Bridge	1,230,568	737,813	-40.0%
Water Commissioner	22,563	22,201	-1.6%
Civil Defense	2,770	2,796	0.9%
Elections	181,262	48,491	-73.2%
Public Health & Welfare	192,574	187,814	-2.5%
Weed & Pest	175,063	159,070	-9.1%
Library	193,324	176,658	-8.6%
Fair	97,533	86,503	-11.3%
Parks & Recreation	17,813	18,756	5.3%
Airport	423,646	31,238	-92.6%
Fire	20,096	4,216	-79.0%
Prot./Insp.	0	0	NA
Misc. Expenditures	722,579	685,216	-5.2%

a - Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b - Note: All values in dollars except county levy (mills).

c - Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

The truck is equipped with ladders, hose, airpacks, smoke ejectors, axes, and portable fire extinguisher. A similarly equipped 1955 International City Pumper with water monitor and 500 GPM capacity is also maintained in Frannie.

In addition to serving both Frannie and Deaver; this station covers nearby fields. The Frannie station is staffed with 11 local volunteers, dispatched by beepers through a 911 system from the headquarters in Powell. Both stations respond to all fires in Powell and the Frannie-Deaver area. All firefighters are trained in basic CPR and first-aid.

Water pressure is low in Deaver and Frannie and there is no storage. The Shoshone Municipal Pipeline Project will solve this problem. The current fire insurance rating is 9 for Frannie and Deaver; increased water pressure should drop the fire rating to 8.

The district hopes to purchase a new four-wheel drive vehicle and move their 1979 four-wheel drive Chevrolet to the Frannie station, which presently has no four-wheel drive vehicles (Jacobs, 1987).

Water System. Frannie's water supply is an artesian well drilled in 1956, which produces 500 GPM and is approaching its capacity. In addition to high temperature, water problems include radioactivity and low pressure. To solve these problems, Frannie became a participant in the Shoshone Municipal Pipeline Project. Metering will replace the current residential flat rate when the project comes on line. The new system would provide an adequate supply for the foreseeable future. The town is considering using the existing well for a raw water supply after the new source is available. This would require construction of a raw water distribution system (Lee, 1987; Big Horn County, 1987, p. 94-5).

Wastewater System. Frannie is currently expanding its sewer works from a one-cell pond to a triple-cell oxidation system. The existing system exceeds its permit outflow levels during winter, but the system is expected to meet all state and federal requirements when it is completed in early 1988. Project cost is estimated at \$100,000. The new system will be able to handle a population of up to 450, or three times the current population (Lee, 1987).

Streets. Frannie occupies an area approximately 5 blocks by 3 blocks, and maintains less than 20 miles of streets. All streets are paved but without curbs and gutters (Wagner, 1987). A street repaving program is planned after installation of the raw water system (Lee, 1987).

The town's garage occupies 600 square feet in the town hall building. According to the town clerk, the maintenance employee indicates that the garage is too small, since it can accommodate only two of the town's three vehicles (police car, pick-up truck and small tractor).

Solid Waste. Frannie provides a central dumpster area at no cost. Formation of a garbage district to provide garbage pickup at each residence is under consideration (Big Horn County, 1987, p. 95).

Utilities. Frannie Deaver Utilities supplies natural gas service purchased from local production and supplemented from the Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline. Pacific Power and Light Company supplies electric power (Big Horn County, 1987, p. 95).

Town Finance. Frannie's FY 1987-88 budget is presented on Table 2-28.

2.3.4.2.3 Town of Deaver. Deaver is located in northwestern Big Horn County, at the intersection of U.S. 310 and WY 114. The town has an abundance of vacant, developed mobile home pads. The mayor estimates that the town could accommodate twice its current population (Foote, 1987).

Town Government. Deaver employs a part-time clerk and a part-time maintenance employee. Effective January 1, 1988, the maintenance employee became part-time, after nearly two years of full-time employment, to reduce expenses.

The town hall includes the town office, library and a storeroom. Town government occupies 220 square feet, overflowing into the town's library, if necessary (Mungall, 1987).

Law Enforcement. The town does not have its own police force. Calls are answered by the county sheriff's deputy who lives near town (Foote, 1987).

Fire Protection. Although located in Big Horn County, Deaver is in the Park County Fire Protection District No. 1, and is served by the facilities in Frannie (Foote, 1987).

Water System. Water supply is from an irrigation system from the Buffalo Bill Dam near Cody. Deaver has its own reservoir and treatment plant, which is maintained by the maintenance employee. Present flows peak at 200,000 to 300,000 gallons per day in summer. The mayor estimates that the present system could handle 500 people (Foote, 1987).

Table 2-28. Town of Frannie, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL REVENUE (b)	266,648	66,079	-75.2%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	40,663	31,848	-21.7%
Sales & Use Tax			NA
Other	40,663	31,848	-21.7%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	45,167	23,696	-47.5%
Municipal Property Tax	2,621	2,502	-4.5%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	0	0	NA
Franchise Fees	611	0	-100.0%
Alcohol Licenses	750	750	0.0%
Business Licenses & Permits	0	630	NA
Inspection Fees	0	0	NA
Other Licenses & Taxes	278	154	-44.6%
Water Utility	8,784	9,180	4.5%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Sewerage Utility	4,074	4,036	-0.9%
Trash Collection	0	0	NA
Auto Fees	947	811	-14.4%
Parks and Recreation Fees	0	0	NA
Airport Fees	0	0	NA
Cemetery Charges	0	0	NA
Special Assessments	12,858	0	-100.0%
Fines & Meter Fees	0	729	NA
Grants & Donations	0	0	NA
Interest	14,244	4,904	-65.6%
Rents & Royalties	0	0	NA
Sales of Property & Other	0	0	NA
Revenue, Other Local Governments	0	0	NA
Miscellaneous Other Revenue	0	0	NA
STATE GRANTS	179,824	10,137	-94.4%
FEDERAL FUNDS	994	398	-60.0%

Assessed Valuation, 1986 (a): 312,713
Municipal Mill Levy, FY 1986-87 (a): 8.000

Table 2-28. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES (b):	256,938	83,748	-67.4%
General Admin. & Public Bldgs.	23,403	28,030	19.8%
Judicial & Legal	4,134	0	-100.0%
Library	0	1,600	NA
Cemetery	0	0	NA
Airport	0	0	NA
Public Health & Welfare	0	0	NA
Streets & Roads	0	0	NA
Police/Corrections	10,160	8,103	-20.2%
Fire Protection	2,500	0	-100.0%
Protective Inspection	0	0	NA
Sewers & Sewage Disposal	3,372	20,951	521.3%
Garbage Collection	0	0	NA
Water Utility	203,013	20,073	-90.1%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Parks & Recreation	10,356	4,991	-51.8%
Housing & Community Development	0	0	NA
Other Expenditures	0	0	NA

a - Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming, 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b - Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

Wastewater System. The town is in the process of improving the wastewater system. When complete, the new system will be able to serve 500 (Foote, 1987).

Streets. Deaver maintains two to three miles of streets. All streets were recently paved and are in excellent condition. The town owns a back-hoe and a 1983 pick-up truck which are in fair condition (Mungall, 1987).

Solid Waste. The Town of Deaver does not provide solid waste removal, but does pay the county for use of the landfill (Mungall, 1987).

Town Finance. The Town of Deaver's FY 1987-88 budget is presented on Table 2-29.

2.3.4.2.4 Big Horn County School District No. 1 (Byron-Cowley). Big Horn County School District No. 1 includes the Byron-Cowley, Deaver-Frannie and Burlington areas of northwestern Big Horn County, as well as a small portion of northeastern Park County (but not the Elk Basin plant area).

The 1987-88 total staff of 130 includes 76 certificated and 54 noncertificated personnel, which represents a slight increase in certificated personnel and a slight decrease in noncertificated personnel from the previous year's total of 132 (Snell, 1988). Staffing has been relatively stable at that level for several years (Snell, 1988). While the district's total staff is the same now as in 1980-81, when enrollment peaked, there are 14 more noncertificated and 14 less certificated staff than there were at that time (Table 2-30).

Total district enrollment in November of 1987 was 707, down almost 50 students from May of 1987 (Snell, 1988). For the five years prior, enrollment was more stable, as shown in Table 2-24 (Wyoming Department of Education, Statistical Report Series No. 2, 1980 through 1987).

District schools are not at capacity. Schools serving the Deaver-Frannie area are all in good condition (Snell, 1988). These include Deaver-Frannie Elementary, in Frannie (which also serves the Park County portion of Frannie); Rocky Mountain Middle School, in Deaver; and Rocky Mountain High School, in Byron (Snell, 1988).

In December 1987, the school board voted to have a bond election for additions to the schools in Byron (high school gym), Cowley (multipurpose room) and Burlington (replacement of 75-year-old elementary building) (Snell, 1988). The

Table 2-29. Town of Deaver, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL REVENUE (b)	176,498	428,617	142.8%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	47,141	35,326	-25.1%
Sales & Use Tax	10,495	8,947	-14.7%
Other	36,646	26,379	-28.0%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	77,143	74,167	-3.9%
Municipal Property Tax	2,266	2,388	5.4%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	0	0	NA
Franchise Fees	0	100	NA
Alcohol Licenses	0	100	NA
Business Licenses & Permits	0	0	NA
Inspection Fees	0	0	NA
Other Licenses & Taxes	0	0	NA
Water Utility	12,774	14,834	16.1%
Electric Utility	38,604	35,583	-7.8%
Sewerage Utility	5,170	5,228	1.1%
Trash Collection	0	0	NA
Auto Fees	391	334	-14.6%
Parks and Recreation Fees	0	0	NA
Airport Fees	0	0	NA
Cemetery Charges	0	0	NA
Special Assessments	0	0	NA
Fines & Meter Fees	0	0	NA
Grants & Donations	0	0	NA
Interest	16,839	11,216	-33.4%
Rents & Royalties	0	0	NA
Sales of Property & Other	1,099	3,500	218.5%
Revenue, Other Local Governments	0	0	NA
Miscellaneous Other Revenue	0	884	NA
STATE GRANTS	26,000	41,158	58.3%
FEDERAL FUNDS	26,214	277,966	960.4%
Assessed Valuation, 1986 (a): 298,524			
Municipal Mill Levy, FY 1986-87 (a): 8.000			

Table 2-29. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES (b):	98,629	194,589	97.3%
General Admin. & Public Bldgs.	11,847	5,120	-56.8%
Judicial & Legal	0	0	NA
Library	0	0	NA
Cemetery	0	0	NA
Airport	0	0	NA
Public Health & Welfare	0	0	NA
Streets & Roads	791	38,460	4762.2%
Police/Corrections	0	0	NA
Fire Protection	688	2,200	219.8%
Protective Inspection	0	0	NA
Sewers & Sewage Disposal	17,802	44,791	151.6%
Garbage Collection	1,298	1,300	0.2%
Water Utility	33,747	22,790	-32.5%
Electric Utility	32,456	42,279	30.3%
Parks & Recreation	0	14,400	NA
Housing & Community Development	0	0	NA
Other Expenditures	0	23,249	NA

a - Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming, 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b - Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

Table 2-30. Big Horn County School District No. 1 Staffing and Fall Enrollment.

	School Year 1980-81 (Peak) (a)	School Year 1986-87 (a)	School Year 1987-88 (b,c)
Total Staff	130	133	130
Certificated (b)	90	78	76
Noncertificated (b)	40	55	54
Total Enrollment	779	745	704
Kindergarten	68	72	71
1	55	52	58
2	65	67	48
3	68	69	64
4	60	58	64
5	59	56	53
6	59	56	55
7	54	54	57
8	52	54	44
9	46	62	50
10	58	46	55
11	73	49	40
12	62	50	45
Ungraded	0	0	0
Special	0	0	0
Number of Schools	10	8	8
Elementary	5	4	4
Junior High	1	2	2
Senior High	4	2	2
Special	0	0	0

- a - Source: Wyoming State Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, Statistical Report Series No. 2, Fall Report of Staff, Teachers/Pupils/Schools, Enrollments, 1980 through 1987.
- b - Source: 1987 Staffing from telephone conversation with Roberta Snell, Business Manager, Big Horn County School District No. 1, January 4, 1988.
- c - Source: Enrollment and number of schools from Wyoming State Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, "Enrollment For 1987-88 (Beginning)," 1988.

district's revenues and expenditures for FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87 are shown in Table 2-26.

2.4 BEAVER CREEK CO₂ PROJECT

Introduction

The Beaver Creek Plant would be constructed in Fremont County, adjacent to the existing Beaver Creek Plant (see Figure 2-3). Construction activities necessary to implement CO₂ flooding in the Beaver Creek Field would also occur in Fremont County. Amoco would bus plant and field construction workers from Riverton to the construction sites and most of the immigrant workers are expected to reside in Riverton.

The primary area of socioeconomic site influence for the Beaver Creek Project includes Fremont County, City of Riverton, Riverton Fire Protection District, Fremont County School District No. 25 and Fremont County School District No. 1. Other communities and jurisdictions in the general project area but outside the primary area of site influence include the City of Lander and Town of Hudson.

This section describes current socioeconomic conditions within the primary area of site influence of the Beaver Creek CO₂ Project and provides projections of these conditions through Fiscal Year 1994-95 without the development of the Beaver Creek Project.

2.4.1 Current Economy and Recent Trends

Fremont County. Fremont County, located in central/west central Wyoming, has an area of 9,266 square miles, making this the second largest county in Wyoming. The county includes most of the Wind River Indian Reservation and part of the Shoshone National Forest, as well as BLM lands. The federal government owns 79.7 percent of the county (4,728,807 acres) while state and local government own 6.9 percent (409,554 acres). Private ownership is 13.4 percent (791,879 acres) (Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, 1985 Handbook).

Riverton is the largest city (8,588 in 1980 U.S. census). Lander is the county seat and has nearly as large a population (7,867 in 1980 U.S. census). According to Fremont County Planning Department estimates (Fremont County Planning Department, 1987, Population Estimate, August 1987), the population of the county and both of these cities peaked in 1983. Both of the cities have steadily lost population since that time, while the county lost population until

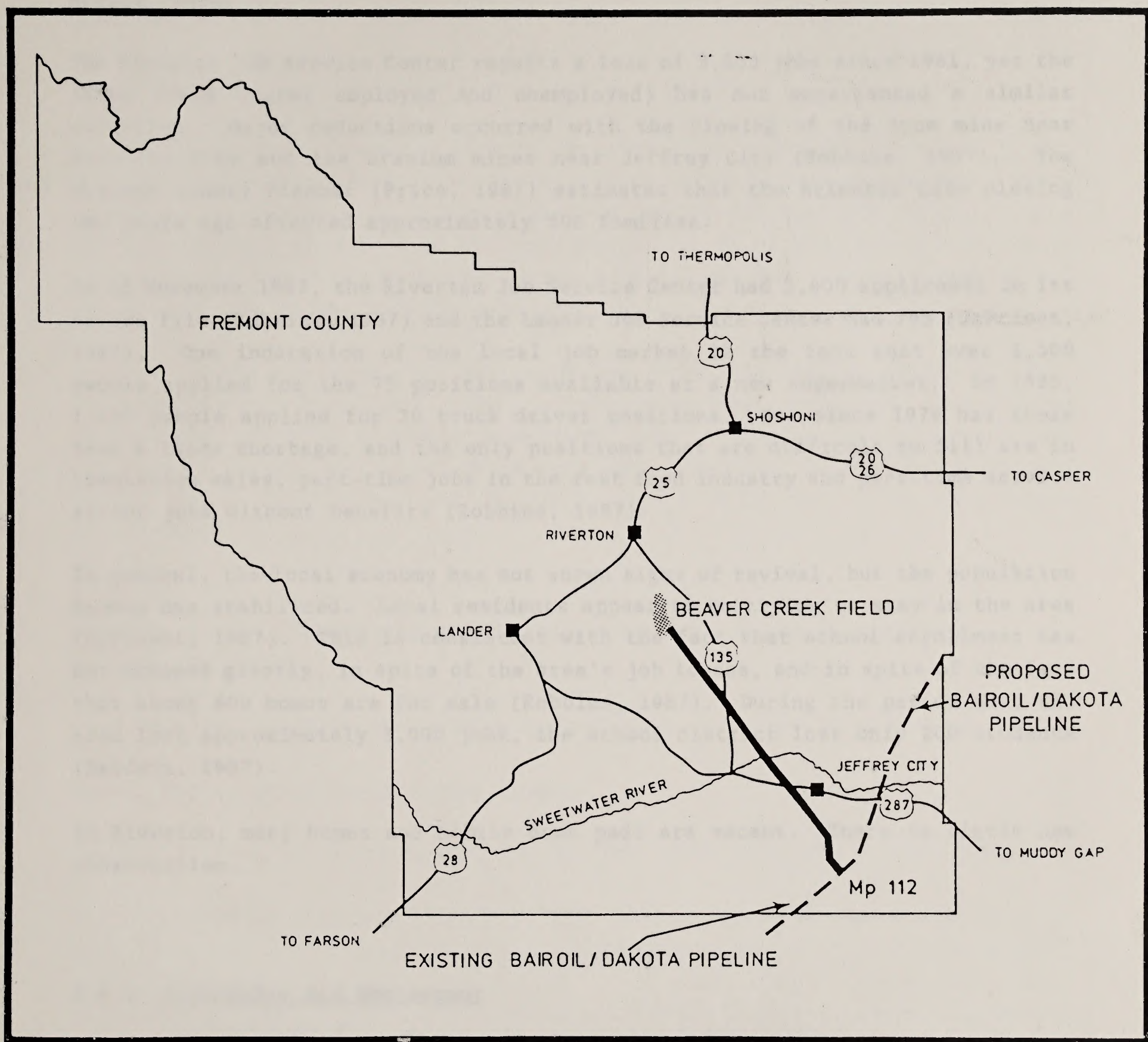


Figure 2-3. Proposed Beaver Creek Project.

1986, then gained in 1987, with all growth occurring in the unincorporated county area (Fremont County Planning Department, 1987, Population Estimate, August 1987).

The Riverton Job Service Center reports a loss of 3,200 jobs since 1981, yet the labor force (total employed and unemployed) has not experienced a similar reduction. Major reductions occurred with the closing of the iron mine near Atlantic City and the uranium mines near Jeffrey City (Robbins, 1987). The Fremont County Planner (Price, 1987) estimates that the Atlantic City closing two years ago affected approximately 500 families.

As of November 1987, the Riverton Job Service Center had 2,600 applicants in its active file (Robbins, 1987) and the Lander Job Service Center had 795 (DePriest, 1987). One indication of the local job market is the fact that over 1,500 people applied for the 75 positions available at a new supermarket. In 1985, 1,400 people applied for 30 truck driver positions. Not since 1979 has there been a labor shortage, and the only positions that are difficult to fill are in commission sales, part-time jobs in the fast food industry and part-time service sector jobs without benefits (Robbins, 1987).

In general, the local economy has not shown signs of revival, but the population exodus has stabilized. Local residents appear to be trying to stay in the area (DePriest, 1987). This is consistent with the fact that school enrollment has not dropped greatly, in spite of the area's job losses, and in spite of the fact that about 600 homes are for sale (Robbins, 1987). During the period that the area lost approximately 3,000 jobs, the school district lost only 200 students (Baldwin, 1987).

In Riverton, many homes and mobile home pads are vacant. There is little new construction.

2.4.2 Population and Employment

2.4.2.1 Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.4.2.1.1 City of Riverton. According to the Fremont County Planning Department, the population of Riverton increased from 9,588 in the 1980 census to an estimated 10,438 in 1983 (Price, 1987), and has subsequently decreased to an estimated 9,681 in 1987 (Price, 1987). For comparison, the Bureau of the

Census estimate for 1986 was 9,630, which is slightly lower (Bureau of the Census, Local Population Estimates, Machine Readable Data File, 1986).

Baseline projections presented in Table 2-31 are based on DAFC county projections, and assume that this community will maintain its 1987 share of the county's population for the entire projection period.

2.4.2.1.2 Fremont County. Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control (DAFC) estimated 1988 Fremont County population at 36,300. This represents a decrease of 6.9 percent from 38,992 in the 1980 census, and a decrease of 10.1 percent from the peak population of 40,359, which occurred in 1983. Population is projected to increase 38,533 by 1994. These estimates and projections are shown in Table 2-32.

Fremont County employment has decreased from 20,642 in 1980 to 15,940 in 1987, as shown in Table 2-32 (DAFC, 1988). Starting in 1988, employment is projected to increase, reaching 16,438 by 1994 (DAFC, 1988). Most of the employment loss has been in the mining sector, which decreased from 3,950 in 1980 to 693 in 1987 (DAFC, 1988). The projections do not foresee a major revival in this sector (DAFC, 1988).

2.4.2.2 Nearby Communities and Jurisdictions Outside the Primary Area of Site Influence.

No communities outside the primary area of site influence were studied.

2.4.3 Beaver Creek Project Area Housing

Table 2-33 provides a summary of housing availability in the project area.

2.4.3.1 City of Riverton. The 1980 U.S. census indicated that as of April 1, 1980, Riverton had a total of 3,661 housing units, of which 3,427 were year-round occupied units (see Table 2-34). Of this total, 77.5% were owner-occupied, while 32.5% were renter-occupied. At that time, 47.7% of the renter-occupied units in Fremont County were single-family homes, and 15.1% were mobile homes. Median number of persons per renter-occupied unit in Riverton was 1.93 at that time.

Table 2-31. Population of Counties, Cities and Towns in the Beaver Creek CO2 Project Area.

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	(a)			(c)	(d)	(c)	(c)	(c)							
Fremont County (b)	38,992	38,907	39,636	40,359	39,900	37,512	36,026	35,887	36,300	36,798	37,235	37,707	38,099	38,341	38,533
Riverton	9,588	N/A	N/A	10,438	N/A	10,300	10,100	9,681	9,792	9,927	10,045	10,172	10,278	10,343	10,395

a - Source: 1980 U.S. Census data from Wyoming Census Retrieval and Information Service, Report #5, October 1981.

b - Source: 1980-1998 county estimates and projections from Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Statistics Division, 1988.

c - Source: 1983, 1985-1987 Riverton estimates by Fremont County planner (Price, 1987).

d - Note: 1984 Bureau of the Census estimate for Fremont County was 37,335; 1984 City of Riverton population estimate was 9,946 (Wyoming Economic Development and Stabilization Board, Community Business/Industrial Index, Riverton, Wyoming, 1986).

Table 2-32. Baseline Population, Employment and Income Estimates and Projections, Fremont County, Wyoming. (a, b)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Population															
0-5	4,750	4,808	5,135	5,394	5,403	4,983	4,735	4,643	4,644	4,657	4,640	4,617	4,574	4,505	4,422
6-13	5,343	5,248	5,176	5,213	5,000	4,473	4,232	4,379	4,676	5,011	5,325	5,602	5,825	5,920	5,989
14-18	3,531	3,498	3,487	3,417	3,328	3,176	2,959	2,737	2,572	2,381	2,231	2,247	2,317	2,504	2,710
19-22	3,004	2,868	2,878	2,888	2,791	2,591	2,440	2,411	2,370	2,411	2,409	2,251	2,120	1,930	1,754
23-64	19,649	19,663	20,077	20,507	20,384	19,266	18,585	18,573	18,832	19,060	19,270	19,565	19,707	19,848	19,972
65+	2,715	2,815	2,878	2,934	2,991	3,018	3,069	3,139	3,200	3,272	3,354	3,419	3,549	3,628	3,679
TOTAL (c)	38,992	38,907	39,636	40,359	39,900	37,512	36,026	35,887	36,300	36,798	37,235	37,707	38,099	38,341	38,533
Employment															
Agriculture	1,293	1,284	1,344	1,282	1,266	1,263	1,261	1,262	1,274	1,274	1,281	1,291	1,293	1,294	1,295
Mining	3,950	3,222	2,561	2,122	1,503	1,146	767	693	743	793	797	804	805	805	806
Construction	1,420	1,409	1,329	1,385	1,366	1,232	1,073	1,014	984	954	959	967	968	969	970
Manufacturing	697	632	597	654	645	644	631	662	651	651	655	660	660	661	662
TCPU	840	940	961	877	867	889	893	858	868	867	872	879	880	881	881
Wholesale Trade	425	540	503	578	543	506	459	405	415	425	427	431	431	432	432
Retail Trade	3,157	3,069	2,998	2,927	2,933	2,904	2,819	2,773	2,803	2,833	2,849	2,871	2,874	2,877	2,880
FIRE	874	741	741	744	795	759	708	705	715	725	729	735	736	736	737
Services	3,798	3,887	4,095	3,936	3,958	3,932	3,828	3,757	3,787	3,837	3,858	3,888	3,893	3,897	3,901
Government	3,391	3,460	3,425	3,765	3,807	3,847	3,812	3,811	3,811	3,811	3,832	3,862	3,866	3,870	3,874
TOTAL (c)	19,845	19,184	18,554	18,270	17,683	17,122	16,251	15,940	16,051	16,170	16,260	16,387	16,405	16,422	16,438
Income (\$65)															
Gross Earnings	396,306	360,024	317,599	296,180	276,219	240,019	227,809	223,450	225,006	226,674	227,936	229,716	229,968	230,206	230,431
Other Personal Income	135,284	147,477	152,633	147,841	149,886	140,915	135,333	134,811	136,362	138,233	139,875	141,648	143,120	144,029	144,751
Total Personal Income	492,809	470,309	435,582	413,692	399,698	375,758	360,872	359,480	363,617	368,606	372,983	378,050	383,771	384,369	385,985
POPULATION/EMPLOYEE	1.96	2.03	2.14	2.21	2.26	2.19	2.22	2.25	2.26	2.28	2.29	2.30	2.32	2.33	2.34
PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT															
Agriculture	6.5%	6.7%	7.2%	7.0%	7.2%	7.4%	7.8%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%
Mining	19.9%	16.8%	13.8%	11.6%	8.5%	6.7%	4.7%	4.3%	4.6%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%
Construction	7.2%	7.3%	7.2%	7.6%	7.7%	7.2%	6.6%	6.4%	6.1%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%
Manufacturing	3.5%	3.3%	3.2%	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%	3.9%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
TCPU	4.2%	4.9%	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	5.2%	5.5%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%
Wholesale Trade	2.1%	2.8%	2.7%	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%	2.8%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Retail Trade	15.9%	16.0%	16.2%	16.0%	16.6%	17.0%	17.3%	17.4%	17.5%	17.5%	17.5%	17.5%	17.5%	17.5%	17.5%
FIRE	4.4%	3.9%	4.0%	4.1%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Services	19.1%	20.3%	22.1%	21.5%	22.4%	23.0%	23.6%	23.6%	23.6%	23.7%	23.7%	23.7%	23.7%	23.7%	23.7%
Government	17.1%	18.0%	18.5%	20.6%	21.5%	22.5%	23.5%	23.9%	23.7%	23.6%	23.6%	23.6%	23.6%	23.6%	23.6%

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Income and Employment 1986; print-out of population and employment, 1988; Planning Information Corporation, 1988.
b - All dollars expressed in thousands.
c - Sum of age group populations may not equal totals due to rounding in data sources (DAFC).

Table 2-33. Housing Availability Summary for the Beaver Creek CO2 Project.

	Riverton (a,b,c)
STANDARD HOUSING UNITS FOR RENT	
Apartments	25
Mobile Homes	30
Houses	20
TOTAL STANDARD HOUSING UNITS FOR RENT	75
TEMPORARY HOUSING	
RV Sites: Avg. Surplus at Peak	0
Motel Rooms: Min. Surplus, Peak	125
TOTAL TEMPORARY HOUSING	125
TOTAL RENTALS AVAILABLE AT PEAK	200
VACANT MOBILE HOME PADS	
	355

- a - Source: Motel rooms based on 13 motels with 472 rooms, applying area occupancy rates provided by Riverton Chamber of Commerce (Hawley, 1987).
- b - Source: Planning Information Corporation survey of realtors, motels and hotels, trailer parks, RV parks.
- c - Source: Apartment and mobile home estimates are conservative, based on realtor's estimate of 25-50 vacant apartments and statement that vacant mobile homes outnumber vacant apartments (Ratliff, 1988).

Table 2-34. Housing Units: 1980 Census, Beaver Creek CO2 Project Area of Socioeconomic Site Influence. (a)

	Riverton	Fremont County
HOUSING UNITS: TOTAL	3,661	14,570
Occupied, year-round	3,427	12,869
UNIT TYPES: YEAR-ROUND	3,653	14,127
1 unit at address	2,567	8,754
2 or more units at address	748	2,078
Mobile home or trailer	338	3,295
Other	0	0
RENTER-OCCUPIED YEAR-ROUND	1,189	3,730
1 unit at address	NA	1,780
2 or more units at address	NA	1,388
Mobile home or trailer	NA	562
Other	0	0
PERSONS	9,588	38,992
Persons in units	9,442	38,307
In owner-occupied	6,775	28,649
In renter-occupied	2,667	9,658
Avg/occupied unit	2.76	2.98
Avg/renter-occupied unit	3.03	2.59
Median persons/unit	2.38	2.63
Median persons/renter-occ.	1.93	2.19
HOUSING UNITS: TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied, year-round	93.6%	88.3%
UNIT TYPES: YEAR-ROUND	100.0%	100.0%
1 unit at address	70.3%	62.0%
2 or more units at address	20.5%	14.7%
Mobile home or trailer	9.3%	23.3%
Other	0.0%	0.0%
RENTER-OCC., % of Units	32.5%	26.4%
1 unit at address	NA	20.3%
2 or more units at address	NA	66.8%
Mobile home or trailer	NA	17.1%
Other	0.0%	0.0%
RENTER-OCC., % of All Rentals	100.0%	100.0%
1 unit at address	NA	NA
2 or more units at address	NA	NA
Mobile home or trailer	NA	NA
Other	0.0%	0.0%
PERSONS	100.0%	100.0%
Persons in units	98.5%	98.2%
In owner-occupied	70.7%	73.5%
In renter-occupied	27.8%	24.8%

Source: 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Wyoming.
1980 Census of Housing, General Housing Characteristics, Wyoming.

According to the county planner, Riverton has many vacancies, and has had little new construction in the last three or four years (Price, 1987). The local Job Service Center manager indicated that houses for sale and for rent are available and inexpensive, and he estimated that existing vacant housing could support a couple of thousand individuals (Heerman, 1987). Also, many homes are not for sale or rent, but are vacant and winterized (Heerman, 1987).

Motels and Hotels. The Riverton Chamber of Commerce lists 14 motels and hotels in the Riverton area, with a total of 496 rooms. Applying the current summer and winter occupancy rates to this total indicates that the surplus of rooms is a minimum of 124 in the summer season and a maximum of 372 in the winter season (Planning Information Corporation, November 1987).

Mobile Home and RV Parks and Sites. A total of ten mobile home parks were identified in the Riverton area. Of the total of 658 mobile home sites, 354 were vacant at the time of the survey (Planning Information Corporation, November 1987). Of the total number of sites, however, 143 are in the A&T Trailer Court/Sun Ridge Estates park, which has become the property of Fremont County due to nonpayment of taxes. Only ten of these sites are occupied, and the county is trying to sell the rest as one parcel. The county is not renting sites, and considerable work would be required to make many of the existing sites usable (Price, 1988).

Riverton also has a total of 68 RV sites in 3 campgrounds. The largest of these campgrounds fills up completely in summer, and is not open in winter. The other two parks could not be reached in November, and may also have been closed for the season (Planning Information Corporation, November 1987). The City of Riverton also permits RV parking in mobile home parks (Nelson, 1987).

Rentals. One local realtor handles 80 rental properties, of which about three-fourths are apartments. Of those, four apartments and four houses were for rent in November, 1987, which was less than usual (Smith, 1987). Other realtors estimated that in January 1988, Riverton had between 20 and 50 apartment and duplex rentals (Ratliff, 1988; Schroeder, 1988).

A local realtor (Ratliff, 1988) estimated that more mobile homes were for rent than either houses or apartments. Since they are not often advertised, it is difficult to estimate how many are available (Ratliff, 1988). Banks have foreclosed on many of these mobile homes.

Home Sales. In November 1987, a local realtor estimated that approximately 350 homes (mostly single-family) were for sale. Although some mobile homes were for sale, they were not selling, since houses were available for the same price (Smith, 1987).

2.4.4 Facilities and Services

2.4.4.1 Primary area of Site Influence.

2.4.4.1.1 Fremont County.

County Government. In January 1988, Fremont County had 196 employees, down 58 from the peak employment of 254 in April 1985 (Nicol, 1988). If Fremont County were to regain the population lost during the last three years, it would have to return to the staffing levels of three years ago (Nicol, 1988). All county government buildings are adequate (Nicol, 1988).

Law Enforcement. The Fremont County Sheriff's Department employs 53 full-time and 1 part-time sworn staff and has no vacant positions. In addition, the department includes 200 volunteer reserves in the sheriff's posse and the search and rescue squad. At this time, the department considers itself understaffed (Bunnell, 1987). Budget cuts in 1985-86 required a 7.5 percent pay cut and the elimination of 13 positions, resulting in reduced rural patrol. In some areas, response has been reduced to an on-call basis and additional reductions would require extending the area receiving on-call-only response. Additional personnel cuts are anticipated (Bunnell, 1987).

The department has no formal mutual aid agreements. It provides all law enforcement services on a contract basis for the towns of Pavillion (one deputy in residence) and Dubois (five deputies in residence). The department is headquartered in Lander, the county seat, and has its main substation in Riverton. An additional substation is located in Dubois. Although deputies reside in Shoshone, Pavillion and Jeffrey City, no offices are provided in these communities. The Dubois substation has several holding cells in a new building, but no jailers.

The department currently has 28 vehicles. Budget cuts required abandonment of its biennial replacement schedule. No replacements were purchased last year,

and four vehicles are being refurbished this year. Twenty vehicles, including ten four-wheel drives, are used solely for law enforcement activities.

The county jail employs 12 persons full-time and 1 part-time. The structure was enlarged in August 1983 and meets current jail standards. The facility provides a total of 14 cells with a capacity of 60 and average occupancy of 41. One of the 14 cells is for women. It has a capacity of 6, and an average occupancy of 0.3 persons per day. Another cell is for juveniles. It has a capacity of 4 males or 1 female, and an average occupancy of 0.4 persons per day.

Other than minor maintenance, the jail has no special problems. The county has no plans for jail expansion or improvements (Bunnell, 1987).

Fire Protection. The Fremont County Firefighters provide fire suppression services to rural Fremont County, covering a 10,000-square-mile area. Operations are funded through a Fremont County property tax levy. Mutual aid agreements are in force with the Riverton and Jeffrey City fire districts and the local fire departments of Dubois, Lander and Shoshoni. The Riverton Fire District can provide the fastest response to the Beaver Creek Field, although the area is in the Hudson Fire Zone of the Fremont County Firefighters. In the event of a fire at Beaver Creek, the Riverton Fire District and the Hudson and Missouri Valley Fire Zones of the Fremont County Firefighters would all respond. Rural fire insurance ratings are 9 or 10 (Golder, 1988).

Fire Department employees include a mechanic, an administrative assistant and a part-time training officer. Administrative oversight is provided by the county's Emergency Services Director, whose position is funded through the county's general administrative budget. All firefighters are volunteers, with approximately 200 providing primary response in the rural areas, and an additional 160 in the 5 jurisdictions which have mutual aid agreements (Golder, 1988).

Fremont County Firefighters has 148 licensed vehicles (including trailers), of which 20 are Army surplus trucks dating from the 1950s. The organization's biggest problem is lack of funds to replace aging vehicles, even with 50 percent matching grants from the Farm Loan Board (Golder, 1988).

Fire apparatus is located in 13 rural stations, as well as on remote farms and ranches. Apparatus located in Hudson includes four county trucks and a town truck. The oldest of the county trucks is a 1952 Army surplus GMC 6 by 6. The Missouri Valley station has eight trucks (Golder, 1988).

All stations have limited space, requiring some apparatus to be drained and parked outdoors in winter. All rural fire stations are constructed with donated funds, materials and labor. Tax funds are used for operational expenses. The station at Hudson was constructed less than four years ago, and is adequate. The Missouri Valley station was expanded two years ago and is considered adequate, although brush trucks must be parked outside (Golder, 1988).

According to the administrative assistant (Golder, 1988), Fremont County has been an innovator in rural fire suppression, and operates the state's only training facility for volunteer firemen. This facility has also been made available to private corporations on a contract basis (Golder, 1988).

At present, the Fremont County Firefighters are meeting the area's needs, but not expanding services. The administrative assistant (Golder, 1988) believes that increased population in the area and increased activity at the Beaver Creek field would not strain existing resources.

Road and Bridge. The Fremont County Road and Bridge Department maintains 1,031 miles of roads, of which approximately 800 miles are graded and over 200 miles are paved. Fremont County also has 450 miles of state and U.S. highway, 273 miles of roads maintained by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and 712 miles of roads maintained by the BLM. Many of the county's roads are on the Wind River Indian Reservation. (LeClair, 1987).

The department has a staff of 42. The department is down to a minimum staff at this time and any additional roads (for example, another subdivision, another 100 miles of road) would require additional staff and equipment.

There is no surplus of equipment. The department's equipment is old and overutilized. Fifty percent of the equipment is obsolete and it is becoming difficult to find parts for half of the trucks and blades, some of which are more than 20 years old (LeClair, 1987).

The department has facilities in Lander, Riverton, Dubois, Lysite and Pavilion. Both the Dubois and Riverton shops have been outgrown and their yard space is severely limited. One structure in Riverton is an older building and the other is a shop barn that is adequate in condition but not in size. In winter, the department has to set priorities for indoor equipment storage. The main road department shop in Riverton occupies 10,000 square feet and the mechanic's shop

occupies 1,178 square feet for a total shop area of 11,178 square feet. The yard area is 49,929 square feet (Lawrence, 1988, letter). Building expansion into the adjoining yard would take space from the yard, which is already crowded. The downtown location makes expansion of the yard impractical. An off-site area is used to store materials. The county's other shops are new (LeClair, 1987).

Solid Waste. Fremont County solid waste disposal services are provided through the Fremont County Solid Waste Disposal District, which can tax up to three mills. The district encompasses all of Fremont County (Rich, 1988). It employs a superintendent, an office manager, 12 landfill personnel, and 1 part-time office clerk (Rich, 1988).

The district operates ten controlled landfills, located in Lander, Riverton (south of the city), Hudson, Atlantic City, Jeffrey City, Lysite, Shoshoni, Missouri Valley, Pavillion and Dubois. While the district is exploring the possibility of future expansion at some of the landfills, none of them are reaching capacity. All landfills are compacted and covered at least once a week. To date, the district has been unable to obtain landfill sites on the Wind River Indian Reservation (Rich, 1988).

The Riverton landfill, 11 miles south of the city, receives solid waste from the City of Riverton (including public trash collection), although some Riverton residents also use the Missouri Valley and Pavillion sites. The landfill is manned, fenced and locked. Oil field wastes are not a problem, since the facility is controlled; the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality determines what the facility can accept, and drilling muds, liquids and hazardous materials are not permitted (Rich, 1988).

Emergency Medical. The Riverton Division of the Fremont County Ambulance Service serves Riverton and the surrounding area (Swan, 1988).

Fremont County Ambulance Services operates 16 ambulances in 8 locations. Of these, seven are modular units, and all but one of the rest are vans. Four of the ambulances are stationed in Riverton: two modular units, one van, and one Cadillac ambulance used for patient transfer. The Riverton Division supervisor considers the fleet adequate (Swan, 1988). In the past, the ambulance service had a vehicle replacement schedule, but now is doing major rehabilitation of existing ambulances, as needed (Swan, 1988).

The service has 4 full-time staff and nearly 100 additional crew members, some paid by the run and others receiving a stipend. In Riverton and Lander, the service is manned 24 hours a day (Swan, 1988).

The Riverton Division supervisor (Swan, 1988) estimates that the Riverton area would have to grow considerably before additional vehicles, facilities or staff would be needed, since the service is operating with the same vehicles, facilities and staff level it had four years ago, when the county had a much greater population. Although the level of funding in the FY 1987-88 budget is uncertain due to the decline in county valuation, the Riverton Division supervisor does not anticipate a major decrease in the ambulance service since so many of the personnel are volunteers (Swan, 1988).

The Fremont County Ambulance Service is the only provider of public ambulance service in the county. A mutual aid agreement is in effect with Pathfinder Mines (uranium), which has the county's only other ambulance (Swan, 1988).

County Finance. Fremont County's FY 1987-88 budget is provided on Table 2-35. A major current issue in county government is the collection of mineral and property taxes on the Wind River Indian Reservation. The reservation is attempting to develop its own tax base, claiming that it contributes more in taxes to the county than it receives in services. Fremont County has been reluctant to give up revenues from mineral production on Indian lands within the county, and property taxes for land on the reservation are now coming under contention. Since severance taxes are being escrowed in the event that litigation goes against the county, Fremont County's available revenues have been drastically reduced (Taylor, 1987).

2.4.4.1.2 City of Riverton.

City Government. The City of Riverton currently staffs full-time general government positions as follows: 1 in administration; 2 in clerk's office; 2 in engineering; 4 in utilities billing; 3 in parks and recreation; 25 in police; 18 in streets and alleys; and 13 in water and sewer. Two municipal judges are also employed part-time.

City government currently occupies rented office space. The deputy clerk estimates that the city could double in population before it would need to add office space (Burkhalter, 1987).

**Table 2-35. Fremont County, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a,b)**

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL COUNTY REVENUE (c)	13,207,095	10,673,948	-19.2%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	2,594,704	2,125,705	-18.1%
Sales & Use Tax	1,244,717	1,082,101	-13.1%
Other	1,349,987	1,043,604	-22.7%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	7,944,920	6,773,979	-14.7%
County Property Tax	5,642,256	4,601,252	-18.5%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	0	0	NA
Optional Capital Facilities Tax	0	0	NA
Auto Fees	235,583	492,377	109.0%
Licenses & Permits	25,171	27,059	7.5%
Miscellaneous Fees	99,690	140,090	456.6%
Refunds & Reimbursements	0	0	NA
Revenue - Other Local Government	336,150	186,091	-44.6%
Clerk & Officer Fees	207,228	202,278	-2.4%
Court Fees	0	0	NA
Trash Collection	0	0	NA
Sales of Property & Other	0	1,034	NA
Rents & Royalties	31,798	0	-100.0%
Airport	0	0	NA
Grants & Donations	0	0	NA
Interest	1,131,071	1,057,153	-6.5%
Miscellaneous Revenue	235,973	66,645	-71.8%
WEED & PEST	515,229	493,837	-4.2%
STATE GRANTS	525,687	29,952	-94.3%
FEDERAL FUNDS	1,626,555	1,250,475	-23.1%
Assessed Valuation, 1986: 374,118,362			
County Levy, FY 1986-87: 12.450			

Table 2-35. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL COUNTY EXPENDITURES (c):	12,774,115	9,569,417	-25.1%
Commissioners	485,002	336,290	-30.7%
Clark	363,036	309,612	-14.7%
Treasurer	350,599	274,379	-21.7%
Assessor	197,955	195,058	-1.5%
Sheriff	1,265,829	959,329	-24.2%
Attorney	295,667	251,820	-14.8%
Planner	65,130	55,073	-15.4%
Surveyor/Engineer	0	0	NA
Coroner	35,360	36,435	3.0%
Agriculture	88,948	76,679	-13.8%
Courts	214,386	222,692	3.9%
Courthouse/Jails	731,093	683,100	-6.6%
Road & Bridge	2,067,974	1,342,018	-35.1%
Water Commissioner	13,796	190	-98.6%
Civil Defense	19,321	21,409	10.8%
Elections	123,249	147,085	19.3%
Public Health & Welfare	486,682	424,277	-12.8%
Weed & Pest	560,383	531,820	-5.1%
Library	1,212,658	831,124	-31.5%
Fair	314,057	298,206	-5.0%
Parks & Recreation	0	0	NA
Airport	81,490	40,000	-50.9%
Fire	323,630	220,320	-31.9%
Prot./Insp.	0	0	NA
Misc. Expenditures	3,477,870	2,312,501	-33.5%

a - Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b - All values in dollars except county levy (mills).

c - Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

Law Enforcement. The Riverton Police Department primarily serves the City of Riverton, but also provides mutual assistance to the Wind River Indian Agency, the Fremont County Sheriff's Department, the Lander Police Department and the Shoshone Police Department. Informal assistance is also provided to the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Wyoming Highway Patrol and other agencies.

Staff includes 15 full-time sworn and 10 full-time nonsworn personnel. Five sworn positions and one nonsworn position were eliminated in the last year due to budget cuts. The chief considers the current low level of staffing a problem and plans to return the staff to previous strength when the economy improves (Huryza, 1987). When Riverton reached its peak population in 1983 (estimated 11,000), the department handled it well with 21 sworn officers.

The police station is currently in good condition and was recently expanded (Huryza, 1987). Local holding cells include 3 adult male cells and a drunk tank, with a total of 14 beds; 2 female cells with a total of 4 beds; a trustee cell, with 2 beds; and a separate juvenile holding area. The Acting Chief (Hays, 1988) plans to convert the trustee cell to a laundry and storage room. By July 1, the acting chief hopes to bring the jail up to certification standards for a 72-hour holding facility, reducing total capacity from 20 beds to between 14 and 16 beds (Hays, 1988).

Vehicles include six marked patrol cars, three unmarked detective cars, and an animal control vehicle. This is the same number of vehicles that the department had when it had 21 sworn officers. All vehicles are in excellent condition. The department usually replaces three patrol cars per year.

Medical Services. Riverton Memorial Hospital is a private, employee-owned hospital (Willenbrecht, 1988) serving patients from Riverton and elsewhere in Fremont County. The hospital has a total staff of 177, with approximately 80 in the nursing service. The 22 doctors on the active staff are supplemented by 8 courtesy staff. The staff includes four family practitioners, three internists, two general surgeons, a urologist, four orthopedic surgeons, an obstetrician/gynecologist, a pediatrician, a radiologist, a pathologist, emergency room physicians and consultants. Psychiatric services are available in Lander (Birchell, 1987).

The 70-bed hospital has an average occupancy of 40 to 45 percent. The building is three years old, in good condition, and there are no plans for expansion (Birchell, 1987).

In addition to general medical/surgical services, the hospital provides X-ray (nuclear medicine, ultrasound, CAT-scan, general X-ray, digital radiography, and mammography), laboratory, 24-hour emergency room, medical/surgical intensive care unit, obstetrical services and facilities and three operating rooms.

The hospital has a helipad, and patients requiring care unavailable in Riverton can be transported to Casper using Casper's (Wyoming Medical Center) helicopter. Cases requiring highly specialized treatment (such as burns or severe trauma) can be transported by fixed-wing aircraft to Denver or Salt Lake City, depending on the preference of the local physician (Birchell, 1987).

At present, availability of nursing personnel for the hospital is limited, but the situation is expected to improve over the next few years. The local college began a nursing program 3 years ago and graduates 15 to 20 registered nurses per year, of which the hospital picks up 40 to 50 percent.

The hospital administrator (Birchell, 1987) estimates that the Riverton area would need to grow 15 to 20 percent before the hospital would expand staff and services. At that point, it would add to its operating room space, X-ray facilities, laboratory space, administrative and cafeteria areas (Birchell, 1987).

Water System. The City of Riverton water supply consists of eight wells with a combined capacity of 3 MGD and a diversion from the Wind River with a treatment facility capable of providing an average of another 3 MGD. The city engineer (Nelson, 1987) estimates that the existing water supply could serve a population of 20,000.

Treatment consists of chlorination only for the well water. River water is treated at a water treatment plant utilizing filtration through a carbonation filter, flocculation, and final chlorination. The water treatment plant is five years old, and is functioning well. Design capacity of the treatment plant is an average 3 MGD, with peak at 4 MGD. Current water usage from all sources (wells and treatment plant) averages 2.5 to 3 MGD, with peaks of 4 MGD. In the event of a major population boom, the size of the water treatment plant could readily be doubled. All tap fees are dedicated to fund plant reconstruction.

Treated water is stored in 5 covered reservoirs with a combined capacity of over 5.375 million gallons. Four of these are in good condition, one in fair

condition. The department has plans to repair one reservoir annually. Repairs will be funded through funded depreciation included in user fees.

The distribution system is in good condition, with total losses of less than 10 percent. Problems are mainly related to hot soils and undersized lines. Some of the small lines are currently reaching their capacity limits, and the department has implemented a replacement program. Almost all homes and businesses are connected to the system. Developers pay the cost of extending the system to new areas.

Water pressure is adequate for firefighting.

The current water system staff of ten is considered sufficient for current operations (Nelson, 1987).

Wastewater System. The City of Riverton provides wastewater services for the city and an area extending one mile north and two miles west of town. All residences and businesses are served. Developers pay for extending the system to new areas.

Wastewater collection is via a gravity system. The system has infiltration problems, which are being addressed through regular maintenance. There are no areas where storm and sanitary sewers are combined.

Treatment utilizes a carousel oxidation ditch with activated sludge and ultraviolet disinfection, with discharge to the Wind River. Design capacity is 3 MGD; current average flow is 1.3 MGD with peaks of 2 MGD. Design population is 16,000. The system complies with environmental regulations.

Last year, the city completed construction of the plant and seven miles of interceptor around the city. There are no plans to repair, replace or enlarge the system.

The current wastewater system staff of five is considered adequate for current operations (Nelson, 1987).

Solid Waste. Three full-time employees (included with streets employees) provide trash pick-up and disposal at the county landfill. The city currently operates three trucks and is purchasing one more. The 1980 truck will then become a back-up vehicle. The street supervisor estimates that the city would

need to gain 3,000 people before another truck and employee would be required (Throckmorton, 1987).

Streets. The streets department has 11 full-time employees and maintains 60 miles of streets, of which 55 miles are paved. Of the city's three bridges, one is the responsibility of the Wyoming State Highway Department and the other two are over canals owned by a canal company.

The street shop facilities are considered adequate, and consist of a 5,000-square-foot main building and a 5,000-square-foot storage building. At present, there are no plans to add facilities or equipment. The street supervisor estimates that the city would have to reach 15,000 before the department would be forced to add to existing facilities (Throckmorton, 1987).

Parks and Recreation. The City of Riverton Department of Parks and Recreation has a staff of three (Burkhalter, 1987), and maintains six parks with five tennis courts, two Little League fields, playgrounds, basketball courts, three ice skating ponds, a bandshell and an outdoor swimming pool (Stonecipher, 1988). Due to limited funds, the city's current emphasis is on maintaining existing facilities, rather than recreation programs. A current concern is a leak in the swimming pool; if the city cannot afford to repair the leak, the pool may not be open for summer 1988 (Stonecipher, 1988). The city does not have a recreation center (Stonecipher, 1988).

Responsibility for most organized recreation has been taken over by community associations and clubs. Softball, aquatics, soccer, football and baseball are all available. A snowmobile group organizes the annual Wild West Winter Carnival. Recreation facilities and programs are also available through the high school and college. A community indoor swimming pool and an indoor lap pool are available at the high school, and the college provides additional public tennis courts. A privately-owned 18-hole golf course is open to the public (Wyoming Economic Development and Stabilization Board, Riverton, 1986; Stonecipher, 1988).

City Finance. The City of Riverton's FY 1987-88 budget is provided on Table 2-36.

2.4.4.1.3 Riverton Fire Protection District. The Riverton Fire Protection District serves an area extending in an eight-mile radius from the center of Riverton, serving a population estimated at 20,000 to 22,000.

Table 2-36. City of Riverton, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL REVENUE (b)	8,514,747	7,218,950	-15.2%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	2,368,793	1,709,986	-27.8%
Sales & Use Tax	668,897	583,791	-12.7%
Other	1,699,896	1,126,195	-33.7%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	2,920,257	2,699,713	-7.6%
Municipal Property Tax	261,995	234,715	-10.4%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	0	0	NA
Franchise Fees	135,044	119,560	-11.5%
Alcohol Licenses	35,860	37,285	4.0%
Business Licenses & Permits	3,028	3,505	15.8%
Inspection Fees	34,206	13,389	-60.9%
Other Licenses & Taxes	453	4,382	867.3%
Water Utility	741,092	743,084	0.3%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Sewerage Utility	570,489	555,525	-2.6%
Trash Collection	279,396	268,742	-3.8%
Auto Fees	57,823	109,075	88.6%
Parks and Recreation Fees	15,851	12,479	-21.3%
Airport Fees	39,104	40,202	2.8%
Cemetery Charges	0	0	NA
Special Assessments	148,233	130,328	-12.1%
Fines & Meter Fees	138,361	116,605	-15.7%
Grants & Donations	0	0	NA
Interest	406,484	223,626	-45.0%
Rents & Royalties	0	0	NA
Sales of Property & Other	1,200	731	-39.1%
Revenue, Other Local Governments	27,557	50,466	83.1%
Miscellaneous Other Revenue	24,081	36,014	49.6%
STATE GRANTS	137,320	0	-100.0%
FEDERAL FUNDS	3,088,377	2,809,251	-9.0%

Assessed Valuation, 1986 (a): 26,342,873
Municipal Mill Levy, FY 1986-87 (a): 8.910

Table 2-36. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES (b):	9,697,159	8,301,759	-14.4%
General Admin. & Public Bldgs.	601,373	323,171	-46.3%
Judicial & Legal	96,100	84,654	-11.9%
Library	0	0	NA
Cemetery	0	0	NA
Airport	674,195	618,352	-8.3%
Public Health & Welfare	28,924	22,920	-20.8%
Streets & Roads	876,758	499,742	-43.0%
Police/Corrections	1,106,128	826,475	-25.3%
Fire Protection	2,490	2,445	-1.8%
Protective Inspection	0	0	NA
Sewers & Sewage Disposal	3,967,151	3,329,258	-16.1%
Garbage Collection	259,349	342,517	32.1%
Water Utility	712,681	828,160	16.2%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Parks & Recreation	1,263,485	815,208	-35.5%
Housing & Community Development	0	0	NA
Other Expenditures	108,525	608,857	461.0%

a - Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming, 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b - Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

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The district does not serve the Beaver Creek Field (which is served by the Fremont County Fire District). The district has a fire insurance rating of 5 on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is best and 10 is worst, and has a mutual aid agreement with all zones and cities in Fremont County.

The district has 42 volunteer firefighters, with at least five positions vacant. Of these 42 firefighters, 25 are also EMT-trained. Fremont County Ambulance Service provides emergency medical care, with the fire district providing back-up and accident fire suppression. Dispatch is through the Riverton Police Department.

The district has two stations, both in good condition. The downtown station was remodeled and expanded in 1978, but space is now limited. The west side station was built in 1969 and remodeled in 1978 and is of adequate size (Kiel, 1987). The district has 4 pumpers, two capable of pumping 1,000 GPM and two capable of pumping 1,500 GPM; 3 tankers, each with a 1,200-gallon tank; an 85-foot aerial truck; a fully-equipped rescue unit; 3 boats; and 2 reserve pumpers, 1 of which is a 1963 truck and the other a collector's item.

Future plans include purchase of a replacement rescue unit and expansion of the downtown station (Kiel, 1987).

2.4.4.1.4 Fremont County School District No. 25. Fremont County School District No. 25 serves the City of Riverton and a very irregularly shaped area extending roughly 50 miles north, 70 miles east, 45 miles south and 70 miles west of the city. It does not include the area southwest of town between the Wind River and the Little Wind River, or the Beaver Creek Field (Fremont County School District No. 25, 1961).

The district has four elementary schools, a middle school, a high school, a career center and an alternative school. All schools are located in the City of Riverton. Due to declining enrollment (as seen in Table 2-37), the school building that formerly housed all of the sixth grade is currently unoccupied. No enrollment is assigned to the James H. Moore Career Center since students attend part-time and are counted as part of the enrollment for the high school. Enrollment for each grade level is listed on Table 2-38.

The Jefferson Elementary School is old but adequate. All other buildings are in good condition (Baldwin, 1987).

Table 2-37. School District Enrollment Trends, Beaver Creek CO2 Project Area of Socioeconomic Site Influence. (a)

School Districts	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Fremont Co. No. 1 - Lander	2,332	2,361	2,361	2,366	2,275	2,232	2,109	2,062
Fremont Co. No. 25 - Riverton	3,329	3,241	3,309	3,303	3,204	3,114	3,024	3,083

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, Statistical Report Series No. 2, Fall Report of Staff, Teachers/Pupils/Schools, Enrollments, 1980 through 1987.

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Table 2-38. Fremont County School District No. 25 Staffing and Fall Enrollment.

	School Year 1980-81 (Peak) (a)	School Year 1986-87 (a)	School Year 1987-88 (b,c)
Total Staff	397	435	403
Certificated	225	234	222
Noncertificated	172	201	181
Total Enrollment	3,329	3,024	3,083
Kindergarten	222	241	251
1	231	273	270
2	242	233	240
3	236	240	232
4	264	229	231
5	248	198	229
6	264	223	224
7	244	219	238
8	247	218	210
9	284	221	232
10	278	268	216
11	250	244	273
12	281	217	237
Ungraded	0	0	0
Special	38	0	0
Number of Schools	3	7	7
Elementary	1	4	4
Junior High	1	1	1
Senior High	1	2	2
Special	0	0	0

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, Statistical Report Series No. 2, 1986 and 1987 Fall Report of Staff, Teachers/Pupils/Schools, Enrollments, 1987 and 1988.

b - Source: 1987 Staffing from interview with Mel Baldwin, Assistant Superintendent, 17 November 1987; also printed materials provided by district.

c - Source: Enrollment and number of schools from Wyoming State Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, "Enrollment for 1987-88 (Beginning)," 1988.

The district has no future plans for new construction at this time. If it did, the first priority would be a new elementary school. However, it is unlikely that a bond issue could be approved at this time.

At the start of the 1987-88 school year, the district had 222 certified and 181 noncertified staff. Due to budget constraints as a result of a drop in assessed valuation, the district's staff has been cut by 80 employees in the last 3 years, and further cuts may occur this spring. At the same time, the district has lost very few students. During the period when 3,000 jobs were lost, the district only lost 200 students. The district's current enrollment of 3,103 is only slightly less than the peak district enrollment of 3,320. The district is currently in the state's foundation program, which provides \$9 million of the district's \$14 million budget. Table 2-39 presents the FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87 budgets for the district.

The district's assistant superintendent in charge of finance and business estimates that the district could accommodate as many as 230 additional students, depending on their grade level and area (Baldwin, 1987). Since the elementary schools are currently at or near capacity, an influx of elementary students would probably require the district to either bring one grade level from each elementary school into the building that is now empty, or to use that building for all of the fifth grade. Opening the vacant school would create a problem, since additional staff would be needed to operate that building, and the district has no staffing funds (Baldwin, 1987).

2.4.4.1.5 Fremont County School District No. 1. Fremont County School District No. 1 serves Lander, Hudson and Atlantic City. It also includes the Beaver Creek Field. The fall of 1987 staff included 171 teachers, 10 administrators, 90 support staff and 8 bus drivers. Since 1983, enrollment has been declining steadily (see Table 2-37). November 1987 enrollment by grade level is provided on Table 2-40.

All of the schools are considered adequate and are in excellent condition (Coates, 1987). North and South Elementary have been remodeled and West Elementary is only four years old. In Hudson, only the new wing is in use, with the older part of the school used for storage only. Both the junior high and senior high are relatively new. Because of dropping enrollment, the district has no plans for adding facilities for at least ten years.

Table 2-39. Beaver Creek CO2 Project Area School District Finances.

	Fremont Co. No. 1		Fremont Co. No. 25	
	FY 1985-86 (a)	FY 1986-87 (b)	FY 1985-86 (a)	FY 1986-87 (b)
Revenues				
Local	2,905,197	2,587,233	2,707,745	2,588,916
County	751,639	678,325	1,015,620	905,774
State	6,472,252	6,466,299	9,832,922	10,094,062
Federal	38,481	48,356	0	0
Total Revenues	10,167,569	9,780,213	13,556,287	13,588,752
Transfers In	0	0	8,384	0
Revenues Plus Transfers In	10,167,569	9,780,213	13,564,671	13,588,752
Expenditures				
Instruction				
Elementary	2,719,410	2,545,767	2,652,231	2,603,631
Junior High/Middle	867,819	776,827	1,822,306	1,727,938
Secondary	2,201,646	2,010,672	2,950,459	2,711,167
Tuition	0	0	0	0
Special Instruction	952,294	850,098	498,207	448,424
Continuing Instruction	0	0	0	0
Instructional Support				
Pupil Services	292,507	260,166	1,585,532	1,618,715
Staff Services	276,633	251,178	236,676	238,496
General Support		0		0
Central Administration	144,246	121,860	322,591	204,079
School Administration	795,031	881,024	983,115	980,642
Business Administration	907,209	1,217,753	252,884	230,497
Personnel Administration	0	0	296,423	266,686
Maintenance/Operation	707,011	609,009	2,503,565	1,646,858
Transportation	425,706	336,934	606,546	459,265
Food Service	0	0	0	0
Community Support	0	0	0	0
Operating Costs/Subtotal (c)	10,298,514	9,861,288	14,710,536	13,136,398
Payment to State Foundation	0	0	0	0
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	10,289,514	9,861,288	14,710,536	13,136,398
Transfers Out	225,718	182,678	299,500	45,000
Expenditures Plus Transfers Out	10,515,232	10,043,966	15,010,036	13,181,398

a - Source: Wyoming State Department of Education, Statistical Report Series No. 3, Wyoming Public Schools Fund Accounting and Reporting, 1985-86 (1987).

b - Source: Wyoming State Department of Education, Statistical Report Series No. 3, Wyoming Public Schools Fund Accounting and Reporting, 1986-87 (1988).

c - Operating costs include only 1000, 2000, 3000 and 4000 programs.
Also transfer amounts from 700 Object have been excluded.

Table 2-40. Fremont County School District No. 1 Staffing and Fall Enrollment.

	School Year 1983-84 (Peak) (a)	School Year 1986-87 (a)	School Year 1987-88 (b,c)
Total Staff	307	307	279
Certificated	202	197	181
Noncertificated	105	110	98
Total Enrollment	2,366	2,109	2,062
Kindergarten	180	180	165
1	203	193	201
2	175	155	152
3	156	157	158
4	185	165	151
5	143	158	160
6	152	137	154
7	191	161	142
8	186	139	157
9	232	155	160
10	201	164	144
11	167	173	153
12	179	172	165
Ungraded	0	0	0
Special	16	0	0
Number of Schools	7	7	7
Elementary	5	5	5
Junior High	1	1	1
Senior High	1	1	1
Special	0	0	0

- a - Source: Wyoming Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, Statistical Report Series No. 2, 1986 and 1987 Fall Report of Staff, Teachers/Pupils/Schools, Enrollments, 1987 and 1988.
- b - Source: 1987 Staffing from telephone conversation with Wayne Coates, Superintendent, 22 December 1987.
- c - Source: Enrollment and number of schools from Wyoming State Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, "Enrollment for 1987-88 (Beginning)," 1988.

The district is currently in the state's foundation program, receiving more than 60 percent of its budget (approximately \$5.7 million of its \$9.3 million budget) from the program (Loper, 1987; Coates, 1987).

2.4.4.2 Nearby Communities and Jurisdictions Outside the Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.4.4.2.1 City of Lander. The City of Lander is not readily accessed from the Beaver Creek Field. The shortest route from the site to Lander passes through the City of Riverton, and it is therefore unlikely that immigrant workers would choose to bypass the larger city and drive the extra 25 miles to Lander.

2.4.4.2.2 Town of Hudson. Access from the construction sites to the Town of Hudson, population 514 in 1980, would also require bypassing Riverton. While it is 10 miles closer to the site than Lander, it is still 14 miles further than Riverton via major roads, offers less in the way of developed community resources and would be an unlikely choice for immigrant workers.

2.4.4.2.3 Unincorporated Communities. Arapahoe, St. Stevens and Sand Draw, while identifiable places in the vicinity of the Beaver Creek Field, are not incorporated towns. Since they have little available housing or services, it is unlikely that immigrant workers would choose to reside in these communities.

2.5 LITTLE BUFFALO BASIN CO₂ PROJECT

Introduction

The Little Buffalo Basin Plant would be constructed in Park County in the E 1/2 of Section 7, T.47N., R.99W. (see Figure 2-4). Wellfield-related activities associated with CO₂ injection would also be constructed in Park County. Amoco would bus plant and field construction workers to Worland and most of the immigrant workforce is expected to reside in Worland.

The primary area of socioeconomic site influence for the Little Buffalo Basin Project includes Park and Washakie Counties, the City of Worland, the Town of Meeteetse, Park County School District No. 16 and Washakie County School District No. 1. Other communities and jurisdictions in the general project area include the City of Cody, the Town of Thermopolis and Hot Springs County.

This section describes current socioeconomic conditions within the primary area of site influence of the Little Buffalo Basin CO₂ Project and provides

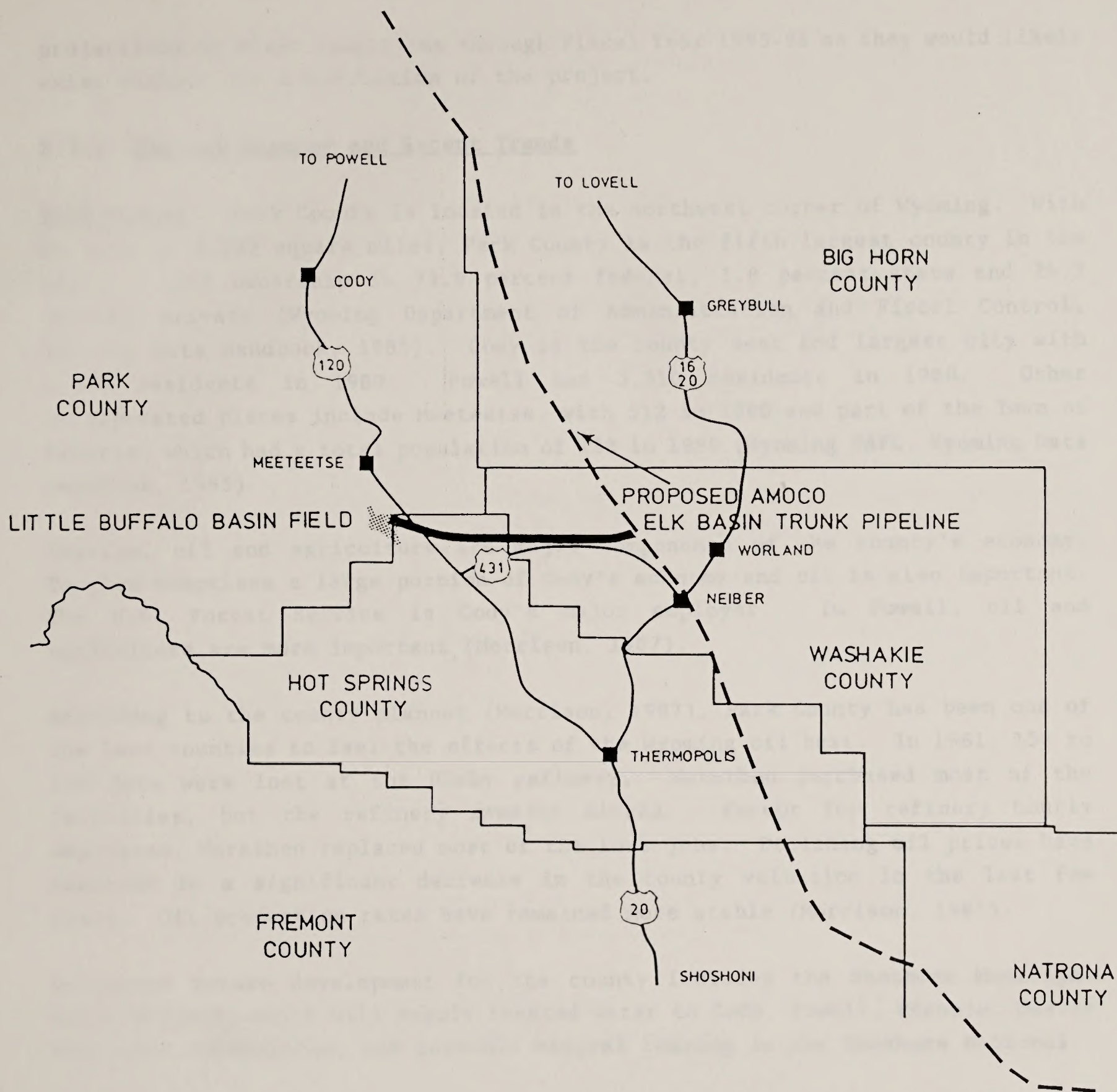


Figure 2-4. Proposed Little Buffalo Basin Project.

projections of these conditions through Fiscal Year 1995-96 as they would likely exist without the construction of the project.

2.5.1 Current Economy and Recent Trends

Park County. Park County is located in the northwest corner of Wyoming. With an area of 2,262 square miles, Park County is the fifth largest county in the state. Land ownership is 73.9 percent federal, 1.8 percent state and 24.3 percent private (Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Wyoming Data Handbook, 1985). Cody is the county seat and largest city with 6,790 residents in 1980. Powell had 5,310 residents in 1980. Other incorporated places include Meeteetse, with 512 in 1980 and part of the Town of Frannie, which had a total population of 138 in 1980 (Wyoming DAFC, Wyoming Data Handbook, 1985).

Tourism, oil and agriculture are major components of the county's economy. Tourism comprises a large portion of Cody's economy and oil is also important. The U.S. Forest Service is Cody's major employer. In Powell, oil and agriculture are more important (Morrison, 1987).

According to the county planner (Morrison, 1987), Park County has been one of the last counties to feel the effects of the Wyoming oil bust. In 1981, 150 to 200 jobs were lost at the Husky refinery. Marathon purchased most of the facilities, but the refinery remains closed. Except for refinery hourly employees, Marathon replaced most of the lost jobs. Declining oil prices have resulted in a significant decrease in the county valuation in the last few years. Oil production rates have remained more stable (Morrison, 1987).

Projected future development for the county includes the Shoshone Municipal Water Project, which will supply treated water to Cody, Powell, Frannie, Deaver and other communities, and possible mineral leasing in the Shoshone National

Forest. The availability of water from the Shoshone project should aid economic development (Morrison, 1987).

Meeteetse. Meeteetse's economy is dependent upon the oil fields, ranching and government employment (school district, U.S. Forest Service, state, county and local). According to the Park County planner, the local population includes many retirees and government workers (Morrison, 1987). With the recent drop in oil prices, the town has lost population, and the current local estimate is 475,

which is not only lower than the estimated peak population of 550, but lower even than the 1980 census count of 512. Many stores and offices are vacant, and the mayor estimates that 15 to 20 houses are either for sale or for rent (Taylor, 1987).

Cody. Cody's economy depends largely on tourism and oil. The major employer is the U.S. Forest Service (Morrison, 1987).

In spite of declines in oil prices, production rates in the area are not down substantially, and Cody's population has remained relatively stable except for a greater outmigration of youth (Morrison, 1987).

Cody has been active in economic development. The city has produced a video for nationwide distribution, and has been emphasizing development of incentives to retain people. The city is beginning to attract retirees and second-home owners. The city has also tried to recruit major industries, with limited success (Morrison, 1987).

Buffalo Bill Dam, west of Cody, is undergoing a multi-year, \$115 million construction project which will raise the height of the dam 25 feet (Cody Enterprises, 1987, Newcomers' Guide).

Washakie County. Washakie County has an area of 2,262 square miles. Land ownership is 66.8 percent federal, 9.2 percent state and local and 24.0 percent private (Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Wyoming Data Handbook, 1985). Worland is the county's only city, with a population of 6,391 in 1980. The only other incorporated place is the town of Ten Sleep, population 407 in 1980 (Wyoming DAFC, Wyoming Data Handbook, 1985).

While Washakie County's ten largest taxpayers are oil-related, none of these firms are among the county's ten largest employers.

Worland. The economy of Worland is diversified, and includes retail sales, agriculture, industry and oil. According to the city planner, oil has been good to Worland, providing an incentive for fast growth. Most of the city's oil-related workers are employed at Cottonwood Creek. (Reid, 1987).

In the spring of 1987, unemployment in Worland was high, but by November was down to about 6 to 8 percent. This has been attributed to people leaving the area after exhausting their 26 weeks of unemployment (Reid, 1987). In recent

months, oil exploration activity appears to have increased, with seismograph crews and drillers coming into the area (Reid, 1987).

Hot Springs County. Hot Springs County is located in northwest-central Wyoming, bordering Park, Washakie and Fremont counties. With an area of 2,022 square miles, Hot Springs is the smallest county in Wyoming. Land ownership is 62.7 percent federal, 6.3 percent state and local, and 31.0 percent private (Wyoming DAFC, Wyoming Data Handbook, 1985). Thermopolis is the county's largest city, with a population of 3,852 in 1980. The only other incorporated places are the towns of East Thermopolis, with a 1980 population of 359, and Kirby, with a 1980 population of 129 (Wyoming DAFC, Wyoming Data Handbook, 1985).

Thermopolis. According to the Thermopolis/Hot Springs County Planning Office, the economy of Thermopolis is based more on oil than on tourism, although the city is trying to build tourism. In summer, the pools are packed and many out-of-town people use the public swimming pools and golf course. Also, river touring has become more popular in the last four or five years (Toth, 1987).

Many people working in the Grass Creek-Hamilton Dome and Little Buffalo Basin fields live in Thermopolis (Moeller, 1987). Recently, the R&S Well Service has been hiring and has had difficulty finding workers for rigs. As of November 1987, all of its rigs were in use with a waiting list (Toth, 1987).

In the spring of 1987, the TRW Reda Pump Company left Thermopolis, with a final lay-off of 68 people after previous reductions. The J. C. Penney store closed on June 1, 1987, as have several smaller shops. The county planner anticipates further small business losses (Moeller, 1987).

In spite of a depressed local economy, however, Thermopolis homeowners appear to be hanging on, working on temporary projects or keeping their homes while working elsewhere in the state (George, 1987).

2.5.2 Population and Employment

2.5.2.1 Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.5.2.1.1 Park County. Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control (DAFC) estimated 1988 Park County population at 23,232. This represents an increase of 7.4 percent from 21,639 in the 1980 census, but a decrease of 3.0

percent from the peak population of 23,940, which occurred in 1984. Population is projected to increase steadily to 24,336 by 1995, as shown in Table 2-41.

County employment is estimated at 13,070 in 1988, and is projected to increase to 13,543 by 1995 (DAFC, 1988). When compared with the distribution of employment sectors in the nation as a whole, Park County's major sectors include agriculture, mining and construction. For the most part, mining has been declining since 1981, while construction reached a small peak in 1984. Agriculture appears relatively stable, with year-to-year variations and a very slight decline from 1982 through 1987; very slight growth is projected for 1988 through the end of the projection period (1995).

Gross earnings have declined from a 1981 high of \$221,284,000 to a low of \$188,166,000 in 1987. Growth in gross earnings is projected to follow employment growth from 1988 through the end of the projection period.

2.5.2.1.2 Washakie County. The Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control (DAFC, 1988) estimated 1988 Washakie County population at 10,047. This represents an increase of 5.8 percent from 9,496 in the 1980 census, but is a decrease of 3.8 percent from the peak population of 10,442 which occurred in 1985. DAFC has projected the population to increase to 7,052 by 1995, as shown in Table 2-42.

County employment is estimated at 4,773 in 1988 (DAFC, 1988), and is projected to increase to 5,070 by 1995 (DAFC, 1988). Since 1980, the agriculture, mining and construction sectors have all declined. The DAFC projections show these sectors gaining slightly between 1987 and 1989 (DAFC, 1988), and projections beyond that year assume a stable relationship among the various sectors.

2.5.2.1.3 City of Worland. Based on estimates by the Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control (DAFC) for Washakie County for the period 1980 through 1987, and assuming that Worland has maintained the share of total county population that it had in 1983, the date of the last DAFC estimate for Worland (DAFC, 1983), the population of Worland increased from 6,391 in the 1980 census to a peak of 6,857 in 1985, then decreased to an estimated 6,566 in 1987. For comparison, the Bureau of the Census estimate for 1986 was 6,710 (Bureau of the Census, Local Population Estimates, Machine Readable Data File, 1986), which is consistent with the 6,715 estimate based on Worland's share of DAFC-estimated Washakie County population.

Table 2-41. Baseline Population, Employment and Income Estimates and Projections, Park County, Wyoming. (a, b)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Population																
0-5	2,112	2,198	2,325	2,413	2,500	2,488	2,379	2,332	2,334	2,328	2,322	2,311	2,297	2,285	2,275	2,262
6-13	2,669	2,836	2,933	2,934	2,955	2,897	2,753	2,718	2,781	2,869	2,908	2,974	3,022	3,051	3,075	3,086
14-18	2,171	1,849	1,824	1,800	1,814	1,829	1,858	1,831	1,784	1,707	1,669	1,628	1,624	1,664	1,722	1,745
19-22	1,603	1,726	1,825	1,789	1,701	1,568	1,402	1,348	1,345	1,371	1,466	1,476	1,458	1,399	1,311	1,295
23-64	10,837	11,239	11,752	12,060	12,478	12,590	12,291	12,199	12,344	12,463	12,513	12,617	12,736	12,862	13,014	13,147
65+	2,247	2,317	2,370	2,430	2,487	2,518	2,547	2,622	2,639	2,663	2,693	2,728	2,755	2,782	2,791	2,796
TOTAL (c)	21,639	22,169	23,035	23,431	23,940	23,894	23,237	23,055	23,232	23,407	23,575	23,740	23,897	24,049	24,196	24,336
Employment																
Agriculture	1,257	1,212	1,252	1,239	1,219	1,202	1,188	1,186	1,200	1,200	1,209	1,216	1,219	1,223	1,226	1,229
Mining	1,185	1,426	1,257	1,127	1,154	1,060	969	919	969	999	1,006	1,012	1,015	1,018	1,021	1,023
Construction	995	1,043	1,100	1,174	1,269	1,161	1,055	1,030	1,050	1,070	1,078	1,084	1,087	1,090	1,093	1,096
Manufacturing	875	883	865	723	537	481	426	447	467	467	470	473	474	476	477	478
TCPU	574	578	589	609	618	597	578	561	581	591	595	599	600	602	604	605
Wholesale Trade	372	391	389	416	477	450	423	383	403	413	416	418	420	421	422	423
Retail Trade	2,874	2,979	2,219	2,206	2,176	2,179	2,187	2,082	2,132	2,155	2,171	2,183	2,189	2,195	2,201	2,207
FIRE	498	551	581	602	637	631	627	613	623	631	636	639	641	643	645	646
Services	2,234	2,307	3,386	3,328	3,409	3,219	3,035	3,007	3,057	3,107	3,130	3,148	3,156	3,165	3,174	3,183
Government	2,253	2,278	2,406	2,388	2,571	2,588	2,609	2,597	2,588	2,588	2,607	2,622	2,629	2,637	2,644	2,651
TOTAL (c)	13,117	13,648	14,044	13,812	14,067	13,569	13,097	12,825	13,070	13,221	13,320	13,394	13,431	13,469	13,506	13,543
Income (86\$)																
Gross Earnings	219,057	221,284	210,477	201,900	206,388	199,082	192,157	188,166	191,761	193,976	195,429	196,514	197,057	197,615	198,158	198,700
Other Personal Income	115,166	129,472	134,931	135,590	140,243	125,614	122,160	121,204	122,134	123,054	123,937	124,805	125,630	126,429	127,202	127,938
Total Personal Income	307,396	320,444	314,640	309,666	318,073	317,456	308,727	306,309	308,660	310,985	313,217	315,410	317,496	319,515	321,468	323,328
<hr/>																
POPULATION/EMPLOYEE	1.65	1.62	1.64	1.70	1.70	1.76	1.77	1.80	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.79	1.79	1.80
PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT																
Agriculture	9.6%	8.9%	8.9%	9.0%	8.7%	8.9%	9.1%	9.2%	9.2%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%
Mining	9.0%	10.4%	9.0%	8.2%	8.2%	7.8%	7.4%	7.2%	7.4%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%
Construction	7.6%	7.6%	7.8%	8.5%	9.0%	8.6%	8.1%	8.0%	8.0%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%
Manufacturing	6.7%	6.5%	6.2%	5.2%	3.8%	3.5%	3.3%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
TCPU	4.4%	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Wholesale Trade	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%	3.0%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
Retail Trade	21.9%	21.8%	15.8%	16.0%	15.5%	16.1%	16.7%	16.2%	16.3%	16.3%	16.3%	16.3%	16.3%	16.3%	16.3%	16.3%
FIRE	3.8%	4.0%	4.1%	4.4%	4.5%	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%
Services	17.0%	16.9%	24.1%	24.1%	24.2%	23.7%	23.2%	23.4%	23.4%	23.5%	23.5%	23.5%	23.5%	23.5%	23.5%	23.5%
Government	17.2%	16.7%	17.1%	17.3%	18.3%	19.1%	19.9%	20.2%	19.8%	19.6%	19.6%	19.6%	19.6%	19.6%	19.6%	19.6%

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Income and Employment 1986;

b - print-out of population and employment, 1988; Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

c - All dollars expressed in thousands.

d - Sum of age group populations may not equal totals due to rounding in data sources (DAFC).

Table 2-42. Baseline Population, Employment and Income Estimates and Projections, Washakie County, Wyoming. (a, b)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Population																
0-5	1,086	1,146	1,168	1,223	1,289	1,302	1,262	1,199	1,192	1,182	1,184	1,182	1,187	1,193	1,200	1,207
6-13	1,263	1,296	1,338	1,377	1,381	1,410	1,365	1,336	1,390	1,407	1,426	1,465	1,519	1,533	1,558	1,557
14-18	1,008	943	873	804	813	816	813	808	770	758	761	766	751	813	826	850
19-22	559	599	665	774	819	799	706	600	593	593	625	638	640	594	585	603
23-64	4,649	4,726	4,780	4,887	4,960	5,061	5,009	4,955	4,986	5,025	5,056	5,103	5,173	5,231	5,294	5,342
65+	931	947	966	1,000	1,033	1,047	1,065	1,096	1,110	1,119	1,136	1,140	1,134	1,151	1,162	1,172
TOTAL (c)	9,496	9,663	9,798	10,070	10,300	10,442	10,226	9,999	10,047	10,088	10,194	10,299	10,410	10,522	10,631	10,738
Employment																
Agriculture	630	608	628	628	619	620	621	622	624	624	634	641	646	651	656	661
Mining	381	449	357	293	373	292	196	146	176	206	209	212	213	215	217	218
Construction	355	351	379	389	366	342	301	282	292	310	315	318	321	323	326	329
Manufacturing	518	519	512	491	496	515	508	464	454	437	444	449	452	456	460	463
TCPU	366	365	322	290	322	328	316	305	295	285	290	293	295	297	300	302
Wholesale Trade	198	236	210	195	196	197	188	185	175	165	168	169	171	172	174	175
Retail Trade	701	723	716	691	728	734	702	689	679	669	680	687	693	698	704	709
FIRE	252	268	260	260	270	275	266	263	267	267	271	274	276	279	281	283
Services	965	997	1,026	1,032	1,021	995	917	887	897	907	921	931	939	946	954	961
Government	840	830	829	870	924	943	914	912	914	914	929	938	946	954	961	969
TOTAL (c)	5,206	5,346	5,239	5,139	5,315	5,242	4,929	4,755	4,773	4,784	4,860	4,912	4,953	4,991	5,032	5,070
Income (\$65)																
Gross Earnings	101,594	97,654	87,689	86,209	89,747	88,514	83,229	80,291	80,595	80,781	82,064	82,942	83,634	84,276	84,968	85,610
Other Personal Income	38,590	43,294	45,866	45,268	46,596	47,238	46,261	45,234	45,451	45,637	46,116	46,591	47,093	47,600	48,093	48,577
Total Personal Income	129,544	129,122	121,892	120,761	124,797	126,515	123,898	121,148	121,729	122,226	123,511	124,783	126,128	127,485	128,805	130,102
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POPULATION/EMPLOYEE	1.82	1.81	1.87	1.96	1.94	1.99	2.07	2.10	2.10	2.11	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.11	2.11	2.12
PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT																
Agriculture	12.1%	11.4%	12.0%	12.2%	11.6%	11.8%	12.6%	13.1%	13.1%	13.0%	13.0%	13.0%	13.0%	13.0%	13.0%	13.0%
Mining	7.3%	8.4%	6.8%	5.7%	7.0%	5.6%	4.0%	3.1%	3.7%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%
Construction	6.8%	6.6%	7.2%	7.6%	6.9%	6.5%	6.1%	5.9%	6.1%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%
Manufacturing	10.0%	9.7%	9.8%	9.6%	9.3%	9.8%	10.3%	9.8%	9.5%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%
TCPU	7.0%	6.8%	6.1%	5.6%	6.1%	6.2%	6.4%	6.4%	6.2%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Wholesale Trade	3.8%	4.4%	4.0%	3.8%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%	3.7%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
Retail Trade	13.5%	13.5%	13.7%	13.4%	13.7%	14.0%	14.2%	14.5%	14.2%	14.0%	14.0%	14.0%	14.0%	14.0%	14.0%	14.0%
FIRE	4.8%	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%
Services	18.5%	18.6%	19.6%	20.1%	19.2%	19.0%	18.6%	18.7%	18.8%	19.0%	19.0%	19.0%	19.0%	19.0%	19.0%	19.0%
Government	16.1%	15.5%	15.8%	16.9%	17.4%	18.0%	18.5%	19.2%	19.1%	19.1%	19.1%	19.1%	19.1%	19.1%	19.1%	19.1%

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Income and Employment 1986; print-out of population and employment, 1988; Planning Information Corporation, 1988.
b - All dollars expressed in thousands.
c - Sum of age group populations may not equal totals due to rounding in data sources (DAFC).

Baseline projections presented in Table 2-43 are based on DAFC county projections, and assume that this community will maintain the share of the county's population that it had in 1983 for the entire projection period.

2.5.2.1.4 Meeteetse. According to local estimates, the population of Meeteetse increased from 512 in the 1980 census to an estimated 545 in 1983 (DAFC, 1983), and subsequently decreased to an estimated 475 in 1987 (Yetter, 1987). For comparison purposes, the Bureau of the Census estimate for 1986 was 540 (Bureau of the Census, Local Population Estimates, Machine Readable Data File, 1986).

Baseline projections, presented in Table 2-43, are based on DAFC county projections, and assume that this community will maintain the share of the county's population that it had in 1987 for the entire projection period.

2.5.2.2 Nearby Communities and Jurisdictions Outside the Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.5.2.2.1 Cody. According to local estimates, the population of Cody increased from 6,790 in the 1980 census to an estimated 8,043 in 1986 (Brown, 1988). The Bureau of the Census estimate for 1986 was much higher: 9,000 (Bureau of the Census, Local Population Estimates, Machine Readable Data File, 1986).

The 1987 estimate and baseline projections, presented in Table 2-43, are based on DAFC county projections, and assume that this community will maintain the share of the county's population that it had in 1986 for the entire projection period.

2.5.2.2.2 Hot Springs County. Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control (DAFC) estimated 1988 Hot Springs County population at 5,871, which is an increase of 2.8 percent from 5,710 in the 1980 census, but a decrease of 3.9 percent from the peak population of 6,108, which occurred in 1985. Population is projected to increase to 6,045 by 1995, as shown in Table 2-44.

County employment is estimated at 2,835 in 1988, and is projected to increase to 2,999 by 1995 (DAFC, 1988). Major employment sectors have been mining, agriculture, construction and services. Agriculture has been stable, while mining has declined for the most part, peaking at 385 in 1984, then declining to 233 in 1987. After a drop between 1980 and 1981, construction has been fairly stable, and is projected to increase slightly starting in 1988. As other sectors have declined, the services sector has assumed a larger role in the county's economy, growing from 660 in 1980 to 857 in 1985, and providing as much

Table 2-43. Population of Counties, Cities and Towns in the Little Buffalo Basin CO2 Project Area.

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
(a)				(e)												
Hot Springs County (b)	5,710	5,610	5,777	5,917	6,074	6,108	5,967	5,887	5,871	5,890	5,925	5,968	5,987	6,007	6,026	6,045
East Thermopolis	359	N/A	N/A	360	370	372	363	358	357	358	360	363	364	365	367	368
Thermopolis	3,852	N/A	N/A	3,865	3,968	3,990	3,898	3,845	3,835	3,847	3,870	3,898	3,911	3,924	3,936	3,949
Park County (b)	21,639	22,169	23,035	23,431	23,940	23,894	23,237	23,055	23,232	23,407	23,575	23,740	23,897	24,049	24,196	24,336
Meeteetse (c)	512	N/A	N/A	545	N/A	N/A	N/A	475	479	482	486	489	492	495	499	501
Cody (d)	6,790	N/A	7,316	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,043	7,980	8,041	8,102	8,160	8,217	8,271	8,324	8,375	8,423
Washakie County (b)	9,496	9,663	9,798	10,070	10,300	10,442	10,226	9,999	10,047	10,088	10,194	10,299	10,410	10,522	10,631	10,738
Worland	6,391	N/A	N/A	6,613	6,764	6,857	6,715	6,566	6,598	6,625	6,694	6,763	6,836	6,910	6,981	7,052

a - Source: 1980 U.S. Census data from Wyoming Census Retrieval and Information Service, Report #5, October 1981.

b - Source: 1980-1995 county estimates and projections from Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control.

c - Source: 1987 estimate for Meeteetse by Town Clerk (Yetter, 1987).

d - Source: 1982 estimate for Cody by City of Cody; 1986 estimate by U.S. Census, based on annexation information provided by City of Cody (Brown, 1988).

e - Source: 1983 estimates for Thermopolis, East Thermopolis, Meeteetse, and Worland from Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Research and Statistics Division, 1983 Population Estimates prepared for Wyoming Liquor Commission.

Table 2-44. Baseline Population, Employment and Income Estimates and Projections, Hot Springs County, Wyoming. (a, b)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Population																
0-5	593	551	575	596	631	646	616	597	587	583	579	575	571	568	566	565
6-13	654	662	697	708	727	734	722	708	731	740	744	752	772	786	783	779
14-18	436	422	407	406	423	434	434	438	401	406	417	430	418	436	446	451
19-22	343	333	373	402	382	365	323	292	318	332	342	343	334	316	322	335
23-64	2,754	2,701	2,772	2,858	2,948	2,981	2,927	2,914	2,893	2,893	2,901	2,923	2,956	2,980	3,005	3,022
65+	930	934	946	941	956	942	939	933	935	931	936	938	931	916	899	888
TOTAL (c)	5,710	5,610	5,777	5,917	6,074	6,108	5,967	5,887	5,871	5,890	5,925	5,968	5,987	6,007	6,026	6,045
Employment																
Agriculture	245	236	247	248	243	244	245	246	242	242	246	248	249	250	251	251
Mining	359	362	350	347	385	332	258	233	253	273	277	280	281	282	283	284
Construction	276	159	152	163	157	161	155	149	159	169	172	173	174	175	175	176
Manufacturing	28	27	27	22	20	22	23	25	24	24	24	25	25	25	25	25
TCPU	122	116	108	97	102	113	116	110	116	113	115	116	116	117	117	117
Wholesale Trade	40	44	55	71	83	108	126	121	104	104	106	107	107	107	108	108
Retail Trade	479	439	422	393	443	432	393	375	385	395	401	405	407	408	409	410
FIRE	110	116	115	113	113	113	105	101	98	102	104	105	105	105	106	106
Services	660	642	727	809	828	857	832	838	818	828	841	850	852	855	858	860
Government	604	626	624	610	629	653	635	640	636	636	646	653	655	657	659	661
TOTAL (c)	2,923	2,767	2,827	2,873	3,003	3,034	2,888	2,838	2,835	2,887	2,931	2,962	2,972	2,981	2,990	2,999
Income (86%)																
Gross Earnings	50,698	47,673	44,580	44,039	45,171	45,637	43,441	42,689	42,644	43,426	44,088	44,554	44,704	44,840	44,975	45,110
Other Personal Income	28,236	30,782	33,302	34,166	34,183	34,374	33,581	33,130	33,040	33,147	33,344	33,586	33,693	33,806	33,913	34,020
Total Personal Income	77,690	77,043	76,304	76,826	77,286	77,719	75,925	74,907	74,703	74,945	75,391	75,938	76,179	76,434	76,676	76,917
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POPULATION/EMPLOYEE	1.95	2.03	2.04	2.06	2.02	2.01	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.04	2.02	2.01	2.01	2.02	2.02	2.02
PER CAPITA INCOME	13,606	13,733	13,208	12,984	12,724	12,724	12,724	12,724	12,724	12,724	12,724	12,724	12,724	12,724	12,724	12,724
PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT																
Agriculture	8.4%	8.5%	8.7%	8.6%	8.1%	8.0%	8.5%	8.7%	8.5%	8.4%	8.4%	8.4%	8.4%	8.4%	8.4%	8.4%
Mining	12.3%	13.1%	12.4%	12.1%	12.8%	10.9%	8.9%	8.2%	8.9%	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%
Construction	9.4%	5.7%	5.4%	5.7%	5.2%	5.3%	5.4%	5.3%	5.6%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%
Manufacturing	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
TCPU	4.2%	4.2%	3.8%	3.4%	3.4%	3.7%	4.0%	3.9%	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%
Wholesale Trade	1.4%	1.6%	1.9%	2.5%	2.8%	3.6%	4.4%	4.3%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
Retail Trade	16.4%	15.9%	14.9%	13.7%	14.8%	14.2%	13.6%	13.2%	13.6%	13.7%	13.7%	13.7%	13.7%	13.7%	13.7%	13.7%
FIRE	3.8%	4.2%	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Services	22.6%	23.2%	25.7%	28.2%	27.6%	28.3%	28.8%	29.5%	28.9%	28.7%	28.7%	28.7%	28.7%	28.7%	28.7%	28.7%
Government	20.7%	22.6%	22.1%	21.2%	20.9%	21.5%	22.0%	22.6%	22.4%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Income and Employment 1986;

b - print-out of population and employment, 1988; Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

c - All dollars expressed in thousands.

c - Sum may not equal totals due to rounding in data sources (DAFC).

as 29.5 percent of employment in 1987. This sector is projected to stay close to the 1985 level throughout the projection period. Hot Springs County has a higher percentage of service sector employment than the U.S. as a whole, which is consistent with the county's level of tourism and travel activity.

2.5.2.2.3 Thermopolis. A community profile available through the Wyoming Economic Development and Stabilization Board estimated the 1986 population of Thermopolis at 4,000, an increase from 3,852 in the 1980 census. Estimates for Thermopolis based on DAFC figures for Hot Springs County do not reach 4,000 until 1991. For comparison purposes, the Bureau of the Census estimate for 1986 was 4,210 (Bureau of the Census, Local Population Estimates, Machine Readable Data File, 1986).

Baseline projections, presented in Table 2-43, are based on DAFC county projections, and assume that this community will maintain the share of the county's population that it had in 1986 for the entire projection period.

2.5.2.2.4 East Thermopolis. A similar community profile for East Thermopolis estimated the 1986 population of East Thermopolis at 375, an increase from 359 in the 1980 census. Estimates based on DAFC estimates for the county do not reach 375 until 1991. The 1986 estimate is compatible with the Bureau of the Census 1986 estimate of 370 (Bureau of the Census, Local Population Estimates, Machine Readable Data File, 1986).

Baseline projections, presented in Table 2-43, are based on DAFC county projections, and assume that this community will maintain the share of the county's population that it had in 1986 for the entire projection period.

2.5.3 Housing

Table 2-45 provides a summary of housing availability in the project area.

2.5.3.1 Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.5.3.1.1 City of Worland. The planner for Worland and Washakie County indicated that Worland has numerous apartments, mobile home spaces, single-family homes and rentals available (Reid, 1987). The manager of the Wyoming Job Service office in Worland also believes that many Worland residents have left, and that currently there is a buyers' market in Worland real estate and that rentals are also available (George, 1987).

Table 2-45. Housing Availability Summary for the Little Buffalo Basin CO2 Project.

	Meeteetse (a,b,d)	Worland (b)	Thermopolis (b,c,f)	Cody (b,d,e)	Total
STANDARD HOUSING UNITS FOR RENT					
Apartments	4	25	57	42	128
Mobile Homes	0	12	44	6	62
Houses	21	35	12	9	77
TOTAL STANDARD HOUSING UNITS FOR RENT	25	72	113	57	267
TEMPORARY HOUSING					
RV Sites: Avg. Surplus at Peak	0	15	17	81	113
Motel Rooms: Min. Surplus, Peak	2	0	25	274	301
TOTAL TEMPORARY HOUSING	2	15	42	355	414
TOTAL RENTALS AVAILABLE AT PEAK	27	87	155	412	681
VACANT MOBILE HOME PADS					
	0	22	8	23	53

a - Source: Meeteetse Town Clerk and Mayor (Yetter, 1988; Taylor, 1987).

b - Source: Planning Information Corporation survey of realtors, motels and hotels, trailer parks, RV parks (November 1987 - January 1988).

c - Source: Thermopolis Administrative Assistant (Downs, 1988).

d - Source: Coldwell-Banker/Antlers Realty (Bole, 1988).

e - Source: Cody Chamber of Commerce, List of Accommodations, November 1987.

f - Thermopolis apartments do not include at least 50 vacant units which are not modern (in basements of private homes or in need of repair). While not now actively marketed as rentals, these would become available if there were a sudden increase in demand (Ingraham, 1988).

The 1980 U.S. census indicated that as of April 1, 1980, Worland had a total of 2,495 housing units, of which 2,309 were year-round occupied units (see Table 2-46). Of this total, 1,653 or 73.7 percent were owner-occupied, while 656 or 26.3 percent were renter-occupied. At that time, 63.2 percent of Washakie County's renter-occupied units were single-family homes, and 9.3 percent were mobile homes. Median number of persons per renter-occupied unit was 1.88 in Worland at that time.

Motels and Hotels. A survey of motels and hotels in the Worland area identified 9 motels with a total of 218 rooms. Applying the current summer and winter occupancy rates to this total indicates that the surplus of rooms ranges from none in the summer season to a maximum of 77 in the winter season. However, 4 of these, accounting for 82 rooms, could not be reached and may have been either closed for the season or out of business at the time of survey (Planning Information Corporation, November 1987).

Mobile Home and RV Parks and Sites. A total of three mobile home parks and recreational vehicle (RV) campgrounds were identified in the Worland area. Together, these two categories of housing provide a total of 44 mobile home sites, of which 22 were vacant when surveyed.

Worland also has a total of 44 RV sites. Applying summer peak vacancy rates to the number of sites indicates a surplus of 15 vacant RV sites during the summer peak period (Planning Information Corporation, November 1987).

Rentals. According to one local realtor, from two to five two-bedroom single-family homes per month are available in Worland, while three-bedroom houses for rent are hard to find and rent immediately. Most of the three-bedroom home rentals are houses for sale, rented on a month-to-month basis. The area has approximately 10 one-bedroom, 20 two-bedroom, and no three-bedroom apartments available at this time (Benson, 1987). Apartment vacancies appear to have leveled off, however, and there are fewer empty apartments than there were a year ago (Benson, 1987).

Home Sales. In December 1987, approximately 100 single-family homes and 10 sited mobile homes were for sale in Worland, according to a local realtor (Benson, 1987). During the last 12 to 18 months, many homes have sold. Mobile home prices have been so depressed that several homes have been taken off the market (Benson, 1987).

Table 2-46. Housing Units: 1980 Census, Little Buffalo Basin CO2 Project Area of Socioeconomic Site Influence. (a)

	Thermo- polis	Worland	Cody	Hot Springs County	Washakie County	Park County
HOUSING UNITS: TOTAL	1,715	2,495	2,857	2,537	3,784	8,774
Occupied, year-round	1,710	2,309	2,684	2,162	3,275	7,738
UNIT TYPES: YEAR-ROUND	1,710	2,492	2,852	2,492	3,602	8,359
1 unit at address	1,129	1,858	2,121	1,668	2,747	6,289
2 or more units at address	418	352	549	571	415	1,111
Mobile home or trailer	163	282	182	253	440	959
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
RENTER-OCCUPIED YEAR-ROUND	513	656	1,066	735	913	2,344
1 unit at address	NA	NA	NA	388	577	1,381
2 or more units at address	NA	NA	NA	310	251	758
Mobile home or trailer	NA	NA	NA	37	85	205
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONS	3,852	6,391	6,790	5,710	9,496	21,639
Persons in units	3,757	6,314	6,736	5,498	9,314	21,055
In owner-occupied	2,681	4,808	4,887	3,904	6,989	15,610
In renter-occupied	1,076	1,506	1,849	1,594	2,325	5,445
Avg/occupied unit	2.45	2.73	2.36	2.54	2.84	2.72
Avg/renter-occupied unit	2.1	2.3	1.73	2.17	2.55	2.32
Median persons/unit	2.13	2.34	2.17	2.19	2.44	2.35
Median persons/renter-occ.	1.67	1.88	1.71	1.66	2.12	1.98
HOUSING UNITS: TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied, year-round	99.7%	92.5%	93.9%	85.2%	86.5%	88.2%
UNIT TYPES: YEAR-ROUND	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 unit at address	66.0%	74.6%	74.4%	66.9%	76.3%	75.2%
2 or more units at address	24.4%	14.1%	19.2%	22.9%	11.5%	13.3%
Mobile home or trailer	9.5%	11.3%	6.4%	10.2%	12.2%	11.5%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
RENTER-OCC., % of Units	30.0%	26.3%	37.4%	29.5%	25.3%	28.0%
1 unit at address	NA	NA	NA	23.3%	21.0%	22.0%
2 or more units at address	NA	NA	NA	54.3%	60.5%	68.2%
Mobile home or trailer	NA	NA	NA	14.6%	19.3%	21.4%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
RENTER-OCC., % of All Rentals	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 unit at address	NA	NA	NA	52.8%	63.2%	58.9%
2 or more units at address	NA	NA	NA	42.2%	27.5%	32.3%
Mobile home or trailer	NA	NA	NA	5.0%	9.3%	8.7%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PERSONS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Persons in units	97.5%	98.8%	99.2%	96.3%	98.1%	97.3%
In owner-occupied	69.6%	75.2%	72.0%	68.4%	73.6%	72.1%
In renter-occupied	27.9%	23.6%	27.2%	27.9%	24.5%	25.2%

Source: 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Wyoming.
1980 Census of Housing, General Housing Characteristics, Wyoming.

2.5.3.1.2 Town of Meeteetse.

Motels and Hotels. Meeteetse has 2 motels with a total of 33 rooms. Applying the current summer and winter occupancy rates to this total indicates that the surplus of rooms ranges from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 31. Occupancy rate is more project-dependent than tourist-dependent. Included in the 33 rooms are 16 kitchenette units.

Mobile Home and RV Parks and Sites. The motels offer a total of two mobile home sites and nine RV sites. The Oasis Motel plans to add five RV spaces by spring of 1988. At the time of the survey, both of the mobile home sites were occupied. Vacancy is project-dependent, ranging from empty to full, and therefore it would be difficult to estimate a surplus.

Rentals and Sales. According to the Park County Planner, the vacancy rate is higher in Meeteetse than in Cody (Morrison, 1987). Meeteetse has no apartment units, according to the mayor (Taylor, 1987). Both mobile homes and houses are for rent, however, with an estimated 15 to 20 houses for rent or sale as of November 1987 (Taylor, 1987).

2.5.3.2.1 City of Cody. The 1980 U.S. census indicated that as of April 1, 1980, Cody had a total of 2,857 housing units, of which 2,684 were year-round occupied units (Table 2-46). Of this total, 1,791 or 62.6 percent were owner-occupied, while 1,066 or 37.4 percent were renter-occupied. In Park County at that time, 22.0 percent of the renter-occupied units were single-family homes, and 21.4 percent were mobile homes. Median number of persons per renter-occupied unit in Cody was 27.2 percent in 1980 (1980 Census of Housing, General Housing Characteristics, Wyoming).

Motels and Hotels. According to the Cody Chamber of Commerce, Cody has 34 motels with 1,096 rooms. Applying the current summer and winter occupancy rates (Taggart, 1987) to this total indicates that the surplus of rooms is a minimum of 274 in the summer season and a maximum of 932 in the winter season.

Mobile Home and RV Parks and Sites. Five mobile home parks and 11 recreational vehicle (RV) campgrounds were identified in the Cody area. The area has at least 197 mobile home sites, 23 of which were vacant at the time of the survey. In addition, Cody has at least 457 RV sites (Planning Information Corporation, November 1987). Applying summer peak vacancy rates to the 451 sites indicates a surplus of 81 vacant RV sites during the summer peak period.

Rentals. According to a Cody realtor, the area has approximately 9 single-family homes and 42 apartments for rent (Bole, 1987).

Home Sales. In December 1987, approximately 266 houses were for sale in Cody, according to a local realtor (Bole, 1987). Home sales improved during the summer of 1987, and there are fewer houses on the market now than in a long time (Bole, 1987).

2.5.3.2.2 Town of Thermopolis. The 1980 U.S. census reported that as of April 1, 1980, Thermopolis had a total of 1,715 housing units, of which 2,309 were year-round occupied units (Table 2-46). Of this total, 70 percent were owner-occupied, while 30 percent were renter-occupied. At that time, 52.8 percent of Hot Springs County's renter-occupied units were single-family homes, and 5 percent were mobile homes. Median number of persons per renter-occupied unit was 1.67 in Thermopolis at that time (1980 Census of Housing, General Housing Characteristics, Wyoming; 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Wyoming).

Since 1980, the following building activity has taken place:

54	single-family homes
4	duplex units
28	apartment units in 4 buildings
<u>24</u>	mobile homes
110	Total Units

Motels and Hotels. A survey of motels and hotels in the Thermopolis area identified 11 motels with a total of 248 rooms. Applying the current summer and winter occupancy rates to this total indicates that the surplus of rooms is a minimum of 25 in the summer season and a maximum of 166 in the winter season.

Mobile Home and RV Parks and Sites. A total of four mobile home parks and recreational vehicle (RV) campgrounds were identified in the Thermopolis area. Together, these two categories of housing provide a total of 47 mobile home sites, of which 8 were vacant at the time of the survey. In addition,

Thermopolis has a total of 164 RV sites. Applying summer peak vacancy rates to the number of sites indicates a surplus of 17 vacant RV sites during the summer peak period. More than half of the 164 RV sites are open summer only. Mobile homes can be placed either in mobile home parks or on permanent foundations in limited areas of town (Pechan, 1987).

Rentals. Approximately 30 percent or 57 of the 191 modern apartments in Thermopolis are vacant based on a realtor's survey of 153 or 80 percent of these units. In addition, the town has at least 50 substandard apartments (in basements, attics, etc.), most of which are now vacant but off the rental market due to lack of renters (Ingraham, 1988).

Home Sales. In November 1987, the two realtors in Thermopolis had listings for a total of 108 homes (including both single-family and sited mobile homes). In addition, investment properties with a total of 109 rental units were for sale.

2.5.4 Facilities and Services

2.5.4.1 Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.5.4.1.1 Park County.

County Government. Park County general government employs 39 full-time and 11 part-time (Fontaine, 1988). The sheriff's office employs 32 full-time and 2 part-time, road and bridge 20 full-time and 1 part-time, solid waste 6 full-time and 1 part-time, and other departments 8 full-time and 2 part-time. In addition, there are 12 elected officials (Fontaine, 1988).

Four years ago, Park County added to the courthouse, tripling its size, and then restored the older portion. Due to current low staffing levels, approximately 15 percent to 20 percent of the building is now vacant, with numerous empty or underutilized offices. The county buildings and maintenance superintendent estimates that population would need to increase 50 to 60 percent before space in the courthouse would become a problem (Hoffert, 1987).

Law Enforcement. The Park County Sheriff's Department has had a decrease of ten employees since 1986 due to budget cuts (Fontaine, 1986). The department currently has 18 sworn positions: 9 in Cody, 6 in Powell, 2 in Meeteetse and 1 in the Crandall-Sunlight area. In addition, there are 13 full-time nonsworn positions: 6 jailers, 5 dispatchers, 1 secretary and 1 full-time cook and 2 part-time cooks. The department is understaffed, and the sheriff has requested

two additional jailers. Ideally, the sheriff would like to see three more jailers, two to three more dispatchers and one more investigator (Hodge, 1987). The sheriff's department has an office in Cody which includes the jail. In addition, the department leases space from the City of Powell and the Town of Meeteetse (Hodge, 1987).

The building in Cody was built 30 years ago, with an expansion completed in 1982. The county provides dispatch services for the City of Cody, leases space to Cody for their police department and houses their prisoners. The amount of space is considered adequate. The major problem with the building is the jail. While built to accommodate 55 prisoners, the latest National Institute of Corrections audit recommended that the jail should house only 28 prisoners. Last year the jail averaged 18.3 prisoners and has housed as many as 35. The jail is laid out in such a way that two jailers are needed to provide adequate coverage; currently, the county has only one jailer per shift (Hodge, 1987).

The current office space in Powell is too small to meet the needs of the department. The department was forced to give up a portion of its space last year due to budget constraints. The office in Meeteetse is shared with the town marshal and is adequate in size and condition (Hodge, 1987).

Equipment in the Sheriff's Department is in good condition. Until this year, the county was on a three-year replacement schedule. This year the county was not able to replace any vehicles (Hodge, 1987).

Road and Bridge. Park County maintains 670 miles of roads of which approximately 40 percent are paved. In addition to a large, eight-year-old shop in Cody, the county has shops in Meeteetse and Powell. All shops are considered adequate in size and have adequate yard space. The county has no plans for adding equipment or facilities, except to add snow removal equipment if the Cooke City Highway (to WY 212) is kept open in winter (Hoffert, 1987). The county's road and bridge department currently has 1 part-time and 20 full-time employees (Fontaine, 1988).

The Meeteetse shop maintains 80 miles of roads with two employees. The building could easily accommodate an additional employee and an additional piece of equipment (Williams, 1987).

The county now requires developers to meet county road standards for subdivisions. However, not all of the 250 existing subdivisions meet county standards. At present, there is a four-year moratorium on adding more subdivisions to the road system, even for those that meet the county standards

(Williams, 1988).

Medical. Please see City of Cody, Section 2.5.4.2.2, Medical; Town of

Meeteetse, Section 2.5.4.1.4, Emergency Medical; and West Park Hospital District, Section 2.5.4.2.5.

Solid Waste. Park County solid waste disposal is managed by a special district. The county operates a 240-acre Class I landfill on county land in the Powell area, with 3 full-time employees. The county also maintains an 80-acre Class I landfill on land leased from the BLM in the Cody area, with 2 full-time and 1 part-time employees. The county is also responsible for maintaining 2 Class III landfills: a 17-acre privately owned site near Meeteetse, and a 20-acre site near Clark leased from Glacier Park Company. These sites are not controlled and the county covers the trash once a week and performs whatever maintenance (e.g., on roads, fences) is required. The only county landfill close to capacity is the Meeteetse site, which has an estimated life of 15 years at current use levels.

County Finance. The Park County budget for FY 1987-88 is presented on Table 2-47.

2.5.4.1.2 Washakie County.

County Government. In addition to 10 elected officials, the county has 21 full-time and 16 part-time general government employees (does not include sheriff's department and jailers, or road and bridge department; see below). The county clerk estimates that the county's general government could accommodate an additional 1,000 people easily without adding staff (Barngrover, 1988).

Government offices are located in the county courthouse, a three-story building constructed in 1937 and in good condition. The building is approaching capacity, but space remains adequate due to increased efficiency. If necessary, two offices could be added by relocating the public health nurse to rented space or to a modular building to be constructed on county-owned land across the street (Barngrover, 1988).

Table 2-47. Park County, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a,b)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL COUNTY REVENUE (c)	8,223,054	8,366,419	1.7%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	1,929,221	1,435,605	-25.6%
Sales & Use Tax	1,126,109	781,276	-30.6%
Other	803,112	654,329	-18.5%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	4,729,168	5,784,800	22.3%
County Property Tax	3,615,600	4,814,365	33.2%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	0	0	NA
Optional Capital Facilities Tax	0	0	NA
Auto Fees	123,149	176,731	43.5%
Licenses & Permits	18,500	19,688	6.4%
Miscellaneous Fees	0	0	-100.0%
Refunds & Reimbursements	42,984	84,863	97.4%
Revenue - Other Local Government	79,284	68,500	-13.6%
Clerk & Officer Fees	141,597	125,717	-11.2%
Court Fees	78,544	48,123	-38.7%
Trash Collection	0	0	NA
Sales of Property & Other	0	1,191	NA
Rents & Royalties	17,641	19,179	8.7%
Airport	0	0	NA
Grants & Donations	0	0	NA
Interest	585,664	345,339	-41.0%
Miscellaneous Revenue	26,205	81,104	209.5%
WEED & PEST	94,930	94,971	0.0%
STATE GRANTS	22,462	21,380	-4.8%
FEDERAL FUNDS	1,447,273	1,029,663	-28.9%
Assessed Valuation, 1986: 572,117,003			
County Levy, FY 1986-87: 8.415			

Table 2-47. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL COUNTY EXPENDITURES (c):	9,299,294	7,926,618	-14.8%
Commissioners	52,486	131,944	151.4%
Clark	240,380	287,961	19.8%
Treasurer	173,070	223,885	29.4%
Assessor	206,645	252,394	22.1%
Sheriff	1,018,509	961,318	-5.6%
Attorney	164,186	187,666	14.3%
Planner	77,528	54,084	-30.2%
Surveyor/Engineer	108,534	74,669	-31.2%
Coroner	7,115	6,239	-12.3%
Agriculture	126,039	128,845	2.2%
Courts	313,328	404,150	29.0%
Courthouse/Jails	613,315	528,986	-13.7%
Road & Bridge	2,082,377	1,731,863	-16.8%
Water Commissioner	41,243	53,792	30.4%
Civil Defense	46,269	36,712	-20.7%
Elections	65,612	106,206	61.9%
Public Health & Welfare	237,280	158,417	-33.2%
Weed & Pest	98,834	97,688	-1.2%
Library	552,792	494,373	-10.6%
Fair	538,344	439,351	-18.4%
Parks & Recreation	69,291	64,093	-7.5%
Airport	0	0	NA
Fire	0	0	NA
Prot./Insp.	0	0	NA
Misc. Expenditures	2,466,117	1,501,982	-39.1%

a - Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b - Note: All values in dollars except county levy (mills).

c - Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

Law Enforcement. The Worland Police Department and the Washakie Sheriff's Department share a facility that is 2-1/2 years old. The facility is in excellent condition and adequately meets the needs of the departments. The jail is housed in the same building and is also in excellent condition. The jail has 27 cells and averages 8 prisoners (30 percent). The facility can adequately meet the needs of the county.

Dispatching is handled by a separate organization which is funded by the city, county and the fire district. An Administrating Board oversees the dispatching with a representative from each entity and the general public.

The Sheriff's Department has six full-time sworn positions: four full-time and one part-time nonsworn jailers and one full-time secretary. One deputy is a resident officer at Ten Sleep and uses the Town Hall as needed. The Sheriff does not anticipate any changes in the future. Vehicles and equipment are in good shape. (Ralph Seghetti, 1987).

Fire Protection. The Worland Fire Protection District No. 1 is funded through a taxing district that serves approximately 9,000 people. The 925-square-mile area extends on the north, west and south to the Washakie County line, and 20 miles to the east of Worland. Current fire insurance rating is 5. In addition to 1 full-time, paid fire chief, the district has 27 volunteer firefighters and a 5-member board of directors. Typically, 18 to 20 firefighters respond to a fire call, and a major influx of population would have to occur before more personnel would be required.

The department has one fire station and is completing construction of a training center. An addition to the fire station is contemplated, but no plans have been made.

The department owns nine pieces of equipment:

Ladder 1, 1942 Segraves

Unit #7, 1952 International Gorman-Rupp with 300 GPM pumping capacity
and 1,000-gallon tank capacity

Unit #3, 1977 GMC E1 (Hale) pumper with 750 GPM pumping capacity and 500-
gallon tank capacity

Unit #2, 1978 Ford Hale Pumper with 250 GPM pumping capacity and 250-
gallon tank capacity

Unit #8, 1980 Van Pelt Hale pumper with 1,500 GPM pumping capacity and 500-
gallon tank capacity

Unit #9, 1983 Pierce Waterous pumper with 1,500 GPM pumping capacity
and 1,000-gallon tank capacity
Unit #10, 1984 Pierce Waterous pumper with 1,500 GPM pumping capacity
and 1,500-gallon tank capacity
Squad #1, 1984 Ford
Ladder 2, 1985 Pierce Waterous pumper with 1,500 GPM pumping capacity
and 300-gallon tank capacity

The 1952 International is used only for grass fires. All equipment 1977 or newer is in good condition. The 1985 Pierce ladder truck purchased a couple of years ago will be paid off in two years. The chief estimates that the district could have a fairly large influx of population and not require additional equipment (Taylor, 1987).

Road and Bridge. The Washakie County Road and Bridge Department has a shop in Worland, with three employees, and another in Ten Sleep, with four (Bridwell, 1987). The Worland shop is approximately 4,800 square feet, eight or nine years old, and in good condition, with room for additional equipment. The yard occupies seven or eight acres. The Worland shop maintains 35 miles of paved and 175 miles of gravel roads, including both county roads and BLM roads. The Worland shop is responsible for 12 to 14 small canal bridges and has a replacement program (Appland, 1988).

The Ten Sleep shop is approximately 3,200 square feet and adequate. Also, at Big Trails the county houses a snow plow in a garage shared with a rural fire district. The Ten Sleep shop maintains 100 miles of road in winter and 275 miles in summer, of which 16 miles are paved. The area is mountainous and sparsely populated; little growth is anticipated (Cheney, 1988).

Medical. Washakie Memorial Hospital is owned by the county and managed by the leasee, Lutheran Homes and Hospital Services. New additional equipment and facilities are purchased through county revenues, as approved by a hospital board, while replacements are the responsibility of Lutheran Homes and Hospital Services. The hospital's service area covers western Washakie County, extending south to Hot Springs County, east to Ten Sleep and north to the Basin area of Big Horn County (Megorden, 1988).

The 30-bed hospital has a 40 percent average occupancy. With 4 beds devoted to intensive care and 4 to obstetrics, 22 beds are available for general medical/surgical service. The administrator is concerned that this may not be

adequate if the economy revives (Megorden, 1988). An identified need is 12 to 15 skilled nursing care beds (long-term care).

The hospital has a full-time equivalent staff of approximately 56, including 25 nursing service personnel (RNs, LPNs, aides). Twelve physicians are on the hospital's active staff; in addition, six specialists have hospital privileges and periodically visit to hold clinics. The hospital has been trying to attract more physicians, and brought in four during the last six months of 1987 (Megorden, 1988). It will be trying to recruit an internist, and then an orthopedist (Megorden, 1988).

Hospital facilities and services include a 24-hour emergency room, complete diagnostic laboratory, X-ray facilities (CAT-scan, ultrasound, nuclear medicine), complete obstetrical facilities, two surgical suites, and a four-bed intensive care unit. Patients requiring services not available in Worland are usually sent to Billings, although some doctors prefer Casper. The hospital does not have a helipad as such, but is improving lighting and accessibility at the designated helicopter landing area (Megorden, 1988). Although ground transportation is also used, air transportation is more common (Megorden, 1988).

The hospital is in a rebuilding process after 3-1/2 years of difficult times. A \$2.5 million construction project has just been completed (Megorden, 1988).

Emergency Medical. The county finances an ambulance service consisting of a paid administrator (permanent, part-time, salaried), an ambulance, and a volunteer staff of 20 that includes 12 EMTs dispatched through the law enforcement center (Taylor, 1987; Paris, 1987). When ambulances are used to transfer patients, the staff are paid as ambulance attendants. They are generally not paid for emergency work (with some flexibility for calls requiring excessive time).

The service area is undefined, radiating approximately 50 miles from Worland. The area includes Cottonwood Creek, Hyattville and Manderson in Big Horn County, and part of Hot Springs County. Thermopolis has its own ambulance service, however (Paris, 1987).

The service's two ambulances are a 1984 Category III modular unit used as a first response vehicle, and a 1982 Category II Ford van ambulance which is used for standby and patient transfer. The vehicles are considered adequate for present uses. Most patient transportation is to Billings, with some trips to Casper (Paris, 1987).

The ambulance service director keeps the primary response ambulance with him at all times. The staff has pagers, and all available staff respond in their own vehicles to each call (Paris, 1987).

Problems identified include a lack of funds, which means that vehicles are kept longer and pay is not increased, and a "feast-or-famine" volunteer staffing situation. Two EMTs have left the area due to job loss, and it takes about a year for an EMT to be trained and get enough experience to achieve the desired proficiency.

For the future, the director of the ambulance service hopes to continue present services with the money available. A desirable addition would be a four-wheel drive vehicle for off-road use. Purchase of such a vehicle would come out of the county budget.

At present, the ambulance service is handling slightly over 300 calls per year, or an average of about 1 a day. At the peak of population and oil rig activity, the service handled 420 calls per year with no difficulty and less staff (four or five EMTs) (Paris, 1987).

County Finance. The Washakie County budget for FY 1987-88 is presented on Table 2-48.

2.5.4.1.3 City of Worland.

City Government. Worland's elected officials include the mayor and nine councilpersons. Administration and finance employ three full-time and one part-time persons, and planning and engineering employ three more full-time persons. Other government functions include utilities billing (2), buildings (1 plus 1

Table 2-48. Washakie County, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a,b)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL COUNTY REVENUE (c)	4,680,899	2,904,970	-37.9%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	584,013	447,734	-23.3%
Sales & Use Tax	267,663	209,057	-21.9%
Other	316,350	238,677	-24.6%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	2,145,947	1,946,890	-9.3%
County Property Tax	1,407,383	1,299,437	-7.7%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	0	0	NA
Optional Capital Facilities Tax	0	0	NA
Auto Fees	98,977	100,729	1.8%
Licenses & Permits	0	0	NA
Miscellaneous Fees	0	0	NA
Refunds & Reimbursements	0	0	NA
Revenue - Other Local Government	0	0	NA
Clerk & Officer Fees	63,235	62,619	-1.0%
Court Fees	12,847	12,915	0.5%
Trash Collection	0	0	NA
Sales of Property & Other	0	0	NA
Rents & Royalties	4,442	4,332	-2.5%
Airport	0	0	NA
Grants & Donations	0	0	NA
Interest	297,308	188,025	-36.8%
Miscellaneous Revenue	261,755	278,833	6.5%
WEED & PEST	39,232	48,509	23.6%
STATE GRANTS	1,302,070	14,476	-98.9%
FEDERAL FUNDS	609,637	447,361	-26.6%
Assessed Valuation, 1986: 88,844,285			
County Levy, FY 1986-87: 14.626			

Table 2-48. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL COUNTY EXPENDITURES (c):	3,336,709	2,430,701	-27.2%
Commissioners	31,387	31,078	-1.0%
Clark	86,922	81,856	-5.8%
Treasurer	62,741	62,166	-0.9%
Assessor	67,792	71,407	5.3%
Sheriff	216,461	222,187	2.6%
Attorney	85,399	93,986	10.1%
Planner	37,856	20,874	-44.9%
Surveyor/Engineer	0	0	NA
Coroner	6,630	7,953	20.0%
Agriculture	33,797	35,615	5.4%
Courts	114,191	108,566	-4.9%
Courthouse/Jails	999,132	430,713	-56.9%
Road & Bridge	495,719	283,869	-42.7%
Water Commissioner	14,874	28,191	89.5%
Civil Defense	0	1,660	NA
Elections	18,289	31,595	72.8%
Public Health & Welfare	255,622	239,700	-6.2%
Weed & Pest	43,431	51,458	18.5%
Library	103,558	101,262	-2.2%
Fair	70,434	110,270	56.6%
Parks & Recreation	40,309	40,896	1.5%
Airport	48,136	0	-100.0%
Fire	0	0	NA
Prot./Insp.	0	0	NA
Misc. Expenditures	504,029	375,399	-25.5%

a - Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b - Note: All values in dollars except county levy (mills).

c - Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

part-time), streets (10), golf course (1), parks (1), airport (3), sanitation (4) and police (12 full-time, 1 part-time).

General government currently occupies approximately 5,000 square feet in the city hall. The building was purchased in 1973 from the U.S. Postal Service, and has been remodeled. An energy audit is in process, and the building will be remodeled to implement energy recommendations. This work will be paid from a loan from the state of Wyoming which can be repaid through savings on utilities. The city hall currently houses the council chambers, general government, planning, engineering and utilities. One office is vacant. The area formerly occupied by the jail is also vacant and could be remodeled to provide four or five office spaces. Within the next year, the city will probably either add a full-time mayor or a city administrator, which would take up the vacant office space. Adding any more administrative personnel, such as a buildings inspector, would require additional office space, meaning remodeling of the old jail area.

In the past 1-1/2 years, the city has eliminated numerous positions, dropping six in the police department, two in streets, two in sanitation, one in cemetery, one in parks, one at the golf course, one at the water and sewer office, two in water and two in sewer. The city clerk believes that the city would add staff if population returned to peak levels due to increased income and renewed demands (more frequent repaving of streets, water taps to install, building inspections). If the population reached 7,000, the city would probably hire a buildings inspector again, and would probably need to add one person in general government and one person in public works billing. The two clerical positions could be accommodated in existing office space (Smith, 1987).

Law Enforcement. There are 13 full-time positions within the Worland Police Department, of which 11 are sworn positions. Only ten of these are filled, and the department is currently (November 1987) interviewing to fill its one vacancy. Three years ago there were 15 sworn positions. The Chief of Police, Allen Tolley, would like to have 12 full-time officers in order to maintain two-person, 24-hour shifts. He would like to maintain a standard of 1 officer per 500 people. Equipment is in good shape (Tolley, 1987).

For additional information, see description of Washakie County Sheriff's Department.

Water System. The water system provides 12 MGD from an artesian well; an additional 10 MGD capacity is available from wells. Since daily usage currently

peaks at 3 MGD, with an average of 1.5 MGD in summer and 0.5 to 0.8 MGD in winter, existing water supply can accommodate a great deal of growth.

Wastewater System. The city is enlarging its aerated lagoon. Although the lagoon was enlarged in 1983, it was built too small and is being redesigned to handle future growth. The previous expansion cost \$2 million, and this expansion will cost \$3.5 to \$4 million. The project is funded through state grants and loans, with the city repaying a portion of the loan through increased sewer rates. The EPA has asked the city to complete the expansion soon, and design work has already begun, with expansion scheduled for after July 1, 1988 (Smith, 1987).

Streets. Virtually all of Worland's streets are paved. Worland's street department has 12 full-time employees, which is 4 less than it had in 1985 when the city's population peaked at about 7,000. If the population reached that number again, the city would need to add staff.

The city's maintenance shop has three wings: one 1,600 square feet, one 3,200 square feet, and a three-year-old, 8,000-square-foot addition. All facilities are in good condition and adequate in size, especially with the reduced level of activity (Miller, 1987).

Solid Waste. The sanitation department is currently running three trucks, using one person on each truck with a fourth person as back-up. This staff level is unchanged from the peak year of 1985. The department plans to purchase a new sanitation truck, which will be financed through a lease-purchase agreement, to be repaid from sanitation pick-up fees (Miller, 1987).

Disposal is at the county landfill, through a sanitation district (Williams, 1987).

City Finance. The City of Worland's budget for FY 1987-88 is provided on Table 2-49.

2.5.4.1.4 Meeteetse.

Town Government. Meeteetse employs a town clerk, a water/wastewater maintenance

Table 2-49. City of Worland, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL REVENUE (b)	3,884,886	3,129,357	-19.4%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	1,637,355	1,115,912	-31.8%
Sales & Use Tax	634,062	495,233	-21.9%
Other	1,003,293	620,679	-38.1%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	2,049,103	1,863,784	-9.0%
Municipal Property Tax	88,620	85,240	-3.8%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	0	0	NA
Franchise Fees	0	112,769	NA
Alcohol Licenses	22,050	22,050	0.0%
Business Licenses & Permits	2,176	5,567	155.8%
Inspection Fees	25,620	0	-100.0%
Other Licenses & Taxes	6,174	7,121	15.3%
Water Utility	766,216	699,457	-8.7%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Sewerage Utility	346,263	362,488	4.7%
Trash Collection	176,132	194,927	10.7%
Auto Fees	22,424	23,679	5.6%
Parks and Recreation Fees	106,784	114,179	6.9%
Airport Fees	52,999	59,107	11.5%
Cemetery Charges	14,519	18,538	27.7%
Special Assessments	1,754	9,702	453.1%
Fines & Meter Fees	18,767	23,052	22.8%
Grants & Donations	0	0	NA
Interest	53,539	63,852	19.3%
Rents & Royalties	910	11,000	1108.8%
Sales of Property & Other	0	1,101	NA
Revenue, Other Local Governments	133,011	18,059	-86.4%
Miscellaneous Other Revenue	211,145	31,896	-84.9%
STATE GRANTS	34,575	0	-100.0%
FEDERAL FUNDS	163,853	149,661	-8.7%

Assessed Valuation, 1986 (a): 17,047,981
Municipal Mill Levy, FY 1986-87 (a): 5.000

Table 2-49. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES (b):	4,488,706	3,499,127	-22.0%
General Admin. & Public Bldgs.	851,318	457,855	-46.2%
Judicial & Legal	56,939	58,791	3.3%
Library	0	0	NA
Cemetery	39,416	19,698	-50.0%
Airport	699,037	661,814	-5.3%
Public Health & Welfare	27,000	24,000	-11.1%
Streets & Roads	515,489	357,375	-30.7%
Police/Corrections	671,962	472,592	-29.7%
Fire Protection	0	0	NA
Protective Inspection	22,971	0	-100.0%
Sewers & Sewage Disposal	182,162	300,869	65.2%
Garbage Collection	138,251	97,269	-29.6%
Water Utility	875,514	760,145	-13.2%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Parks & Recreation	286,543	186,307	-35.0%
Housing & Community Development	0	0	NA
Other Expenditures	122,104	102,412	-16.1%

a - Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming, 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b - Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

person, and a combination water/wastewater maintenance person/town marshal. The town hall is adequate in both condition and size.

Law Enforcement. As of early November 1987, the Meeteetse Police Department consisted of a half-time town marshal, but was planning to hire an additional half-time police officer. At one time, the town had a peak of four officers. Two Park County Sheriff's deputies live in Meeteetse. Dispatch is handled through the Sheriff's Department in Cody, using 911.

Both the town marshal and the Park County Sheriff's deputies have offices at the Meeteetse Town Hall building, and these facilities are adequate in both size and condition. The town marshal's patrol car is a 1987 Ford, in excellent condition. Vehicles typically last five to six years, and are paid for through funded depreciation.

If the town were to increase to a permanent population of 600 to 700, the department might require one full-time police officer and two full-time maintenance people, which was the staffing level prior to the current slowdown. A temporary increase in population could be handled by putting on part-time help, but additional equipment would be needed for additional people (Taylor, 1987).

Fire Protection. The Meeteetse Fire District has the same boundaries as Park County School District No. 16, including the Town of Meeteetse. It covers an area of more than 1,300 square miles, including half of the Little Buffalo Basin field, and serves a population estimated at 800 to 1,000. Mutual aid agreements are in effect with Powell and Cody. The Meeteetse fire insurance rating is 7.

The district is all volunteer, with 18 firefighters currently, and 2 vacant positions. Dispatch is handled through the Park County Sheriff's Office, 24 hours per day, using the 911 emergency number. All firefighters are equipped with pagers.

Through the beginning of November 1987, the district had responded to 13 fire calls year-to-date. The previous year set a record high with 30 calls, mostly for grass fires (dry year).

The town has one fire station, in excellent condition. Firefighting equipment includes the following:

Three Class A Pumpers:

1974 Ford Bean FMC, with 750 GPM pumping capacity and 750-gallon tank capacity;

1971 International with 750 GPM pumping capacity and 1,000-gallon tank capacity, to be replaced in April 1988 with a Pierre custom four-wheel drive pumper with 1,250 GPM pumping capacity and 1,250-gallon tank capacity.

1982 Ford 9,000 tanker-pumper, with 1,000 GPM pumping capacity and 1,500-gallon tank capacity.

One first response "Hot Shot" pumper (1 ton with 350-gallon water tank).

One personnel carrier with special equipment.

Future plans are for equipment replacement only. Funded depreciation provides for replacement, and the new pumper will be purchased outright. The fire district is authorized to tax to three mills, but is able to keep the rate at about one mill with no stress on equipment or services.

The chief estimates that the existing equipment could handle a population of 2,000 to 2,500, and notes that Meeteetse has more equipment per capita than nearby town and cities such as Thermopolis and Greybull. However, the district would probably require a total force of about 20 to 25 people for that population.

Search and rescue services are a branch of Park County Search and Rescue, and are staffed by 12 or 13 volunteers (Bennett, 1987).

Emergency Medical. Two local EMTs provide first response to medical emergencies, but ambulance service is from Cody, through West Park Hospital. Also, most of the firefighters have had first aid training (Bennett, 1987).

Water System. Meeteetse gets its water from the Wood River, five or six miles away. A new transmission line was completed in the summer of 1987, replacing an old leaky line (Yetter, 1987).

Water treatment plant capacity is 350 GPM. At maximum daily demand, 196 GPM, there is therefore an excess of 154 GPM. This also means that even with one of the two filter systems out of service, the plant can produce the average daily demand of 96 GPM with an excess of 79 GPM.

Treated water storage tank capacity of 500,000 gallons is adequate, providing 180,000 gallons of fire storage (2 hours at 1,500 GPM), 101,000 gallons of equalization storage (20 percent of maximum daily demand), and 219,000 gallons of emergency reserve.

The current number of residential equivalent taps (3/4" diameter) was 223 in July 1987. Based on historical water use with a population of 500, the town's engineering consultant calculated that the town could allow a maximum of 39 residential equivalent taps on the water transmission pipeline and an additional 132 residential equivalent taps in Town below the water storage tank, for a

total of 171 more equivalent taps, based on maximum daily demand of 0.9 GPM per 3/4" diameter tap. Thus, the existing water supply could serve 394 taps or an estimated population of 880 (Nelson Engineering, Letter to Town of Meeteetse, 1987).

Water pressure is currently sufficient for firefighting (Yetter, 1987).

All homes and businesses within the incorporated town limits are connected to the water system, as well as others up the river who tap directly into the transmission line.

Meters were installed in 1982/83 (Yetter, 1987).

Water and wastewater combined share one person, and half of another (the second person also serves half-time as town marshal). This level of staffing is considered adequate for current system operations (Yetter and Taylor, 1987).

Wastewater System. As of January 1, 1988, Meeteetse will have a new wastewater system designed to serve a maximum population of 800.

The collection system will require a pump station by the river, and sewage will be pumped to a lagoon on a hill south of town. The system's only infiltration was eliminated in the summer of 1987.

The town is under orders to comply with environmental regulations by July 1, 1988. The old system allowed sewage to seep into the river and exceeded water quality specifications most of the time.

The new treatment system will consist of facultative three-cell lagoons, occupying 14 acres, replacing a community septic tank. The new treatment system should be on-line by March 1, 1988. To handle the maximum population of 800, 180 days retention would be required.

Wastewater and water combined share one person, and half of another (the second person also serves half-time as town marshal). This level of staffing is considered adequate.

Operating costs of the system are covered by user fees, and the system is set up as an enterprise fund. Developers pay the cost of extending the collection system to new areas.

When the system improvements described above have been completed (by March 1988), the town should have an excellent wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system. Although evaporation will handle most of the water, the town will try to recycle water to irrigate the fairgrounds, cemetery, and baseball fields (Yetter and Taylor, 1987).

Recreation. In addition to the area's hunting, fishing and cross-country skiing opportunities, a full program of organized activities for all age groups is available through the Meeteetse Recreation District, which is coterminous with the school district. Activities include basketball, baseball, open gym, arts and crafts and bus trips that include downhill ski outings and tours. The district is rebuilding a downtown building for an office (Taylor, 1987).

Town Finance. Meeteetse's budget for FY 1987-88 appears on Table 2-50.

2.5.4.1.5 Park County School District No. 16. Park County School District No. 16 serves the Meeteetse area. According to records kept by the Wyoming Department of Education, total fall enrollment has declined from a peak of 225 in 1983, 1984 and 1985, as shown on Table 51 (Wyoming Department of Education, 1980 through 1987). As of November 1987, current enrollment was as follows:

<u>Grades</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
K-6	113
7-8	36
9-12	72

Staffing is higher now than it was at peak enrollment (Table 2-52). Present staff consists of 27 teachers, 2 administrators and 20 support staff. The school district is the town's largest single employer. Average classroom size is 12 students. The district could handle a large increase in students and stay below the standard 25:1 student-teacher ratio (Owens, 1987).

Park County School District No. 16 is the best funded school district in Wyoming, and one of only three or four school districts left in the state that

Table 2-50. Town of Meeteetsee, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL REVENUE (b)	290,026	241,159	-16.8%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	159,195	111,659	-29.9%
Sales & Use Tax	68,452	51,663	-24.5%
Other	90,743	59,996	-33.9%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	127,312	102,364	-19.6%
Municipal Property Tax	5,848	5,817	-0.5%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	0	0	NA
Franchise Fees	1,769	1,627	-8.0%
Alcohol Licenses	2,600	2,600	0.0%
Business Licenses & Permits	1,282	381	-70.3%
Inspection Fees	0	0	NA
Other Licenses & Taxes	326	503	54.3%
Water Utility	59,028	53,979	-8.6%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Sewerage Utility	9,014	8,671	-3.8%
Trash Collection	10,748	10,276	-4.4%
Auto Fees	3,529	2,657	-24.7%
Parks and Recreation Fees	0	0	NA
Airport Fees	0	0	NA
Cemetery Charges	0	0	NA
Special Assessments	0	0	NA
Fines & Meter Fees	1,710	955	-44.2%
Grants & Donations	0	0	NA
Interest	28,122	13,533	-51.9%
Rents & Royalties	0	0	NA
Sales of Property & Other	0	0	NA
Revenue, Other Local Governments	215	0	-100.0%
Miscellaneous Other Revenue	3,121	1,365	-56.3%
STATE GRANTS	0	0	NA
FEDERAL FUNDS	3,519	27,136	671.1%

Assessed Valuation, 1986 (a): 773,032

Municipal Mill Levy, FY 1986-87 (a): 7.525

Table 2-50. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES (b):	281,087	295,126	5.0%
General Admin. & Public Bldgs.	43,628	54,842	25.7%
Judicial & Legal	739	736	-0.4%
Library	0	0	NA
Cemetery	0	0	NA
Airport	0	0	NA
Public Health & Welfare	1,131	2,923	158.4%
Streets & Roads	76,898	30,298	-60.6%
Police/Corrections	29,552	29,588	0.1%
Fire Protection	2,253	2,000	-11.2%
Protective Inspection	0	0	NA
Sewers & Sewage Disposal	23,429	91,408	290.1%
Garbage Collection	6,786	8,418	24.0%
Water Utility	95,544	73,602	-23.0%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Parks & Recreation	1,127	1,311	16.3%
Housing & Community Development	0	0	NA
Other Expenditures	0	0	NA

a - Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming, 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b - Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

Table 2-51. School District Enrollment Trends, Little Buffalo Basin CO2 Project Area of Socioeconomic Site Influence. (a)

School Districts	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Park Co. No. 6 - Cody	2,303	2,358	2,401	2,526	2,570	2,535	2,512	2,477
Park Co. No. 16 - Meeteetse	212	191	200	225	225	225	222	210
Hot Springs Co. No. 1 - Thermopolis	1,085	1,082	1,110	1,101	1,142	1,171	1,148	1,095
Washakie Co. No. 1 - Worland	1,881	1,915	1,894	1,900	1,927	1,994	1,960	1,843

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, Statistical Report Series No. 2, Fall Report of Staff, Teachers/Pupils/Schools, Enrollments, 1980 through 1987.

Table 2-52. Park County School District No. 16 Staffing and Fall Enrollment.

	School Year 1984-85 (Peak) (a)	School Year 1986-87 (a)	School Year 1987-88 (b,c)
Total Staff	47	48	49
Certificated	34	30	29
Noncertificated	13	18	20
Total Enrollment	225	222	210
Kindergarten	20	18	18
1	14	11	16
2	17	19	11
3	19	11	19
4	17	16	12
5	17	18	14
6	20	18	18
7	19	20	16
8	17	21	19
9	14	16	20
10	21	19	14
11	17	13	22
12	13	22	11
Ungraded	0	0	0
Special	0	0	0
Number of Schools	2	3	3
Elementary	1	1	1
Junior High	0	1	1
Senior High	1	1	1
Special	0	0	0

- a - Source: Wyoming Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, Statistical Report Series No. 2, Fall Report of Staff, Teachers/Pupils/Schools, Enrollments, 1980 through 1987.
- b - Source: 1987 Staff figures provided by Jim Owens, Superintendent, Park County School District No. 16, Interview with Planning Information Corporation, 6 November 1987.
- c - Source: Enrollment and number of schools from Wyoming Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, "Enrollment For 1987-88 (Beginning)," 1988.

is still in the recapture program (Owens, 1987). Finances for FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87 are shown in Table 2-53. The district has no bonded indebtedness (Owens, 1987).

Identified needs include a computer laboratory, a theater for the auditorium and additional vocational-agricultural space.

2.5.4.1.6 Washakie County School District No. 1. As of October 1987, district enrollment totaled 1,820, down more than 100 from the previous year. Fall enrollment, as reported to the Wyoming Department of Education, has declined from a peak of 1994 in 1985 (see Table 2-51). Nevertheless, elementary enrollment continues to exceed capacity. Enrollment by school is as follows:

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Opt. Cap.</u>	<u>Max. Cap.</u>
East Elem.	K-5	402	262	328
South Elem.	K-5	266	200	250
West Elem.	K-5	249	246	308
Middle (2 bldgs)	6-8	394	658	823
High School	9-12	509	647	809

Table 2-54 compares September enrollment by grade, staffing and number of schools at peak enrollment (1985-86) with similar figures for the last two years.

Classrooms accommodate up to 30 students each, and the district can accommodate up to 2,000 students total. The superintendent estimates that an influx of 100 students could easily be accommodated.

School buildings are in good condition and well maintained. A new administration building is needed, however. The old administration building was constructed over a pool of gas, and as of November 1987, the offices had been relocated. The middle school was enlarged four years ago. Total staff for the 1987-88 school year is 202, plus 13 part-time bus drivers, which is a reduction from the previous year of 26 full-time staff and 1 part-time bus driver. Several teacher aides were layed off. An in-flux of elementary students would require additional staff.

According to the superintendent, Washakie County School District No. 1 is the poorest district in the state. The district is in the state's foundation program, and over 75 percent of its 1987-88 budgeted revenues come from state sources. The district wants more students because it would receive more

is still in the program (Owens, 1981). Financial for FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87 are shown in Table 2-2. The district has no bonded indebtedness (Owens, 1981).

Identified needs include a computer laboratory, a library for the students and additional vocational-agricultural space.

2.2.4.1.6 Washita County School District No. 1. As an updated 1981 financial enrollment totaled 1,850, over twice that of the previous year. Enrollment, as reported to the Wyoming Department of Education, has declined from a peak of 1,850 in 1985 (see Table 2-2). Nevertheless, enrollment enrollment continues to expand capacity. Enrollment by school is as follows:

Name of School	Grades	Enrollment	1981-82	1982-83
East Elem.	K-5	425	385	415
South Elem.	K-5	565	505	535
West Elem.	K-5	145	135	145
Middle 12 High	6-12	345	335	345
High School	9-12	505	445	495

Table 2-2 compares department enrollment by grade, staffing, and teacher at schools at peak enrollment (1985-86) with similar figures for the last two years.

Classrooms are numbered 11 to 25 students each, and the district has approximately 1,000 students total. The superintendent estimates that by 1985-86 the 100 students could easily be accommodated.

School buildings are in good condition and well maintained. A new administration building is needed, however. The old administration building was constructed over a year ago, and as of November 1981, the district had been expanded. The district school was enlarged four years ago. Total staff for the 1981-82 school year is 105, plus 11 part-time bus drivers, which is a reduction from the previous year of 20 full-time staff and 1 part-time bus driver. Several teacher aides were hired off an influx of elementary students would require additional staff.

According to the superintendent, Washita County School District No. 1 is the poorest district in the state. The district is in the state's poorest financial and over 75 percent of the 1981-82 budgeted revenues come from state sources. The district wants more students because it would receive more

Table 2-53. Little Buffalo Basin CO2 Project Area School District Finances.

	Park Co. No. 6		Park Co. No. 16		Hot-Spgs. Co. No. 1		Washakie Co. No. 1	
	FY 1985-86	FY 1986-87	FY 1985-86	FY 1986-87	FY 1985-86	FY 1986-87	FY 1985-86	FY 1986-87
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Revenues								
Local	7,724,366	7,772,823	3,429,301	3,067,134	6,063,160	5,547,861	2,082,561	1,957,998
County	1,936,096	1,902,470	302,308	294,400	1,365,494	1,233,879	555,738	529,414
State	1,160,823	1,052,917	103,530	97,968	536,355	504,874	5,945,697	6,220,037
Federal	0	0	0	0	3,392	12,746	0	0
Total Revenues	10,821,285	10,728,210	3,385,139	3,459,502	7,968,400	7,299,360	8,583,996	8,707,449
Transfers In	6,890	0	0	872	0	0	0	0
Revenues Plus Transfers In	10,828,175	10,728,210	3,385,139	3,460,374	7,968,400	7,299,360	8,583,996	8,707,449
Expenditures								
Instruction								
Elementary	2,082,757	2,176,442	345,647	334,980	1,157,700	1,149,039	1,772,334	1,852,813
Junior High/Middle	1,168,406	1,180,610	102,247	115,171	878,267	819,807	901,585	869,861
Secondary	1,378,648	1,510,445	503,060	557,655	1,528,173	1,401,327	1,461,757	1,485,370
Tuition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Instruction	510,147	559,249	109,014	104,220	276,957	292,273	891,556	852,789
Continuing Instruction	19,769	17,028	0	0	32,161	32,369	2,014	23,462
Instructional Support								
Pupil Services	456,028	531,729	36,443	50,621	445,315	461,681	1,205,697	1,074,396
Staff Services	290,733	318,585	65,753	46,876	166,563	327,799	249,686	198,520
General Support	0	0					0	0
Central Administration	196,188	197,874	51,057	83,568	201,130	195,457	203,077	146,132
School Administration	490,741	475,274	58,198	80,138	346,645	361,291	577,853	524,718
Business Administration	2,058,437	2,218,007	33,854	35,580	166,397	170,253	123,269	158,780
Personnel Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance/Operation	943,777	965,875	358,160	412,499	1,052,523	1,040,393	1,046,815	917,968
Transportation	463,076	431,160	87,369	158,417	440,647	639,845	367,554	324,470
Food Service	0	0	75,615	0	0	0	0	0
Community Support	16,293	13,527	661	558	5,637	6,384	0	0
Operating Costs/Subtotal (c)	10,075,000	10,595,805	1,827,079	1,980,283	6,698,114	6,897,918	8,803,198	8,429,279
Payment to State Foundation	0	0	1,659,593	1,396,649	61,191	0	0	0
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	1,066,287	950,590	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	10,075,000	10,595,805	3,486,672	3,376,932	7,825,592	7,848,508	8,803,198	8,429,279
Transfers Out	635,000	761,136	354	78,923	100,000	630,000	25,000	3,519
Expenditures Plus Transfers Out	10,710,000	11,356,941	3,487,066	3,455,855	7,925,592	8,478,508	8,828,198	8,432,798

a - Source: Wyoming State Department of Education, Statistical Report Series No. 3, Wyoming Public Schools Fund Accounting and Reporting, 1985-86 (1987).

b - Source: Wyoming State Department of Education, Statistical Report Series No. 3, Wyoming Public Schools Fund Accounting and Reporting, 1986-87 (1988).

c - Operating costs include only 1000, 2000, 3000 and 4000 programs.
Also transfer amounts from 700 Object have been excluded.

Table 2-54. Washakie County School District No. 1 Staffing and Fall Enrollment.

	School Year 1985-86 (Peak) (a)	School Year 1986-87 (a)	School Year 1987-88 (b,c)
Total Staff	254	246	215
Certificated	151	147	137
Noncertificated	103	99	78
Total Enrollment	1,994	1,960	1,843
Kindergarten	226	242	154
1	192	169	199
2	139	163	150
3	156	130	150
4	156	159	120
5	139	140	148
6	150	135	129
7	119	147	121
8	152	108	143
9	158	149	105
10	136	152	143
11	135	127	139
12	131	121	122
Ungraded	5	18	20
Special	0	0	0
Number of Schools	5	5	5
Elementary	3	3	3
Junior High	1	1	1
Senior High	1	1	1
Special	0	0	0

- a - Source: Wyoming Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, Statistical Report Series No. 2, Fall Report of Staff, Teachers/Pupils/Schools, Enrollments, 1980 through 1987.
- b - Source: 1987 Staff figures provided by Jerry W. Maurer, Superintendent, Washakie County School District No. 1, Interview with Planning Information Corporation, 4 November 1987.
- c - Source: Enrollment and number of schools from Wyoming Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, "Enrollment For 1987-88 (Beginning)," 1988.

foundation funding for additional students. The district recently sued the state for incremental funding (Maurer, 1987). The district's revenues and expenditures for FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87 are shown in Table 2-53.

2.5.4.2 Nearby Communities and Jurisdictions Outside the Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.5.4.2.1 Hot Springs County.

County Government. In addition to 7 elected officials, Hot Springs County general government has 14 full-time and 4 part-time staff in general and financial administration. Other government functions not discussed elsewhere include the agriculture department, airport and health department, with two employees each (Christoferson, 1988).

All county buildings are adequate (Christoferson, 1988).

Law Enforcement. The sheriff's department provides 20-hour coverage to the County of Hot Springs and is based out of Thermopolis. Staffing levels are adequate; it would require a large increase in population before an increase in personnel would be needed. The jail is located in the same building as the Sheriff's offices and can hold up to 34 prisoners. The jail averages three prisoners per day, a drop from a ten-prisoners-per-day average three years ago. The facility is in good shape and adequate in size (DeLoyd Quarberg, Sheriff, 1987).

Fire Protection. The Hot Springs County Fire Prevention Engineer is also the Fire Marshal for the City of Thermopolis, and the city and county cooperatively provide fire protection services (see Thermopolis).

Road and Bridge. Hot Springs County maintains 225 miles of roads, of which 76.1 miles are paved. The county also maintains 32 bridges.

The Hot Springs County Road and Bridge Department has seven employees including the foreman. The county's one shop, located in Thermopolis, is a 120' by 80' insulated metal building that is in good condition and adequate in size. The county has no plans for new equipment or facilities, given current oil prices. The 2-acre yard, located on state land and leased at a nominal fee, is crowded, however, and lacks room to stockpile materials. There is no room to expand. At present, there are no plans to expand the yard, but the county has purchased

a gravel pit four miles from town, and can stockpile materials there (Feely, 1987).

Solid Waste. Landfill services are provided by Thermopolis, rather than Hot Springs County (Feely, 1987).

Medical. Hot Springs County Memorial Hospital is owned by the county and managed by an administrator hired by a board appointed by the county commissioners. It is not part of a hospital district. The service area is mainly Hot Springs County.

The hospital was built in 1954 and includes an addition built in 1984. The 49-bed facility has an average occupancy of 17. The total staff of 104 includes 21 RNs and 4 LPNs. Seven physicians use the hospital.

Specialized services and facilities include X-ray (all except CAT-scan and nuclear medicine, which will be added in February 1988); an operating room; outpatient surgery; a pain clinic; orthopedics (including orthopedic surgery); and respiratory therapy. The hospital is connected to the Gottsche Rehabilitation Center, which provides physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy and prosthetics, and has a psychologist on staff. Hot Springs County Memorial is one of only two hospitals in Wyoming with a rehabilitation unit.

Head injuries, massive trauma, and severe cardiac cases are usually sent to Deaconess Hospital in Billings, which provides fixed-wing aircraft transportation. Patients requiring CAT-scan have been traveling 32 miles to Worland by ambulance, but the hospital will have its own CAT-scan in February 1988. If the local surgeon is out of town, patients may travel to Casper or Billings, and patients needing a urologist are sent to Riverton. The hospital does not own ambulances, and contracts with a private ambulance service for transportation.

No medical clinic is affiliated with the hospital, but there is a county mental health clinic.

Present facilities are considered adequate for present needs, and the only plans for new equipment are the CAT-scan and nuclear medicine equipment referenced above, which will be funded through a Farm Loan Board Mineral Royalties grant and hospital funds, subsidized by county general funds. Space for that equipment was included in design of the 1984 addition. During the county's peak

years, 1983 and 1984, the hospital met all needs with the same staff and should be able to do the same again (Jeunehomme, 1987).

Emergency Medical. Mortimore Ambulance Service is a private ambulance service operated by the Mortimore Funeral Home. The service has three vehicles: two fully-equipped ambulances, each capable of carrying three prone and two sitting patients, and a four-wheel drive Suburban which is also used for family and mortuary use, but converts to an ambulance capable of carrying one prone and one sitting patient. Vehicles are kept in Mortimore's ambulance garage.

The service has a staff of 15, with 4 on call at all times and others on standby. All members are EMT-2s, equipped with pagers. Response time is two minutes or less during the day, three minutes at night. The organization is semi-volunteer, paid by the run. Turnover is low; of the original 1972 crew, six are still active. Training includes treatment of H₂S poisoning, some nuclear medicine and other industry-specific courses. The service takes pride in having the number 1 crash survival rating in the state. The service averages 325 calls per year, including hospital transfer service.

The service has no definite future plans. A Life-Flight service has been discussed, and may receive further consideration at some point in the distant future (Mortimore, 1987).

Parks and Recreation. Hot Springs County operates a museum, with four employees (Christoferson, 1988). Other parks and recreation facilities are provided by other jurisdictions.

County Finance. The Hot Springs County budget for FY 1987-88 is presented on Table 2-55.

2.5.4.2.2 City of Cody.

City Government. In addition to a mayor and six elected councilmen, Cody general government employs seven administrative staff, a building inspector, a city engineer, and a part-time court clerk. Other city government functions include street maintenance (12), parks (4), sanitation (4), vehicle maintenance (3), airport (1), water system (12), sewer system (1), electric distribution (7), water/electric meter reading (1), city auditorium (3 full-time, 1 part-time) and police (17) (Foster, 1987).

Table 2-55. Hot Springs County, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a,b)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL COUNTY REVENUE (c)	4,281,877	4,174,586	-2.5%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	372,731	294,740	-20.9%
Sales & Use Tax	145,885	101,462	-30.5%
Other	226,846	193,278	-14.8%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	3,078,178	3,270,245	6.2%
County Property Tax	2,580,792	2,346,013	-9.1%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	118,403	89,069	-24.8%
Optional Capital Facilities Tax	0	0	NA
Auto Fees	67,976	66,226	-2.6%
Licenses & Permits	3,250	3,220	-0.9%
Miscellaneous Fees	0	0	NA
Refunds & Reimbursements	34,682	107,177	209.0%
Revenue - Other Local Government	0	12,099	NA
Clerk & Officer Fees	40,004	38,107	-4.7%
Court Fees	14,140	10,641	-24.7%
Trash Collection	0	0	NA
Sales of Property & Other	1,122	1,352	20.5%
Rents & Royalties	5,850	5,075	-13.2%
Airport	0	0	NA
Grants & Donations	0	0	NA
Interest	204,954	204,184	-0.4%
Miscellaneous Revenue	7,005	387,082	5425.8%
WEED & PEST	218,782	136,988	-37.4%
STATE GRANTS	74,370	81,212	9.2%
FEDERAL FUNDS	537,816	391,401	-27.2%
Assessed Valuation, 1986: 195,696,817			
County Levy, FY 1986-87: 11.988			

Table 2-55. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL COUNTY EXPENDITURES (c):	3,854,015	3,225,957	-16.3%
Commissioners	26,208	30,081	14.8%
Clark	84,742	83,839	-1.1%
Treasurer	87,666	85,381	-2.6%
Assessor	64,300	68,324	6.3%
Sheriff	224,929	203,723	-9.4%
Attorney	77,325	73,113	-5.4%
Planner	31,402	18,671	-40.5%
Surveyor/Engineer	862	8,069	836.1%
Coroner	7,020	5,573	-20.6%
Agriculture	31,722	31,756	0.1%
Courts	112,973	110,841	-1.9%
Courthouse/Jails	398,336	448,270	12.5%
Road & Bridge	826,574	303,554	-63.3%
Water Commissioner	15,445	21,502	39.2%
Civil Defense	5,354	6,988	30.5%
Elections	2,862	15,614	445.6%
Public Health & Welfare	590,857	614,578	4.0%
Weed & Pest	160,000	125,000	-21.9%
Library	211,572	132,759	-37.3%
Fair	103,042	119,515	16.0%
Parks & Recreation	92,456	90,117	-2.5%
Airport	113,475	107,398	-5.4%
Fire	64,781	52,326	-19.2%
Prot./Insp.	0	0	NA
Misc. Expenditures	520,112	468,965	-9.8%

a - Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b - Note: All values in dollars except county levy (mills).

c - Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

Law Enforcement. The Cody Police Department has 17 employees: 14 sworn officers (including a chief and a detective), plus a secretary, an animal control officer and a part-time meter maid.

The Cody Police Department shares space with the Park County Sheriff's Department in a 23,157-square-foot, county-owned building, with 10,942 square feet allocated to the city, of which 1,405 square feet are dedicated city space. The facilities include a relatively new addition, are adequate, and in very good condition. The city pays the county for joint services, but does not pay rent, per se, and does not have a formal rental agreement. The city has considered having its own building, apart from the Sheriff's department, which would give the city more freedom in arranging its own space, but budget restrictions have prevented plans from proceeding. The city considers the present situation adequate and equitable, however (Waggoner, 1987; Benziger, 1987). The city uses the county jail, and has no holding cells of its own (Waggoner, 1987; Benziger, 1987).

Each sworn officer and the animal control officer are provided with a vehicle, and the meter maid has a cart. No vehicles have been replaced in the last two years; three of the vehicles are in poor condition and the rest are fairly new. Until the last two years, vehicles were replaced regularly, usually when maintenance costs became excessive (Benziger, 1987).

The only problems identified were budgetary. While no raises have been authorized for three years, this has not created a morale problem. The chief would like to add more officers, but is restrained by the budget, and may not even be able to replace a retiring officer (Benziger, 1987).

Fire Protection. Park County Fire District No. 2 serves a population of approximately 15,000 and covers a 2,200-square-mile area that extends 22 miles south of Cody toward Meeteetse, 20 miles east toward Greybull, 16 miles northeast toward Powell and north almost to the Montana border (Ellis, 1987). Cody has a fire insurance rating of 5.

Staff consists of a paid, full-time district manager, a fire marshal for the City of Cody, and 57 volunteer firefighters, including 30 in Cody itself. The initial crew responding to a call from the Cody station is 3 trucks with the Fire Chief, Assistant Chief, 13 firefighters, and 4,000 gallons of water. Dispatch is through the Sheriff's department. In addition to firefighting, the department provides back-up manpower for the Search and Rescue Unit attached to the Sheriff's Department and for the hospital's ambulance service (Ellis, 1987).

The district has 6 stations: the main station in Cody, which is adequate and in excellent condition; an underground, older log structure at Heart Mountain, housing one truck; 2 similar underground, concrete structures, located 17 and 42 miles up the South Fork; a building provided by the Pahaska Teepee, located up the North Fork on U.S. 14-16-20 at the entrance to Yellowstone National Park; and a 10-year-old station in good condition, housing 2 trucks, located 18 miles up the North Fork. Most of these stations are new. The department has 16 vehicles, of which 8 are in Cody and 8 are in the outlying stations. The equipment in Cody responds to all outlying fires. Some of the equipment is old and the district plans to upgrade it. The oldest vehicle kept in Cody is a 1969 truck which was rebuilt ten years ago; it may be replaced. Generally, the district tries to phase out equipment after 20 years of service. The district operates well on a \$350,000 per year budget (Ellis, 1987).

Water System. Cody has a good water supply, which is taken from the South Fork River. The water treatment plant is old, but working well. New filters were installed seven years ago. The distribution system is also in good condition with no major problems. Current systems can provide twice the current demand.

Cody Canal transports water from the South Fork River to Markham Lake, Cody Reservoir and Beck Lake to store adequate supplies for winter. Treated water is stored in two 2-million-gallon tanks. Pressure is sufficient for firefighting. The city has an ongoing project for replacement of all 4" lines (which are older) with 6" lines.

When the Shoshone Municipal Water Project is completed, the city will have ample water for the foreseeable future (Little, 1987).

Water and sewer service have a combined maintenance crew of 11, and there are no plans to add staff (Little, 1987).

The water and sewer funds are kept separate in the city's accounting system. In the FY 1987-88 budget, however, the water fund projected revenues and cash on hand will not cover projected expenses, and surpluses from the sewer fund and electric fund are appropriated for use in the water fund. The mayor's budget message recommended increasing rates for water services to "more closely comply with State Law" (Cody, 1987, Budget). According to the city water commissioner, the water department was subsidized by the electric department prior to 1975. Developers pay all costs for extending water service to new areas (Little, 1987).

Wastewater System. The city has just completed construction of new lagoons to replace a previously overloaded system. The new system has five filter beds; currently, the city uses less than one. The system was built large enough to last 75 years. Funds were provided by the Farm Loan Board and an EPA grant (Little, 1987).

Sanitation. Cody provides weekly residential trash collection in winter, with more frequent service in summer. A staff of four operates three trash trucks. Two trucks are run full-time, one is run three days a week, and a fourth is kept as a back-up. The service is running well, with no current problems (Hiltz, 1988).

Streets. The Cody Street Department maintains 63 miles of streets, of which 98 percent are paved. Currently, the department has a staff of eight. The maintenance shop is 60' by 120', on a 10-acre site. Both shop and yard are adequate for now. The shop maintains all city vehicles, including trash trucks and police cars. According to the city street commissioner, any land annexation would require an increase in facilities, equipment and staff, which would come out of the city's general fund (Hiltz, 1988). The city also has two equipment storage buildings (Hiltz, 1988).

Parks. Cody offers nine parks: City Park, Paul Stock Park, Highland Park, Nielson Park, Dacken Park, Horseshoe Park, Glendale Park, and Buswell Ball Field and Hugh Smith Ball Park. Facilities available include tennis courts, miniature golf, bandshell, playgrounds, picnic areas, basketball, softball and baseball fields, and horseshoes (Cody Enterprise, 1987, Newcomers' Guide).

Recreation. The Shoshone Recreation District offers recreational activities for residents of all ages. Summer activities include children's games, sports, special events, and arts and crafts programs. Fall and winter-spring programs include adult league volleyball and basketball, exercise programs, dance classes and open gym. Swimming lessons are offered year-round (Cody Enterprise, 1987, Newscomers' Guide).

Medical. The City of Cody has 44 physicians and 9 dentists. West Park Hospital is owned by a tax-supported hospital district, which also provides the area's ambulance service (Neale, 1988). For further information, please see the description of the West Park Hospital District.

West Park Hospital provides ambulance service for the Cody area (Ellis, 1987).

City Finance. The City of Cody's budget for FY 1987-88 is provided on Table 2-56.

2.5.4.2.3 Town of Thermopolis.

Town Government. Elected officials include the mayor and four council members. Excluding elected officials, law enforcement, fire, public works, and parks and recreation, a total of six full-time and one part-time persons are employed by the town. In general administration, the town had the same staffing level during the peak population years that it has now (one administration person, three clerks).

The town hall is a 4,277-square-foot building which opened in April 1987 and was designed to meet all existing needs.

Law Enforcement. The police department provides 24-hour coverage to the Town of Thermopolis, and provides coverage to East Thermopolis on a contract basis (Sundermeyer, 1987). The department has 12 employees (Nettles, 1987), which is a decrease from previous levels of four sworn officers. It was estimated that a population gain of about 2,000 people could occur before the town would require more personnel. The police department provides dispatch service for the sheriff's department, fire department and the ambulance service. The facility is shared with the sheriff's department. It was built in 1982, is in good shape and adequately meets the needs of the community. The crime rate was described as low. All of the vehicles are in good shape; vehicles are replaced at 68,000 miles (Sundermeyer, 1987).

Fire Protection. The Thermopolis Volunteer Fire Department serves Thermopolis, East Thermopolis, Hot Springs County and other areas on a contract basis. Fire insurance rating is 6 for the City of Thermopolis, within a six-mile radius, which is one of the lowest ratings of any volunteer departments in the state (lower = better).

The department has no full-time and 25 volunteer firefighters, with 5 current vacancies. Dispatch is handled by the police department. Emergency medical

Table 2-56. City of Cody, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL REVENUE (b)	8,085,634	9,156,695	13.2%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	2,249,848	1,682,257	-25.2%
Sales & Use Tax	982,622	810,268	-17.5%
Other	1,267,226	871,989	-31.2%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	4,555,255	4,475,946	-1.7%
Municipal Property Tax	170,053	151,152	-11.1%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	0	0	NA
Franchise Fees	38,529	39,941	3.7%
Alcohol Licenses	37,369	36,705	-1.8%
Business Licenses & Permits	7,336	5,026	-31.5%
Inspection Fees	31,096	28,234	-9.2%
Other Licenses & Taxes	305	0	-100.0%
Water Utility	525,263	537,807	2.4%
Electric Utility	2,707,521	2,764,999	2.1%
Sewerage Utility	141,123	170,573	20.9%
Trash Collection	274,609	279,247	1.7%
Auto Fees	44,453	40,346	-9.2%
Parks and Recreation Fees	16,230	16,579	2.2%
Airport Fees	42,677	54,479	27.7%
Cemetery Charges	0	0	NA
Special Assessments	0	0	NA
Fines & Meter Fees	119,993	48,996	-59.2%
Grants & Donations	0	5,500	NA
Interest	155,843	131,221	-15.8%
Rents & Royalties	35,981	19,582	-45.6%
Sales of Property & Other	70,800	0	-100.0%
Revenue, Other Local Governments	81,414	2,400	-97.1%
Miscellaneous Other Revenue	54,660	143,159	161.9%
STATE GRANTS	1,052,263	0	-100.0%
FEDERAL FUNDS	228,268	2,998,492	1213.6%

Assessed Valuation, 1986 (a): 24,954,958
Municipal Mill Levy, FY 1986-87 (a): 6.057

Table 2-56. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES (b):	6,945,971	11,099,376	59.8%
General Admin. & Public Bldgs.	1,428,911	1,318,985	-7.7%
Judicial & Legal	50,496	47,996	-5.0%
Library	0	0	NA
Cemetery	0	0	NA
Airport	193,098	189,231	-2.0%
Public Health & Welfare	25,897	30,442	17.6%
Streets & Roads	749,814	720,066	-4.0%
Police/Corrections	748,398	772,417	3.2%
Fire Protection	0	0	NA
Protective Inspection	36,055	36,028	-0.1%
Sewers & Sewage Disposal	555,746	4,167,856	650.0%
Garbage Collection	242,719	211,307	-12.9%
Water Utility	487,647	476,392	-2.3%
Electric Utility	2,009,847	2,754,353	37.0%
Parks & Recreation	202,340	173,847	-14.1%
Housing & Community Development	0	0	NA
Other Expenditures	215,003	200,456	-6.8%

a = Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming, 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b = Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

care is through the Mortimore Mortuary's ambulance service, which is approximately 90 percent volunteer.

The department can use foam in firefighting, and assisted Petro-Lewis five years ago when a battery was on fire. Every structure in the service area has been identified and located.

Some of the department's trucks are licensed by the city, and others by the county. Currently there are 14 vehicles:

- GMAC 1976 minipumper, 500 GPM capacity (city)
- Segraves 1971 Class A pumper, 1,000 GPM capacity (city)
- Ford 1980 Class A pumper, 1,200 GPM capacity (city)
- Chevy 1964 auto rescue (county)
- GMC six-wheel drive army truck, 1,500-gallon tanker (county)
- REO six-wheel drive army truck, 1,500-gallon tanker (county)
- Dodge river rescue (county)
- Dodge 3/4-ton crew cab pick-up (county)
- GMC 1,500-gallon tanker, stationed in Grass Creek (county)
- Chevy crew cab pick-up quick response vehicle with water capacity (county)
- Chevy 1985 1,200-gallon tanker (county)
- Chevy 1963 hose tender (city)
- Ford 1969 personnel van (city)

Most of the equipment is in excellent condition, although one may be replaced next year. The department has no future plans except to upgrade equipment (Mills, 1987).

Water System. Water sources include three wells and the Wind River. No additional wells or surface water sources are planned (Deromedi, 1987).

Raw water is not stored prior to treatment. Raw water is screened, then pumped from a pond at the river to a silator, then to a treatment plant. The city's 5 MGD plant could serve an estimated population of 8,000 to 10,000. Current peak use is 3 MGD, while average use is 0.75 MGD.

The treatment facility is a level 4 plant, built in 1962. Treatment consists of soda ash and lime, fluoride, polimer flocculation for giardia, filter beds (which are back-flushed twice a week), chlorination, filter beds with anthracite, and storage in a clear well under the plant prior to entry into the water system. The treatment system is in good condition, and aside from

replacement of three influent valves in the near future, no major work is planned. Eventually, however, the town plans to test the accuracy of the master water meter, which is suspect.

Water plant improvements totaling \$185,000 have recently been completed. Past improvements have been funded through depreciation and a 50 percent grant from the Wyoming Farm Loan Board. The planned valve replacement will be funded through depreciation.

Treated water storage is adequate, with tanks on the hill, at the airport and at the state park. No repair, replacement or expansion of storage facilities is planned (Deromedi, 1987).

The distribution system has problems in certain areas. Older cast iron line in downtown Thermopolis has sediment problems during periods of low water usage, and hydrants must be flushed periodically. Water quality is considered adequate throughout the city. At the time of data collection (November 1987), however, tap water in the municipal building was brownish. Water pressure is sufficient for firefighting.

All homes and businesses in the city are connected to the water system, and developers pay for extending the system to new areas.

Present staffing consists of a public works director shared with the wastewater and street departments; a Level I plant operator shared with the wastewater department; and two full-time water personnel. This level of staffing is considered sufficient for current operations. Workload is fairly low in winter, with extended shifts in summer.

A major population increase would have to occur before another full-time person would be needed. Similarly, existing systems and staff could handle quite a few additional people (Deromedi, 1987).

Wastewater System. The Thermopolis wastewater collection system is a gravity-pumped system. Lift stations are located south of town and in the area toward East Thermopolis.

Treatment consists of grinders and manual screen, grit removal, primary clarifiers, rotating biological contactors (two biodiscs) with secondary clarifiers, disinfection, and anaerobic sludge digestion, with sludge pumped to six drying beds, and made available for free pick-up. The facility's NPDES

permit has a limit of 30 BOD, and recent monitoring results were less than half of that, or better than 90 percent removal. The system is in compliance with all environmental regulations.

Plant design capacity is 0.66 MGD average and 1.65 MGD peak flow. In 1984, flow averaged 0.5 MGD, with peaks at 1.25 MGD (Engineering Science, Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements, Basis of Design Report, Prepared for the Town of Thermopolis, January 1984).

The wastewater system serves the entire community, plus the area south of town and East Thermopolis, except for two or three residences with septic systems. There are no plans to repair, replace or enlarge the treatment system. A \$1,000,000 update was completed in 1986.

Staffing is similar to that of the water department: the public works director, shared with water and streets; a Class II wastewater plant operator, shared with the water system; and two full-time wastewater employees. This level of staffing is considered adequate, unless there is a lot of illness.

Water, sewer and sanitation are combined in an enterprise fund, with separate accounting for each service. User fees cover the operating costs of the system, as required by state law. At present, depreciation is only funded at 50 percent, but end-of-year surpluses go into reserves for depreciation. Prior to 1981, all of these services were combined, with the general fund subsidizing the enterprise fund. Developers pay the cost for extending the collection system to new areas.

Some infiltration occurs during flooding conditions. Although the public works director has been told that there are no storm drains tied in to the system, flows increase substantially in bad weather.

In the event of a major population influx, the town could install another primary settling basin and another biodisc, which would provide one-third more capacity, but at a fairly substantial expense. This is not anticipated at any time in the near future (Deromedi, 1987).

Solid Waste. The Thermopolis Department of Public Works employs two persons in garbage pick-up and one full-time and one part-time at the town landfill, a supervised 60-acre site located four miles north of town on BLM land (Deromedi, 1988).

Streets. The Thermopolis Department of Public Works employs eight persons in street maintenance. The maintenance shop is approximately 50' by 100', and the public works director considers it adequate (Deromedi, 1988 1/5/88). All streets are paved (Deromedi, 1988).

Town Finance. The FY 1987-88 budget for the Town of Thermopolis appears on Table 2-57.

2.5.4.2.4 Hot Springs County School District No. 1. As of October 1987, district enrollment totaled 1,089, down from 1,137 in 1986 and 1,184 in 1985. Trends in fall enrollment (which may vary slightly from October enrollment) are shown on Table 2-51. Current enrollment (October 1987) breaks down as follows:

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
Hamilton Dome	K-4	28
Lucern	K-5	57
Thermop. Elem.	K-4	356
Middle School	5-8	322
High School	9-12	326

The district is engaged in adding on to the Thermopolis elementary school, and reorganization of the 5th grade back to elementary, which will free four rooms at the middle school. The elementary could accommodate 50 to 75 additional students. Additional capacity is available at the Hamilton Dome school, and the Lucerne school has two free classrooms. The middle school was constructed in 1938, and needs to be replaced. It is now at capacity, and the district has property for a new middle school but plans are on hold. The high school was designed for a 450-student capacity, and the superintendent thinks that it could accommodate an additional 150 students. When the enrollment was approaching 1,200 in 1985, the district was at the threshold where expansion was necessary. The district owns one modular unit and could add other modulars for short-term growth.

Total staff for the 1987-88 school year is 162, which includes 91 certified and 71 noncertified employees. This represents a reduction from the previous year of nine certified and ten noncertified employees (Carroll, 1987). At peak enrollment, the district had 99 certified and 73 noncertified employees, as

Table 2-57. Thermopolis, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL REVENUE (b)	2,782,267	2,312,387	-16.9%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	1,084,523	721,944	-33.4%
Sales & Use Tax			NA
Other	1,084,523	721,944	-33.4%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	1,651,972	1,348,880	-18.3%
Municipal Property Tax	72,316	70,377	-2.7%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	387,577	291,554	-24.8%
Franchise Fees	0	0	NA
Alcohol Licenses	17,600	17,600	0.0%
Business Licenses & Permits	68,121	64,471	-5.4%
Inspection Fees	10,337	0	-100.0%
Other Licenses & Taxes	2,175	833	-61.7%
Water Utility	383,853	329,366	-14.2%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Sewerage Utility	213,112	189,378	-11.1%
Trash Collection	186,449	165,389	-11.3%
Auto Fees	31,672	29,291	-7.5%
Parks and Recreation Fees	0	0	NA
Airport Fees	0	0	NA
Cemetery Charges	0	0	NA
Special Assessments	110,026	15,498	-85.9%
Fines & Meter Fees	22,554	11,265	-50.1%
Grants & Donations	0	0	NA
Interest	95,241	57,657	-39.5%
Rents & Royalties	0	420	NA
Sales of Property & Other	850	0	-100.0%
Revenue, Other Local Governments	42,189	73,120	73.3%
Miscellaneous Other Revenue	7,900	32,661	313.4%
STATE GRANTS	0	226,567	NA
FEDERAL FUNDS	45,772	14,996	-67.2%
Assessed Valuation, 1986 (a): 8,797,178			
Municipal Mill Levy, FY 1986-87 (a): 8.000			

Table 2-57. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES (b):	2,847,070	2,684,154	-5.7%
General Admin. & Public Bldgs.	217,513	668,873	207.5%
Judicial & Legal	44,842	36,280	-19.1%
Library	0	0	NA
Cemetery	0	0	NA
Airport	0	0	NA
Public Health & Welfare	80,916	64,739	-20.0%
Streets & Roads	674,459	468,332	-30.6%
Police/Corrections	454,313	376,587	-17.1%
Fire Protection	77,302	60,520	-21.7%
Protective Inspection	34,111	32,406	-5.0%
Sewers & Sewage Disposal	442,642	277,122	-37.4%
Garbage Collection	342,934	233,993	-31.8%
Water Utility	312,195	356,942	14.3%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Parks & Recreation	60,548	25,594	-57.7%
Housing & Community Development	0	0	NA
Other Expenditures	105,295	82,766	-21.4%

a - Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming, 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b - Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

shown on Table 2-58. The district currently needs a social worker and a psychologist.

The district's assessed valuation has dropped from \$303 million to \$112 million, and the district has gone from revenue recapture to neutral status and finally into the state foundation program, but could be in the neutral status again next year. The district had a \$6 million carryover, but is currently using these funds for operations (Carroll, 1987). District finances for FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87 are presented on Table 2-53.

2.5.4.2.5 Park County School District No. 6. Park County School District No. 6 serves Cody and neighboring areas. September 1987-88 enrollment was 2,474, which breaks down as follows:

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
Eastside	K-6	470
Livingston	K-6	477
Sunset	K-6	385
Valley	K-6	11
Wapiti	K-6	11
Junior High	7-9	563
High School	10-12	530

Enrollment is close to the district capacity of 2,500 (for actual September figures, see Table 2-51). All classrooms are currently in use. A few empty classrooms have been converted into computer laboratories. Six new classrooms have been built in the last five years, and one more is being built. The district has no plans for expansion. The district had formerly planned a new high school, but now is not planning to build for ten years. Instead, the administrative offices may be moved and the administration building may be turned back into an elementary school, which would provide eight classrooms. If the district had a large influx of students, it would use temporary classrooms.

Certified staff includes 76 elementary and 76 junior and senior high school teachers. No new teachers will be hired this year. The district maintains a student-teacher ratio of 25:1 in elementary and 30:1 in secondary grades. District staffing and enrollment at present are compared with levels at the 1984-85 peak enrollment on Table 2-59.

Table 2-58. Hot Springs County School District No. 1 Staffing and Fall Enrollment.

	School Year 1985-86 (Peak) (a)	School Year 1986-87 (a)	School Year 1987-88 (b,c)
Total Staff	172	180	162
Certificated	99	99	91
Noncertificated	73	81	71
Total Enrollment	1,171	1,148	1,095
Kindergarten	119	124	83
1	80	82	114
2	83	82	87
3	96	68	87
4	90	94	71
5	102	94	90
6	72	96	92
7	84	67	86
8	92	79	59
9	101	89	70
10	92	104	83
11	86	84	90
12	74	85	83
Ungraded	0	0	0
Special	0	0	0
Number of Schools	5	5	5
Elementary	3	3	3
Junior High	1	1	1
Senior High	1	1	1
Special	0	0	0

- a - Source: Wyoming Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, Statistical Report Series No. 2, 1986 and 1987 Fall Report of Staff, Teachers/Pupils/Schools, Enrollments, 1987 and 1988.
- b - Source: 1987 Staffing from Neal Carrol, Superintendent, Hot Springs County School District No. 1, interview with Planning Information Corporation, 3 November 1987.
- c - Source: Enrollment and number of schools from Wyoming State Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, "Enrollment for 1987-88 (Beginning)," 1988.

Table 2-59. Park County School District No. 6 Staffing and Fall Enrollment.

	School Year 1984-85 (Peak) (a)	School Year 1986-87 (a)	School Year 1987-88 (b,c)
Total Staff	293	285	248
Certificated	168	175	152
Noncertificated	125	110	96
Total Enrollment	2,570	2,512	2,477
Kindergarten	235	186	208
1	242	214	195
2	193	210	196
3	200	227	203
4	191	181	216
5	169	197	177
6	209	188	185
7	215	167	192
8	196	195	176
9	195	209	195
10	196	183	199
11	151	178	159
12	178	172	172
Ungraded	0	5	4
Special	0	0	0
Number of Schools	7	7	7
Elementary	5	5	5
Junior High	1	1	1
Senior High	1	1	1
Special	0	0	0

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, Statistical Report Series No. 2, Fall Report of Staff, Teachers/Pupils/Schools, Enrollments, 1980 through 1987.

b - Source: 1987 Staff figures provided by Bruce Bennion, Assistant Superintendent, Park County School District No. 6, Interview with Planning Information Corporation, 6 November 1987.

c - Source: Enrollment and number of schools from Wyoming Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, "Enrollment For 1987-88 (Beginning)," 1988.

For the first time, the district is in the state foundation program this year, and perhaps only this year. Previously, it was in recapture for two years, and in a neutral position for two years. Marathon Oil, the district's largest taxpayer, had a 60 percent increase in assessed valuation, resulting in a 50 percent increase in school district revenue. The district's revenue dropped 46 percent last year, down from \$280 million to \$169 million (Bennion, 1987). The district's revenues and expenditures for FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87 are shown in Table 2-53.

2.5.4.2.6 West Park Hospital District. West Park Hospital in Cody is owned by a tax-supported hospital district and managed by Brim and Associates of Portland, Oregon. Except for the hospital administrator, the nursing home administrator and the chief financial officer, all staff are employees of the district. The hospital serves the Big Horn Basin area, including Meeteetse, Cody, Powell and Lovell, although Powell and Lovell have their own hospitals. The district also has a contract to operate three clinics and a ten-bed hospital in Yellowstone National Park (Neale, 1988). West Park Hospital has 42 beds, of which an average of 22 are occupied. Present staff is approximately 300, of which approximately 70 are in the nursing service. Twenty-two doctors are on the active staff and several others are on the consulting staff. Facilities and services at West Park Hospital include respiratory therapy, physical therapy, a CAT-scanner, fully-equipped laboratory, long-term care and a chemical dependency program. A teleradiology unit will be installed in the near future. Patients requiring services not available in Cody travel to Billings (Neale, 1988).

The hospital is remodeling and expanding its facilities to provide additional work space. When this project has been completed, the hospital should be able to accommodate all anticipated growth in the area (Neale, 1988). No other fees or future plans have been identified (Neale, 1988).

The hospital has a new emergency room, which is totally adequate, and a helipad. The hospital also provides ambulance services, responding to calls from Cody, Meeteetse, Cooke City (Montana), Yellowstone National Park and other areas. It operates six ambulances, including one with four-wheel drive. All are maintained on a regular schedule. The service is staffed with 20 EMTs who are paid by the run. The ambulance service has no current problems or future plans (Neale, 1988).

2.6 SALT CREEK CO₂ PROJECT

Introduction

The Salt Creek Plant would be constructed in Natrona County, adjacent to the existing gas plant in the SW 1/4 of Section 25, T.40 N, R.79 W, approximately 0.7 miles from the south edge of the Town of Midwest, and about 40 miles north of the City of Casper (see Figure 2-5). The Salt Creek CO₂ Spur Pipeline would extend west from the plant approximately ten miles, connecting the plant with the pending Exxon CO₂ pipeline. All wellfield-related construction activities would take place in Natrona County. Amoco would bus plant and field construction workers from Casper to the construction site, and most of the immigrant workforce is expected to reside in Casper.

The primary area of socioeconomic site influence for the Salt Creek CO₂ Project includes Natrona County, the City of Casper, Natrona County School District No. 1, the Town of Midwest and the Town of Edgerton. Although Johnson, Campbell and Converse Counties are all within commuting distance, the nearest town is Kaycee, approximately 30 miles to the north. Given the proximity of a major population center (Casper 40 miles south) and the availability of busing, it is projected that most immigrant construction workers would live in Casper.

Since Natrona County's population is large and its level of services is high in relation to the project-related immigrant population and service requirements, analysis is at a general level, with emphasis on services and facilities in the Midwest-Edgerton area.

Similarly, the City of Casper is so large, in relation to the projected immigrant population associated with the Salt Creek Project, that any population effects of the project would not be measurable. Therefore, facilities, services and fiscal conditions in the City of Casper have not been inventoried.

This section describes current socioeconomic conditions within the primary area of site influence of the Salt Creek CO₂ Project and provides projections of these conditions through Fiscal Year 1998-99 without the development of the Salt Creek Project.

2.6.1 Current Economy and Recent Trends

Natrona County. Natrona County, located in central Wyoming, has an area of 5,369 square miles, making this the fourth largest county in Wyoming.

The federal government owns 43.1 percent of the county (1,481,190 acres), while state and local government own 12.7 percent (435,519 acres). Private ownership is 44.2 percent (1,519,451 acres). With a population density of 13.38 persons per square mile, Natrona County is Wyoming's second most densely populated county (Wyoming DAFC, Wyoming Data Handbook, 1985).

Casper is both the county seat and the largest city (51,015 in 1980 U.S. census). Other incorporated towns and cities include Edgerton (510 in 1980), Midwest (638), Mills (2,139) and Evansville (2,652).

Natrona County's oil-based economy has been severely affected by drops in oil prices. In 1980, Casper was booming, with numerous oil-related and service industries to support the additional population. Since that time, many service industries have closed. As a result, the county's economy is not expected to soon return to previous levels, even with recent increases in oil prices (Whitefoot, 1987).

Town of Midwest. The town of Midwest, located in the Salt Creek Oil Field, was originally established as a company town, and its population has fluctuated with activities in the field. At peak, the town had approximately 4,000 residents while current population is estimated at approximately 632 (Chaffin, 1987).

The town of Midwest is almost entirely residential, except for the gas station/store/cafe complex on the highway, small in-home businesses (such as a beauty salon) and the town hall. Midwest and Edgerton are approximately one mile apart, connected by WY 387. Both towns are accessed from I-25 via WY 259.

Town of Edgerton. The town of Edgerton, located one mile east of Midwest, originated as a residence for oil-field contractors. Like Midwest, Edgerton's population has paralleled the fluctuations of oil-related activity in the Salt Creek fields.

Edgerton provides many of the businesses that Midwest lacks. Local businesses include cafes, repair facilities, a hardware store, bowling alley, bars and a motel. The town has over a dozen mobile home parks and more mobile homes than houses. There is no oil production within the city limits (McCoy, 1987).

2.6.2 Population and Employment

2.6.2.1 Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.6.2.1.1 Natrona County. The Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control (DAFC) estimated 1988 Natrona County population at 65,581. This represents a decrease of 8.7 percent from 71,856 in the 1980 census, and a decrease of 13.7 percent from the 1981 peak population of 75,992. Population is projected to increase slowly but steadily to 70,087 by 1998 (see Table 2-60).

Natrona County employment has decreased from 46,588 in 1980 to 35,410 in 1987 (DAFC, 1988). Starting in 1988, employment is projected to increase slightly, reaching 37,282 by 1998 (DAFC, 1988). Most of the employment loss since 1980 has been in the mining sector, which decreased from a peak of 9,589 in 1981 to 3,204 in 1987 (DAFC, 1988). Other sectors showing major declines were construction (4,206 in 1980 to 2,341 in 1987), transportation, communications and public utilities (3,162 in 1981 to 1,998 in 1987), wholesale trade (4,574 in 1981 to 2,504 in 1987) and services (9,112 in 1981 to 7,795 in 1987). The projections do not predict a return to 1980 and 1981 employment levels in any of these sectors before 1998, the end of the projection period (DAFC, 1988).

2.6.2.1.2 City of Casper. According to the City of Casper Planning Department, the population of Casper increased from 51,016 in the 1980 census to an estimated 55,910 in 1982 (Payne, 1988), and has subsequently decreased to an estimated 45,226 in 1986 (Payne, 1988), then increased slightly to 45,243 in 1987 (see Table 2-61). Baseline population projections presented in Table 2-61 are City of Casper projections. For comparison, the Bureau of the Census estimate for 1986 was 47,310, which is higher than local estimates (Bureau of the Census, Local Population Estimates, Machine Readable Data File, 1986).

2.6.2.1.3 Town of Midwest. Midwest's population decreased from 638 in the 1980 census to an estimated 630 in 1983 (DAFC, 1983), and according to local estimates, has stayed fairly constant, with an estimated 632 in 1987 (Chaffin, 1987). The Bureau of the Census estimated 1986 population at 690 (Bureau of the Census, Local Population Estimates, Machine Readable Data File, 1986). Baseline projections, presented in Table 2-61, are based on DAFC county projections, and assume that this community will maintain its 1987 share of the county's population for the entire projection period.

2.6.2.1.4 Town of Edgerton. Edgerton's population increased from 510 in the 1980 census to an estimated 512 in 1983 (DAFC, 1983), and Baseline projections, presented in Table 2-61, are based on DAFC county projections, and assume that this community will maintain its 1987 share of the county's population for the entire projection period.

Table 2-60. Baseline Population, Employment and Income Estimates and Projections, Natrona County, Wyoming. (a, b)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population																			
0-5	7,823	8,308	8,420	8,450	8,520	8,137	7,213	6,747	6,676	6,602	6,521	6,434	6,356	6,289	6,242	6,193	6,153	6,110	6,089
6-13	8,955	9,393	9,283	9,148	8,996	8,471	7,640	7,376	7,699	7,941	8,250	8,481	8,710	8,867	8,871	8,808	8,727	8,646	8,554
14-18	6,130	5,828	5,517	5,381	5,335	5,222	4,895	4,760	4,601	4,459	4,277	4,260	4,235	4,351	4,520	4,832	5,090	5,338	5,533
19-22	5,961	6,092	5,803	5,291	4,796	4,327	3,870	3,665	3,652	3,776	3,845	3,822	3,759	3,540	3,446	3,368	3,336	3,405	3,442
23-64	38,426	41,465	41,480	41,635	42,044	40,842	37,968	36,718	37,001	37,225	37,378	37,488	37,753	38,018	38,228	38,371	38,552	38,685	38,884
65+	4,561	4,901	5,043	5,185	5,327	5,445	5,564	5,733	5,947	6,125	6,349	6,560	6,714	6,923	7,126	7,286	7,422	7,499	7,580
TOTAL (c)	71,856	75,992	75,552	75,096	75,024	72,449	67,156	65,005	65,581	66,133	66,627	67,051	67,533	67,995	68,440	68,863	69,284	69,687	70,087
Employment																			
Agriculture	730	750	796	781	788	772	755	722	770	770	771	773	778	782	786	790	794	798	801
Mining	7,923	9,589	8,268	6,440	6,771	5,476	3,862	3,204	3,254	3,304	3,308	3,318	3,336	3,354	3,372	3,389	3,406	3,422	3,438
Construction	4,206	3,981	3,742	3,070	3,082	2,860	2,471	2,341	2,311	2,281	2,283	2,291	2,303	2,316	2,328	2,340	2,351	2,363	2,374
Manufacturing	1,937	2,173	1,961	1,425	1,501	1,564	1,536	1,465	1,495	1,504	1,506	1,510	1,519	1,527	1,535	1,543	1,550	1,558	1,565
TCPU	3,047	3,162	3,006	2,565	2,417	2,329	2,106	1,998	1,988	1,978	1,980	1,986	1,997	2,008	2,019	2,029	2,039	2,049	2,059
Wholesale Trade	4,240	4,574	4,523	3,624	3,565	3,353	2,946	2,504	2,554	2,604	2,607	2,615	2,630	2,644	2,657	2,671	2,684	2,697	2,710
Retail Trade	7,094	7,132	7,173	6,790	6,856	6,944	6,628	6,368	6,418	6,433	6,440	6,460	6,496	6,531	6,565	6,598	6,631	6,663	6,695
FIRE	2,941	2,981	3,019	2,984	2,989	3,025	2,884	2,842	2,872	2,892	2,895	2,904	2,920	2,936	2,951	2,966	2,981	2,995	3,010
Services	8,444	9,112	9,009	8,559	8,887	8,810	8,220	7,795	7,845	7,901	7,910	7,935	7,979	8,021	8,063	8,104	8,144	8,183	8,223
Government	5,804	5,896	6,165	6,266	6,188	6,186	6,184	6,121	6,141	6,157	6,164	6,183	6,217	6,251	6,283	6,315	6,346	6,377	6,408
TOTAL	46,366	49,350	47,662	42,504	43,044	41,318	37,592	35,410	35,648	35,824	35,863	35,977	36,176	36,370	36,558	36,743	36,925	37,104	37,282
Income (865)																			
Gross Earnings	1,117,122	1,144,361	1,033,146	879,283	855,000	736,523	670,105	631,209	635,452	638,589	639,284	641,316	644,864	648,322	651,673	654,971	658,215	661,406	664,579
Other Personal Income	338,002	376,201	399,368	382,464	386,903	335,296	310,800	300,845	303,510	306,065	308,351	310,314	312,544	314,682	316,742	318,700	320,648	322,513	324,364
Total Personal Income	1,366,769	1,409,872	1,330,780	1,183,240	1,168,049	1,127,958	1,045,552	1,012,063	1,021,031	1,029,625	1,037,316	1,043,917	1,051,421	1,058,614	1,065,542	1,072,128	1,078,683	1,084,957	1,091,185
POPULATION/EMPLOYEE	1.55	1.54	1.59	1.77	1.74	1.75	1.79	1.84	1.84	1.85	1.86	1.86	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.88	1.88	1.88
PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT																			
Agriculture	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Mining	17.1%	19.4%	17.3%	15.2%	15.7%	13.3%	10.3%	9.0%	9.1%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%
Construction	9.1%	8.1%	7.9%	7.2%	7.2%	6.9%	6.6%	6.6%	6.5%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%
Manufacturing	4.2%	4.4%	4.1%	3.4%	3.5%	3.8%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%
TCPU	6.6%	6.4%	6.3%	6.0%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
Wholesale Trade	9.1%	9.3%	9.5%	8.5%	8.3%	8.1%	7.8%	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%
Retail Trade	15.3%	14.5%	15.0%	16.0%	15.9%	16.8%	17.6%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%
FIRE	6.3%	6.0%	6.3%	7.0%	6.9%	7.3%	7.7%	8.0%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%
Services	18.2%	18.5%	18.9%	20.1%	20.6%	21.3%	21.9%	22.0%	22.0%	22.1%	22.1%	22.1%	22.1%	22.1%	22.1%	22.1%	22.1%	22.1%	22.1%
Government	12.5%	11.9%	12.9%	14.7%	14.4%	15.0%	16.5%	17.3%	17.2%	17.2%	17.2%	17.2%	17.2%	17.2%	17.2%	17.2%	17.2%	17.2%	17.2%

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Income and Employment 1986; print-out of population and employment, 1988; Planning Information Corporation, 1988.
b - All dollars expressed in thousands.
c - Sum of age group populations may not equal totals due to rounding in data sources (DAFC).

Table 2-61. Population of Counties, Cities and Towns in the Salt Creek CO2 Project Area.

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
(a)																			
Matrona County (b)	71,856	75,992	75,552	75,096	75,024	72,449	67,156	65,005	65,581	66,133	66,627	67,051	67,533	67,995	68,440	68,863	69,284	69,687	70,087
Casper (c)	51,016	54,255	55,910	51,610	52,268	49,676	45,226	45,243	45,713	46,417	47,196	47,973	49,191	50,440	51,721	53,034	54,378	55,755	57,167
Edgerton (d,e)	510	N/A	N/A	503	N/A	N/A	512	485	489	493	497	500	504	507	511	514	517	520	523
Midwest (d,f)	638	N/A	N/A	630	N/A	N/A	N/A	632	638	643	648	652	657	661	665	670	674	678	681

a - Source: 1980 U.S. Census data from Wyoming Census Retrieval and Information Service, Report #5, October 1981.

b - Source: County 1980-87 estimates and 1988-98 projections from Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Statistics Division, 1988.

c - Source: 1981-86 estimates and 1987-2000 projections from City of Casper Planning Department (Payne, 1988).

d - Source: 1983 estimates for Edgerton and Midwest from Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Research and Statistics Division, 1983 Population Estimates prepared for Wyoming Liquor Commission.

e - Source: 1986 and 1987 estimates for Edgerton by Town Clerk (McCoy, 1987).

f - Source: 1987 estimate for Midwest by Mayor (Chaffin, 1987).

2.6.3 Housing

Table 2-62 provides a summary of housing availability in the project area.

2.6.3.1 Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.6.3.1.1 City of Casper. The 1980 U.S. census indicated that as of April 1, 1980, the City of Casper had a total of 20,259 housing units, of which 18,874 were year-round occupied units (see Table 2-63). Of this total, 5,838 (28.9 percent) were renter-occupied. At that time, 39.5 percent of the renter-occupied units were single-family homes and 2 percent were mobile homes. Median number of persons per renter-occupied unit was 1.8 at that time (1980 Census of Housing, General Housing Characteristics).

Since the 1980 census, the single-family housing stock increased approximately 10 percent, as did the number of apartment units, with virtually all of the increase occurring between 1980 and 1983. Casper had 957 mobile homes in 1980, according to the U.S. census (1981, General Housing Characteristics, Wyoming). This number has decreased approximately 25 percent since that time, as mobile homes have been repossessed and moved to other areas (Dennis, 1988).

At least 29 motels and hotels were identified in the Casper area, with a total of 1,961 rooms (Wyoming Tourist Commission, 1987). Applying the current summer and winter occupancy rates to this total indicates an average surplus of approximately 980 rooms (Casper Motel and Hotel Owners Association, 1988).

Mobile Home and RV Parks and Sites. A total of ten mobile home parks and four recreational vehicle (RV) campgrounds were identified in the Casper area. The campgrounds provide a total of 255 RV sites (Eggert, Casper Chamber of Commerce, 1988; Wyoming Tourist Commission, 1987).

Rentals. The Casper area has few houses to rent, but many apartments, with a current vacancy rate of 40 percent. In 1980, the U.S. Census of Housing counted 3,409 renter-occupied units where there were two or more units at the same address, and 517 vacant units of that type, for a total of 3,926 units that might be considered apartments. Since that time, the apartment stock in Casper has increased by approximately 400 units, according to a Casper Board of Realtors estimate (Dennis, 1988), which would give a current total of 4,326 apartments. Given the estimated 40 percent current vacancy rate (Dennis, 1988),

Table 2-62. Housing Availability Summary for the Salt Creek CO2 Project.

	Casper (a,b,c)	Midwest (d)	Edgerton (e)	Total
STANDARD HOUSING UNITS FOR RENT				
Apartments	1,730	0	1	1,731
Mobile Homes	200	0	9	209
Houses	76	5	6	87
TOTAL STANDARD HOUSING UNITS FOR RENT	2,006	5	16	2,027
TEMPORARY HOUSING				
RV Sites: Avg. Surplus at Peak	58	0	0	58
Motel Rooms: Min. Surplus, Peak	980	0	0	980
TOTAL TEMPORARY HOUSING	1,038	0	0	1,038
TOTAL RENTALS AVAILABLE AT PEAK	3,044	5	16	3,065
VACANT MOBILE HOME PADS	750	6	44	800

- a - Source: Casper Board of Realtors.
- b - Source: Casper Star-Tribune, 1/15/88.
- c - Source: Casper Motel and Hotel Owners Association.
- d - Source: Midwest Mayor and Town Clerk.
- e - Source: Edgerton Mayor and Town Clerk.

Table 2-63. Housing Units: 1980 Census, Salt Creek CO2 Project Area of Socioeconomic Site Influence. (a)

	Casper	Natrona County
HOUSING UNITS: TOTAL	20,259	28,493
Occupied, year-round	18,874	25,841
UNIT TYPES: YEAR-ROUND	20,233	27,941
1 unit at address	14,794	19,312
2 or more units at address	4,482	4,965
Mobile home or trailer	957	3,664
Other	0	0
RENTER-OCCUPIED YEAR-ROUND	5,838	7,033
1 unit at address	2,308	2,938
2 or more units at address	3,409	3,657
Mobile home or trailer	121	438
Other	0	0
PERSONS	51,016	71,856
Persons in units	50,322	71,162
In owner-occupied	37,898	55,463
In renter-occupied	12,424	15,699
Avg/occupied unit	2.67	2.75
Avg/renter-occupied unit	2.13	2.23
Median persons/unit	2.35	2.43
Median persons/renter-occ.	1.8	1.89
HOUSING UNITS: TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied, year-round	93.2%	90.7%
UNIT TYPES: YEAR-ROUND	100.0%	100.0%
1 unit at address	73.1%	69.1%
2 or more units at address	22.2%	17.8%
Mobile home or trailer	4.7%	13.1%
Other	0.0%	0.0%
RENTER-OCC., % of Units	28.9%	25.2%
1 unit at address	15.6%	15.2%
2 or more units at address	76.1%	73.7%
Mobile home or trailer	12.6%	12.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%
RENTER-OCC., % of All Rentals	100.0%	100.0%
1 unit at address	NA	NA
2 or more units at address	NA	NA
Mobile home or trailer	NA	NA
Other	0.0%	0.0%
PERSONS	100.0%	100.0%
Persons in units	98.6%	99.0%
In owner-occupied	74.3%	77.2%
In renter-occupied	24.4%	21.8%

a - Source: 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Wyoming.
1980 Census of Housing, General Housing Characteristics, Wyoming.

this would mean that 1,730 apartment units are currently vacant in Casper. In addition, an estimated 400 to 500 mobile home units are rentals, of which approximately half are estimated to be vacant.

Home Sales. In January 1988, approximately 1,000 single-family homes were for sale in the Casper area, according to the president of the Casper Board of Realtors (Dennis, 1988).

2.6.3.1.2 Town of Midwest.

Motels and Hotels. There are no motels or hotels in Midwest.

Mobile Home and RV Parks and Sites. No mobile home or RV parks were identified in Midwest. Mobile homes constitute a small portion of the total housing stock.

Rentals. According to the mayor, Midwest has numerous vacant houses at this time. These would, presumably, be available as rentals (Chaffin, 1988).

Home Sales. The depressed status of the Midwest real estate market is indicated by the inability to obtain home mortgages and the recent sale of a house for \$2,000. The city also has room to build around the edges of the town (Chaffin, 1987). The mayor of Edgerton estimated (conservatively) that Midwest had 10 or 12 homes for sale (Chaffin, 1987). Midwest has no real estate agents.

2.6.3.1.3 Town of Edgerton.

Mobile homes and trailers outnumber houses in Edgerton, and in Edgerton, these movable homes tend to be transient (McCoy, 1987). The presence of vacant housing is indicated by a decrease of 20 water users between June 1986 and July 1987.

Motels and Hotels. One motel currently operates in Edgerton, providing 20 rooms. This motel is largely project-dependent, but fills during hunting season. Applying the current winter occupancy rate to this total indicates that the surplus of rooms is a maximum of 17 in the winter season. A second motel, with 10 or 12 rooms, is closed, possibly permanently (Patterson, 1987).

Mobile Home and RV Parks and Sites. A total of 11 mobile home parks were identified in the Edgerton area (McCoy, 1987), providing a total of at least 51 mobile home sites. Of these, 18 were vacant at the time of the survey. No one park provides more than nine spaces.

The motel which closed had RV sites, but Edgerton currently has no recreational vehicle (RV) parks. Some of the mobile home park owners indicated that their tenants are short-term occupants in camper-trailers. According to a Casper realtor familiar with the area, Edgerton has quite a few mobile home sites for rent (Wheeler, 1987).

Rentals. Edgerton had an estimated 10 or 12 rental units available at the time of the survey (Wheeler, 1987). Although the town has a few duplexes and fourplexes, few units are vacant (Wheeler, 1987). According to the mayor, Edgerton had only four or five vacant rental houses at the time of the survey, of which two were also for sale (Patterson, 1987).

Thirteen mobile home rental units in parks were identified, of which three were vacant when surveyed.

Home Sales. According to the president of the Casper Board of Realtors, Midwest and Edgerton have larger vacancy factors than Casper. Homes are beginning to sell at 30 to 40 percent below 1982-1983 prices (Dennis, 1988).

2.6.4 Facilities and Services

2.6.4.1 Primary Area of Site Influence.

2.6.4.1.1 Natrona County.

County Government. Natrona County employs 166 persons, including 8 elected officials. These figures do not include employment associated with the county fair, library, parks, hospital or airport, which are all operated as enterprise funds.

Most county government offices are located in the courthouse, which was remodeled in 1984 and provides 119,720 square feet. Other county offices are in the hall of justice building (built in 1976, 103,680 square feet), the health department building (1979, 32,396 square feet), and the planning department (2,544 square feet). All of these structures are in good condition (Dye, 1987).

Law Enforcement. The Natrona County Sheriff's Department has 46 full-time sworn officers, 33 nonsworn staff and 8 volunteer reserves. One full-time deputy is stationed in the Midwest-Edgerton area. In addition, the police chiefs in Midwest and Edgerton, while not employed by the county, have commissions as county deputies. The sheriff's department has eliminated 20 positions in the last 18 months, including 3 clerical positions consistent with

a 23 percent cut in the county budget for FY 1987-88 from FY 1986-77 (Benton, 1987).

The sheriff's department occupies one floor of the five-story hall of justice building and the jail occupies another. An additional floor is reserved for jail expansion. The facility is modern, in good condition and adequate in size (Benton, 1987).

The department does not have written mutual aid agreements. The county and the City of Casper are preparing to open a combined dispatch center. All law enforcement services in Midwest and Edgerton are dispatched from the county sheriff's office in Casper.

The department operates approximately 25 vehicles which are typically replaced between 90,000 and 105,000 miles or after one year of use. A county shop provides maintenance.

At present, the department has no major law enforcement problems. The department considers drugs to be an unaddressed problem (Benton, 1987). The county jail employs 26 including 15 jailers, 5 nurses, 5 controllers and 1 cook. A nurse is on duty at all times.

The jail has 12 cell blocks with a total of 75 beds. Of these, one eight-bed cell meets requirements for women prisoners and another eight-bed cell meets requirements for juveniles. The jail meets the standards of the Wyoming Sheriffs' Association and is accredited by the American Medical Association. The department considers the jail adequate in all areas except for juveniles, since the juvenile facility is not in a separate building. Construction of a separate facility for juveniles is the department's top priority but funds are not presently available (Benton, 1987).

Fire Protection. The Natrona County Fire Department is operated through county government and the superintendent of the county road and bridge department serves as fire chief. The department has 12 full-time firefighters and 2 employees in fire inspection and investigation. All firefighters are EMT certified and the fire and ambulance services back up each other. In addition, road and bridge crew members are trained and can be used if needed for a major fire.

The department has mutual aid agreements with Midwest and Edgerton and furnishes each town with a county owned, maintained and equipped fire truck. Dispatch is

through the county sheriff's department. The county department also has mutual aid agreements with Evansville, the City of Casper, the town of Alcova, the Town of Mills, Barr None and the Casper Mountain Fire District. County fire units are also stationed at the county airport. In addition, the county has 47 Army surplus trucks scattered throughout the county on ranches and small communities. The county fire department provides regular training for local people in the use of this equipment.

The fire station, located in Casper, is in good condition but it is not large enough for existing equipment. The department has 6 pumpers, all 1979 or newer and all in good condition; 3 small grass fire pumpers; an 85' ladder truck; and 11 CM2 tankers ranging from 300 to 2,000 gallons in tank capacity and 250 to 500 GPM pumping capacity. Road and bridge department personnel and low-boys are used to transport these vehicles to the fire scene.

Future plans include further upgrading of equipment, as funds permit, and relocating existing equipment to outlying communities (Sullivan, 1987).

Road and Bridge. The county road and bridge department maintains 860 miles of county roads, of which 176 miles are paved. In addition, the county maintains 280 miles of subdivision roads in the county's 114 unincorporated communities. While some communities have formed improvement districts and taken over responsibility for their own maintenance, the county provides snow removal and occasional grading for the others.

The department has a staff of 30 and operates 2 main shops in Casper. Office space is in the fire station. Facilities are adequate, with 14,817 square feet of shop. The superintendent expects that these facilities will be adequate for a long time (Sullivan, 1987).

Future plans include converting the existing fire station into a maintenance facility if a new fire station is constructed. However, the new fire station is in the distant future (Sullivan, 1987).

Medical. The Wyoming Medical Center, Inc., is a private, nonprofit corporation which has been operating the county-owned hospital in Casper since August, 1986. Three-fourths of the patients come from Natrona County. The hospital depends entirely on patient revenue. The hospital employs approximately 850, of which 275 are registered nurses, 125 are LPNs and 60 are other nursing service personnel. It has 100 doctors on staff. While licensed for 282 beds, the hospital has about 200 in service, with an average occupancy of 130.

Services include surgery (from general surgery to cardiac bypass, angioplasty and cardiac catheterizations), X-ray (CAT-scan, ultrasound, angiography and a linear accelerator for cancer treatment), general medicine and full laboratory services. The hospital has been sending patients elsewhere for magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), but effective February 1988, it is the only facility in Wyoming to offer this service. Referrals to other facilities are mostly for neonatology and complicated pediatrics.

While most of the hospital's equipment is modern and state-of-the-art (a significant amount of equipment has been replaced in the last year), it is located in an aging building in which some of the mechanical and electrical systems are at capacity. The hospital is planning a \$33 million renovation which would demolish the east and west wings and renovate the center tower. The renovation would start in the Spring of 1988 and require six years to complete.

Phase I of the renovation project will be financed through revenue bonds issued by the county. Funding for Phases II and III has not been addressed. Operating funds are also used to purchase new equipment (Hall, 1987).

Wyoming Medical Center, Inc., provides ambulance service for Casper and the surrounding communities and also operates a leased Life Flight helicopter. Ambulances are occasionally used for transportation from Midwest and Edgerton. The three ambulances are new and in excellent condition. Emergency room and ambulance crew members are paid employees, with a full-time equivalent staff of 25 in the emergency room and 10 on the ambulance crew. The hospital contracts for emergency room physician service (Hall, 1987).

All firefighters are also EMTs, and the fire and ambulance services back up each other (Sullivan, 1987).

Solid Waste. Natrona County is not a major provider of solid waste disposal services. The City of Casper operates its own landfill (Apodaca, 1988), and the towns of Midwest and Edgerton have a joint landfill (Chaffin, 1987), located between the two towns and slightly north. The site is fenced and manned. Aside from one incident of illegal dumping not related to the oil industry, illegal dumping has not been a problem (Chaffin, 1987).

County Finance. The Natrona County budget for FY 1987-88 is presented on Table 2-64.

**Table 2-64. Natrona County, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a,b)**

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL COUNTY REVENUE (c)	17,442,703	13,933,101	-20.1%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	3,975,366	2,870,984	-27.8%
Sales & Use Tax	1,805,093	1,390,220	-23.0%
Other	2,170,273	1,480,764	-31.8%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	10,984,752	9,287,874	-15.4%
County Property Tax	5,941,831	5,486,431	-7.7%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	1,712,422	1,349,159	-21.2%
Optional Capital Facilities Tax	0	0	NA
Auto Fees	727,392	720,284	-1.0%
Licenses & Permits	0	12,000	NA
Miscellaneous Fees	0	0	NA
Refunds & Reimbursements	117,068	120,000	2.5%
Revenue - Other Local Government	937,296	130,000	-86.1%
Clerk & Officer Fees	485,129	480,000	-1.1%
Court Fees	158,799	100,000	-37.0%
Trash Collection	0	0	NA
Sales of Property & Other	62,895	50,000	-20.5%
Rents & Royalties	20,773	20,000	-3.7%
Airport	0	0	NA
Grants & Donations	0	0	NA
Interest	776,613	770,000	-0.9%
Miscellaneous Revenue	44,534	50,000	12.3%
WEED & PEST	99,030	155,449	57.0%
STATE GRANTS	50,305	45,678	-9.2%
FEDERAL FUNDS	2,333,250	1,573,116	-32.6%

Assessed Valuation, 1986: 457,202,578
County Levy, FY 1986-87: 12.000

Table 2-64. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL COUNTY EXPENDITURES (c):	16,162,138	15,886,155	-1.7%
Commissioners	206,660	171,573	-17.0%
Clark	429,091	400,418	-6.7%
Treasurer	682,837	433,758	-36.5%
Assessor	462,351	433,292	-6.3%
Sheriff	2,103,177	1,859,318	-11.6%
Attorney	348,973	297,669	-14.7%
Planner	281,171	207,548	-26.2%
Surveyor/Engineer	81,962	82,091	0.2%
Coroner	63,943	68,814	7.6%
Agriculture	142,440	146,302	2.7%
Courts	990,582	711,321	-28.2%
Courthouse/Jails	932,923	961,954	3.1%
Road & Bridge	1,662,927	1,365,311	-17.9%
Water Commissioner	0	0	NA
Civil Defense	100,736	91,464	-9.2%
Elections	263,163	411,826	56.5%
Public Health & Welfare	1,279,348	1,208,718	-5.5%
Weed & Pest	112,367	20,426	-81.8%
Library	665,596	778,082	16.9%
Fair	345,166	930,891	169.7%
Parks & Recreation	22,500	425,142	1789.5%
Airport	411,830	518,504	25.9%
Fire	593,286	493,467	-16.8%
Prot./Insp.	0	0	NA
Misc. Expenditures	3,979,109	3,868,266	-2.8%

a = Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b = Note: All values in dollars except county levy (mills).

c = Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

2.6.4.1.2 Town of Midwest.

Town Government. The Midwest Town Hall was formerly the Amoco field office. The structure is large. The town has a mayor, a town clerk, a police chief and two maintenance employees.

Cooperative agreements with Edgerton are in place for a sanitary landfill, animal control and street sweeping services.

Law Enforcement. Midwest has a one-employee police force, which covers Midwest and the gas plant one mile south of town. The position is full-time, with the officer on call 24 hours a day. This officer is also deputized by the county sheriff's office. In addition, one county deputy sheriff lives just outside of town. The Midwest and Edgerton police chiefs cover for each other as needed. Crime is not a problem (Chaffin, 1987). The mayor (Chaffin, 1987) estimated that the current level of service would be adequate for a population as large as the capacity of existing housing stock. Vacant stock includes 5 vacant rental houses, 10 or 12 homes for sale and 6 unoccupied mobile home lots, or approximately 22 units (Chaffin, 1987; Edelman, 1988).

The town's police car, a Jeep Wagoneer with four-wheel drive, is in good condition. Midwest does not have a holding cell. While there is a holding cell in Edgerton, prisoners are usually taken directly to Casper. The police chiefs of the two towns provide coverage for one another when one is away transporting a prisoner to county jail.

Fire Protection. A volunteer fire department staffed by six to eight people provides fire protection and is meeting existing needs well (Chaffin, 1987). The town owns one fire truck and the county provides an additional truck. The town's truck is primarily used within the city limits. The Edgerton Fire Department stands by if both trucks are out.

Medical. Emergency medical services are provided by several volunteers. Dispatch of medical emergency assistance is handled centrally by calling 911, which provides an automatic helicopter dispatch (Chaffin, 1987). Ambulance service is also available through the Wyoming Medical Center in Casper (see also Section 2.6.1.1.5, Natrona County, Medical).

The county public health nurse clinic is located in the Town Hall building and a medical clinic is in the same block. Physicians are available on a part-time basis.

Water System. The Town of Midwest water source is the Platte River. The town has ample water supply to accommodate growth. The 42-mile steel water line from the river is 65 years old, however, and has some areas with electrolysis problems. Another water source is being sought to serve both Midwest and Edgerton. The system has a pumping station at Casper and a water treatment plant which was built in 1979. The town has a 1.5-million-gallon reservoir for treated water storage, and two reservoirs, holding 1.25 and 1.5 million gallons, for raw water storage. In the summer of 1987, the town was able to survive for 3 weeks on about 1.25 million gallons of water with tight watering restrictions. All of the town's water distribution lines were replaced within the last five years. Water pressure is tested each year and is adequate for firefighting.

Wastewater System. Sewers have been recently upgraded. New storm drains were installed six years ago when the town's streets were paved. Funding was provided by the Wyoming Farm Loan Board. Treatment is in a lagoon in Midwest. The system has ample capacity and no infiltration problems (Chaffin, 1987).

Town Finance. Midwest's FY 1987-88 budget is presented on Table 2-65.

2.6.4.1.3 Town of Edgerton.

Town Government. The town has a mayor, town clerk, police chief and public works director. The town hall building is mostly unpartitioned and large enough to accommodate a community dance or meeting.

Law Enforcement. Edgerton has one police officer on call 24 hours per day, supported by mutual aid from Midwest and the presence of the county sheriff's deputy who lives south of Midwest. The county sheriff's office provides dispatch services, the police officer is on-call 24-hours a day, and the mayor can be reached by phone or radio.

The patrol car is a Jeep with 53,000 miles. A replacement vehicle would have to be purchased out of the town's operating budget.

Facilities include a courtroom and a police station, with two holding cells and four bunks. However, these facilities do not meet federal standards. Prisoners are usually taken directly to the county jail in Casper. Edgerton has no plans to add staff or facilities at this time (Patterson, 1987; James, 1987).

Table 2-65. Town of Midwest, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL REVENUE (b)	528,172	419,960	-20.5%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	182,231	126,421	-30.6%
Sales & Use Tax	79,960	62,067	-22.4%
Other	102,271	64,354	-37.1%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	326,081	262,064	-19.6%
Municipal Property Tax	37,294	34,134	-8.5%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	75,861	59,686	-21.3%
Franchise Fees	11,473	5,036	-56.1%
Alcohol Licenses	1,500	1,500	0.0%
Business Licenses & Permits	0	0	NA
Inspection Fees	0	0	NA
Other Licenses & Taxes	88	56	-36.4%
Water Utility	78,491	61,004	-22.3%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Sewerage Utility	6,143	4,860	-20.9%
Trash Collection	20,131	18,098	-10.1%
Auto Fees	2,861	2,974	3.9%
Parks and Recreation Fees	0	0	NA
Airport Fees	0	0	NA
Cemetery Charges	0	0	NA
Special Assessments	54,592	0	-100.0%
Fines & Meter Fees	0	0	NA
Grants & Donations	0	0	NA
Interest	29,262	30,388	3.8%
Rents & Royalties	6,930	1,410	-79.7%
Sales of Property & Other	0	42,918	NA
Revenue, Other Local Governments	0	0	NA
Miscellaneous Other Revenue	1,455	0	-100.0%
STATE GRANTS	0	21,783	NA
FEDERAL FUNDS	19,860	9,692	-51.2%

Assessed Valuation, 1986 (a): 4,266,703
Municipal Mill Levy, FY 1986-87 (a): 8.000

Table 2-65. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES (b):	528,532	472,353	-10.6%
General Admin. & Public Bldgs.	96,855	79,144	-18.3%
Judicial & Legal	2,185	1,872	-14.3%
Library	0	0	NA
Cemetery	0	0	NA
Airport	0	0	NA
Public Health & Welfare	1,000	1,000	0.0%
Streets & Roads	80,847	75,000	-7.2%
Police/Corrections	56,270	42,084	-25.2%
Fire Protection	10,633	8,783	-17.4%
Protective Inspection	0	0	NA
Sewers & Sewage Disposal	22,682	23,000	1.4%
Garbage Collection	18,439	17,494	-5.1%
Water Utility	216,621	192,570	-11.1%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Parks & Recreation	0	0	NA
Housing & Community Development	0	0	NA
Other Expenditures	23,000	31,406	36.5%

a = Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming, 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b = Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

Fire Protection. Edgerton's fire department is staffed by a volunteer fire chief and 10 to 12 volunteer firefighters. The fire station is new and adequate. The town owns a three-year-old pumper, and has the use of another truck provided by the county. The town's pumper includes foam for fighting oil field fires. The department can be reached through the county sheriff's emergency dispatch and the department members have radios and pagers.

Water System. The town's water supply comes from four wells, which are adequate in quality but not quantity. Wells in the area have tended to be short-lived and new wells have had to be drilled. The town is trying to secure treated water from Casper, but a new pipeline would be needed. Supply has been adequate for the past two years, but these have been wet years. The Wyoming Water Development Commission is assisting Edgerton in securing water rights. Two potential sources are the Deer Creek Dam and the City of Casper (McCoy, 1988). At present, water is not treated except for chlorination. Edgerton currently shares a covered tank with Midwest, and has an additional 100,000-gallon covered tank (Patterson, 1987).

In 1977, water usage was estimated at approximately 13 million gallons per year, or average daily use of 25 gallons per minute. Given a 1977 population of 423, the usage rate was 85 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). This compares with a rate in Midwest of 130 gpcd (potable and nonpotable combined), and 168 gpcd in the Casper metropolitan area. Edgerton's water system planning is based on 150 gpcd since the town's historical usage included severe water restrictions.

The water distribution system, clay pipe installed in 1967, is in excellent condition and no problems have been experienced. The water system provides service beyond the city limits. Water service is included in the town's general fund, while the sewer system is self-sufficient. The town owes about \$46,000 on previous water projects.

Wastewater System. Edgerton currently has a two-cell lagoon, which drains to Salt Creek. The town started construction of a three-cell lagoon in January 1988. The mayor estimates that the third cell will not be needed for five years. The facility is designed to serve a year 2000 population of 800 to 900, with all three cells functioning. New sewer pipes would serve the new lagoon. The project is being funded through a combination of a loan (25 percent) and a grant (75 percent) from the Farm Loan Board (Patterson, 1987; McCoy, 1988). Current wastewater flow in the transmission lines is 475,200 gallons per day (330 gallons per minute), which is 75 percent of capacity.

Streets. All streets were paved six to eight years ago and have curb and gutter. Not all streets have sidewalks. The town incurred a ten-year financial obligation for the paving project (Patterson, 1987).

Parks and Recreation. Edgerton has 280 acres of town-owned park and recreation land. Developed facilities include an ice skating rink, a rodeo arena, dirt bike trails, a rifle range, a racing track and a fishing pond. The golf course located between Midwest and Edgerton is a public facility owned by the county (Patterson, 1987).

Many of the area's cultural and social activities are based in the public school in Midwest. The school's swimming pool, indoor basketball courts and outdoor tennis courts are open to the public (Patterson, 1987).

Town Finance. Edgerton's FY 1987-88 budget is presented on Table 2-66.

2.6.4.1.4 Natrona County School District No. 1. Natrona County School District No. 1, which serves Midwest and Edgerton as well as Casper, lost approximately 900 students during the 1986-87 school year (Whitefoot, 1987). District enrollment peaked in 1982 at 14,392, and has been declining ever since, with 13,316 in 1986, as shown in Table 2-67. Table 2-68 compares peak staffing and enrollment with current levels. The district is in the foundation program and receives 64 percent of its funding from the state (Whitefoot, 1987). Table 2-69 presents the district's revenues and expenditures for FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87.

At present, the district is not beginning any building programs. Last year, the district lost 36 classroom units, or over half of the total state loss (Whitefoot, 1987). The business manager considers the school district outstanding, which would be an asset for permanent development coming into the area (Whitefoot, 1987). In the district, assessed valuation dropped 23.7 percent last year.

Midwest-Edgerton Schools. In the Midwest-Edgerton area, the district offers kindergarten through grade 12. The school is located in Midwest and students are bused from Edgerton. The junior and senior high schools use the same staff. The district provides staff housing. These housing facilities have been upgraded during the last ten years in an attempt to attract a more qualified teaching staff (Whitefoot, 1987).

Table 2-66. Town of Edgerton, Wyoming, Revenue and Expenditures for
FY 1985-86 and FY 1986-87. (a)

Revenue Sources	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL REVENUE (b)	344,797	288,823	-16.2%
STATE-SHARED REVENUE	154,494	108,737	-29.6%
Sales & Use Tax	63,788	49,515	-22.4%
Other	90,706	59,222	-34.7%
LOCALLY GENERATED REVENUE	166,843	142,202	-14.8%
Municipal Property Tax	5,286	4,699	-11.1%
Optional Sales & Use Tax	60,519	47,615	-21.3%
Franchise Fees	3,422	2,863	-16.3%
Alcohol Licenses	3,200	3,200	0.0%
Business Licenses & Permits	0	0	NA
Inspection Fees	0	0	NA
Other Licenses & Taxes	121	88	-27.3%
Water Utility	25,418	23,064	-9.3%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Sewerage Utility	9,416	8,414	-10.6%
Trash Collection	11,156	16,474	47.7%
Auto Fees	2,184	2,095	-4.1%
Parks and Recreation Fees	0	0	NA
Airport Fees	0	0	NA
Cemetery Charges	0	0	NA
Special Assessments	23,203	17,745	-23.5%
Fines & Meter Fees	910	680	-25.3%
Grants & Donations	0	0	NA
Interest	17,161	15,265	-11.0%
Rents & Royalties	0	0	NA
Sales of Property & Other	0	0	NA
Revenue, Other Local Governments	4,847	0	-100.0%
Miscellaneous Other Revenue	0	0	NA
STATE GRANTS	0	29,230	NA
FEDERAL FUNDS	23,460	8,654	-63.1%

Assessed Valuation, 1986 (a): 587,397

Municipal Mill Levy, FY 1986-87 (a): 8.000

Table 2-66. Continued.

Expenditures	Actual 1985-86	Actual 1986-87	Percent Change
TOTAL MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES (b):	191,074	200,543	5.0%
General Admin. & Public Bldgs.	32,736	35,207	7.5%
Judicial & Legal	5,700	4,206	-26.2%
Library	0	0	NA
Cemetery	0	0	NA
Airport	0	0	NA
Public Health & Welfare	0	1,000	NA
Streets & Roads	9,323	5,886	-36.9%
Police/Corrections	13,128	1,636	-87.5%
Fire Protection	9,770	16,067	64.5%
Protective Inspection	0	0	NA
Sewers & Sewage Disposal	17,900	30,753	71.8%
Garbage Collection	17,673	10,197	-42.3%
Water Utility	38,450	64,450	67.6%
Electric Utility	0	0	NA
Parks & Recreation	10,043	3,497	-65.2%
Housing & Community Development	0	0	NA
Other Expenditures	36,351	27,644	-24.0%

a = Source: Joint Legislative-Executive Committee, Wyoming, 1988: A study of Revenue and Expenditures.

b = Note: Revenue does not include payments from cash reserve, and therefore may not equal expenditures.

Table 2-67. School District Enrollment Trends, Salt Creek CO2 Project Area of Socioeconomic Site Influence. (a)

School Districts	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Natrona Co. No. 1	14,112	14,243	14,392	13,865	13,823	13,745	13,316	12,670

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, Statistical Report Series No. 2, Fall Report of Staff, Teachers/Pupils/Schools, Enrollments, 1980 through 1987.

Table 2-68. Natrona County School District No. 1 Staffing and Fall Enrollment.

	School Year 1982-83 (Peak) (a)	School Year 1986-87 (a)	School Year 1987-88 (b,c)
Total Staff	1,498	1,662	1,513
Certificated	1,004	1,000	922
Noncertificated	494	662	591
Total Enrollment	14,392	13,316	12,670
Kindergarten	1,186	1,204	1,114
1	1,232	1,205	1,132
2	1,139	1,151	1,134
3	1,108	1,028	1,037
4	1,169	986	948
5	1,087	969	962
6	1,189	966	892
7	1,109	923	914
8	1,154	1,003	835
9	992	922	914
10	1,017	1,090	916
11	943	922	974
12	922	910	861
Ungraded	0	37	37
Special	145	0	0
Number of Schools	37	39	40
Elementary	27	29	30
Junior High	4	5	5
Senior High	3	3	3
Special	3	2	2

- a - Source: Wyoming Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, Statistical Report Series No. 2, 1986 and 1987 Fall Report of Staff, Teachers/Pupils/Schools, Enrollments, 1987 and 1988.
- b - Source: 1987 Staffing from Harold Whitefoot, Business Manager, Natrona Co. School District No. 1, interview with Planning Information Corporation, 2 November 1987.
- c - Source: Enrollment and number of schools from Wyoming State Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, "Enrollment for 1987-88 (Beginning)," 1988.

Table 2-69. Salt Creek CO2 Project Area School District Finances.

Natrona Co. No. 1		
	FY 1985-86 (a)	FY 1986-87 (b)
Revenues		
Local	14,673,333	13,605,139
County	3,662,031	3,440,375
State	37,078,669	38,576,660
Federal	0	0
Total Revenues	55,419,033	55,622,174
Transfers In	0	0
Revenues Plus Transfers In	55,419,033	55,622,174
Expenditures		
Instruction		
Elementary	13,589,571	13,496,324
Junior High/Middle	6,885,755	6,727,322
Secondary	8,123,255	7,691,863
Tuition	0	10,602
Special Instruction	4,563,480	4,537,620
Continuing Instruction	0	0
Instructional Support		
Pupil Services	4,012,187	3,965,981
Staff Services	1,936,033	1,649,009
General Support	0	0
Central Administration	266,526	238,664
School Administration	3,778,744	3,794,332
Business Administration	1,057,883	924,542
Personnel Administration	226,435	216,163
Maintenance/Operation	8,021,914	7,294,974
Transportation	2,049,090	1,482,614
Food Service	0	0
Community Support	0	0
Operating Costs/Subtotal (c)	54,510,874	52,030,010
Payment to State Foundation	0	0
Capital Outlay	0	0
Other	0	0
Total Expenditures	54,510,874	52,030,010
Transfers Out	1,492,829	2,028,522
Expenditures Plus Transfers Out	56,003,703	54,058,532

a - Source: Wyoming State Department of Education, Statistical Report Series No. 3, Wyoming Public Schools Fund Accounting and Reporting, 1985-86 (1987).

b - Source: Wyoming State Department of Education, Statistical Report Series No. 3, Wyoming Public Schools Fund Accounting and Reporting, 1986-87 (1988).

c - Operating costs include only 1000, 2000, 3000 and 4000 programs.
Also transfer amounts from 700 Object have been excluded.

Grades 1 through 3 have a capacity of 25 students per room, while grades 4 through 6 have a capacity of 28 per room. As of October 1987, 118 students were attending the elementary school, with 2nd grade the largest class at 21, and the 3rd and 5th grades the smallest at 13. Midwest elementary gained seven students in October 1987, while the junior high maintained its enrollment and the senior high lost two students. In general, Midwest schools have been stable. While the district has reduced staff by 52.8 professional positions (87 total staff) in recent years, reductions have not been necessary in Midwest.

The Natrona County School District Business Manager expressed the opinion that the community and its schools are in a position to handle population growth and would be happy to see it (Whitefoot, 1987). With recent drops in enrollment, permanent facilities have been adequate but the district can provide portable classroom space. Facilities at Midwest are excellent; a renovation of the junior-senior high school was completed in the summer of 1987 (Whitefoot, 1987).

2.6.4.2 Nearby Communities and Jurisdictions Outside the Primary Area of Site Influence.

There are no other communities between Casper and Edgerton and Midwest. Small population centers are located to the northwest and northeast, such as Kaycee, Meadow Creek, Lynch and Sussex. Kaycee, the largest of these, had a 1980 population of 271 and is almost as far as Casper from the proposed Salt Creek CO₂ Recycle Plant site. The availability of busing to Casper makes it highly unlikely that this and other towns would be impacted by project construction.

AMOCO CO₂ PROJECTS
SOCIOECONOMICS
TECHNICAL REPORT
CHAPTER THREE:
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES.

3.1 INTRODUCTION, ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

In this section, the environmental consequences of each of the five projects included in the Amoco CO₂ Projects EIS are analyzed separately, because time and distance between the projects will preclude cumulative effects. However, certain assumptions underlying each analysis are common to all projects. These assumptions are based in large part on Amoco's recent experience with the Bairoil CO₂ project, a project similar in nature to those proposed in this EIS.

As a result of the findings of the socioeconomic analysis conducted for the Bairoil Project, Amoco chose to "manage" the socioeconomic effects of the project by establishing several key policies. Amoco also monitored 100 percent of the construction workforce (by employee Social Security number) to determine actual socioeconomic effects of the project (local hire status, community of residence, household size, shared living quarters, school-age children, etc.). Listed below are the monitored results of certain of these impact management policies and the assumptions used in this analysis based on those policies.

- 1) Amoco required its prime contractors and subcontractors to use the Rawlins Job Service Center to screen potential employees and to give hiring preference to qualified local residents. This policy resulted in a 75 percent average state hire rate for the Bairoil Project. The Amoco CO₂ Projects EIS analysis assumes a more conservative 60 percent as a local hire rate.

Table 3-1 displays the results of an inventory of Job Service Center registrants with appropriate project construction skills in seven Wyoming cities. During the nine-month period from July 1987 to March 1988, over 10,000 workers with appropriate skills registered at these seven Job Service Centers. Similar labor availability is common throughout Wyoming, particularly in communities that are near existing oil and gas fields or other energy development (Hill, 1988). Each of the five projects included in the Amoco CO₂ Projects EIS are located in or near areas of existing oil and gas development.

Table 3-1. Registered Applicants in Construction Skill Categories for Selected Wyoming Job Service Offices During July 1987 Through March 1988.(a)

	Casper	Douglas	Riverton	Lander	Laramie	Rock Springs	Rawlins	Total
Boiler Makers	5	6	0	0	0	41	6	58
Carpenters	116	25	147	44	63	121	80	596
Cement Masons	41	6	38	12	15	99	28	239
Electricians	78	36	30	10	30	158	56	398
Ironworkers	34	6	13	3	9	109	33	207
Laborers	706	300	1063	377	469	1810	865	5590
Millwrights	7	8	7	9	4	42	7	84
Operators	389	241	278	184	218	592	364	2266
Pipefitters	71	19	18	4	12	194	92	410
Painters	59	11	20	17	32	79	23	241
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
	1506	658	1614	660	852	3245	1554	10089

a - Source: Job Services of Wyoming (Hill, 1988).

- 2) Amoco bused construction workers to and from the City of Rawlins, which had ample housing and public infrastructure to support the induced population growth. Amoco also limited construction worker parking at the work site. The result of these policies was that 90 percent of the project workforce resided in Rawlins. In order to examine a "worst case scenario," this analysis assumes that 100 percent of the immigrant construction workforce of each of the projects proposed in this EIS will reside in the destination community for Amoco's busing program for that project.

This analysis uses several other key findings of the Amoco Bairoil Monitoring Program as input assumptions for demographic projections. These are:

- 1) Project construction employees frequently share living quarters. The Bairoil monitoring data identified a ratio of 1.3 workers per housing unit.
- 2) The short-term nature of most of the individual CO₂ projects coupled with the summertime workforce peaks would tend to minimize the effects of the projects on local school enrollment. The Bairoil project identified a ratio of .15 school age children to each immigrant employee.
- 3) The monitored ratio of immigrant construction employees to immigrant project-related population on the Bairoil Project was 1:1.81, or for every immigrant construction worker, .8 additional people moved into the area.

The methods used to perform this analysis as well as other assumptions in addition to the foregoing are identified below:

Employment and Earnings. The steps used to project each of the five Projects' effect on employment and earnings were as follows:

- 1) Average annual construction workforce estimates were entered into the construction sector of the employment matrix. Operation worker estimates were entered into the mining sector.

- 2) Project-generated employment in other sectors was estimated by multiplying the estimated Project wages by a ratio of incremental nonbasic response in each sector to an additional dollar of basic income. The ratios were derived from the Planning and Assessment Model (PAS) developed by Mountain West Research, Phoenix, Arizona.

The PAS model is based on a study of changes in nonbasic employment in response to additional basic income in 1,000 counties in the western United States. The ratios are based on the community's size and position in the regional trade hierarchy.

- 3) Estimated gross earnings are the sum of the following: average annual Project construction employment estimates multiplied by the Wyoming average for construction sector wages; and annual nonbasic employment estimates multiplied by the Wyoming average wage. All average wage estimates were developed from 1986 DAFC wage and employment data.

Employment and gross earnings estimates are presented first for the "impact" or project-generated case and then are added to the DAFC projections contained in Chapter Two of this document to develop cumulative projections.

It is assumed that project-generated nonbasic employment will occur primarily in the trade and service sectors, and that the workers required to fill these jobs will be found in the local workforce.

In some cases, the process described above may overestimate increases in government sector employment, for three reasons: 1) Government employment (particularly at the state and federal level) does not necessarily respond to increases in basic income; 2) Much of the project-generated increased income will accrue to current residents of the county (local hires) who will not generate additional demands on local government services; 3) Because of the short duration of the peak construction periods and the small operations workforce, local governments may elect not to hire additional staff to accommodate the relatively small increases in population that each of these projects will generate during the construction phases.

Population. Impact population projections were obtained by multiplying average annual immigrant construction employment estimates by 1.81. As noted above, 60 percent of the construction workforce (including pipeline construction) is projected to be local hires. All operations and induced nonbasic employees are assumed to be local hires. Local hires and their families are, by definition, currently living in communities and therefore do not generate additional

population impacts. For the Fontenelle project, 100 percent of the drill crews are assumed to be immigrants. All drill crew and pipeline employees are assumed to be in the area single status.

Housing. Impact housing demand is projected for the peak quarter of the construction phase, at 1 housing unit for every 1.3 construction workers. Because of the relatively short duration and large summertime peaks of the Projects, it is assumed that construction workers will rent rather than purchase housing accommodations, therefore houses for sale are not included in the housing supply for analysis purposes. Similarly, vacant mobile home pads are not included in the housing supply because it is unlikely that many construction workers would purchase or move a mobile home to these communities for such a short period. Finally, it is assumed that local developers would not build housing to accommodate the construction workforce, again because of the short-term nature of the construction phases of most of the projects. Therefore, only existing vacant housing units are included in the housing supply for analysis purposes.

It is anticipated that construction workers who are likely to be employed for the duration of a project will seek relatively standard living accommodations (rental houses, apartments and mobile homes). While peak season construction workers might also desire such accommodations, they are more likely to be satisfied with temporary accommodations (hotel and motel rooms).

Three of the destination communities for Amoco's busing program (Green River, Powell and Worland) have limited availability of temporary housing units during the peak season. It is anticipated that a number of the peak season construction workers for the Fontenelle project will seek temporary housing in Rock Springs. Peak season construction workers from the Elk Basin and Little Buffalo Basin Projects will seek temporary housing in Cody. (The Elk Basin and Little Buffalo Basin Projects occur at different times.) The projected number of peak season workers who would overflow to these communities is small relative to the size of the communities, and the duration of the demand is short enough that no measurable impact to the "overflow" communities is anticipated.

Local Government Facilities and Services. Qualitative impacts on local government facilities and services were analyzed by determining sensitivities to growth in local government systems through inventories and interviews with local officials and service administrators. For each of the destination communities for Amoco's busing program, these sensitivities were examined considering the projected average annual population increases associated with

each of the CO₂ Projects. In general, only the destination communities are discussed in this technical report in terms of facility and service impacts. The number of immigrant workers who would locate in communities other than the destination communities is anticipated to be small. The effects of these workers on facility and service demand in the non-destination communities are anticipated to be below a measurable threshold. However, facility and service effects on the towns of Meeteetse, Midwest and Edgerton are discussed, because these towns have a tradition of housing temporary workers at the Little Buffalo Basin (Meeteetse) and Salt Creek (Midwest and Edgerton) fields.

Local Government Revenues. Construction-related sales and use tax revenues were projected for each of the five destination communities for Amoco's busing programs and for the counties where the destination communities are located. Sales and use tax revenues were also projected for the Towns of Meeteetse, Midwest and Edgerton.

Sales and use tax revenues were projected using the materials costs presented for each project in Table 3-2.

Materials costs were assigned to the counties where the various facilities would be located. Estimated materials costs in each county were then multiplied by that county's sales and use tax rates (4 percent for Sweetwater and Natrona, 3 percent for Park, Fremont and Washakie). The resultant total revenues were then distributed to the counties and municipalities based on the sales and use tax distribution ratios established by the Wyoming Department of Revenue and Taxation.

Amoco would require all contractors and subcontractors to obtain sales tax licenses in the counties where construction work is being performed.

It is anticipated that significant additional ad valorem taxes will accrue to the counties and school districts in which each of these projects are located. A portion of these increased revenues will flow from the ad valorem taxes on the new facilities (CO₂ reinjection plants, field facilities, pipelines, etc.) but the overwhelming majority of additional revenues are anticipated to be generated by the ad valorem tax on oil production, both in terms of increases in production and in lengthening the productive life of the fields.

These ad valorem revenues have not been projected for this analysis.

Table 3-2. Estimated Construction Expenditures (in 1987 \$) for Major Project Components of the Proposed Action.

Project	Plant Expenditures (million \$)			Field Expenditures (million \$)			Pipeline Expenditures (million \$)			Total Project Expenditures (million \$)
	Material	Labor	Total	Material	Labor	Total	Material	Labor	Total	
Fontenelle	24.8	35.2	60	7.3	2.7	10(b)	.34	.66	1(c)	71
Elk Basin	24.8	35.2	60	21.8	8.2	30	21.2	41.8	63(a)	153
Little Buffalo Basin	10.4	14.6	25	14.5	5.5	20	3.4	6.6	10	55
Beaver Creek	10.4	14.6	25	14.5	5.5	20	6.1	11.9	18	63
Salt Creek	10.4	14.6	25	101.6	38.4	140	1	2	3	168

a - Excludes cost of pending Exxon pipeline from MP 112 to the Salt Creek field.

b - Excludes cost of drilling wells (approximately \$10 million).

c - Pipe cost to tie Fontenelle Plant to Exxon Carbon Dioxide Pipeline.

3.2 FONTENELLE PROJECT

Workforce. Table 1-2 presents quarterly workforce projections and schedule for the Fontenelle Project. Table 3-3 presents the estimated annual average employment for the various components of the Project and the induced nonbasic employment: the percentage of each component that is assumed to be local hires and immigrants; and peak quarter workforce projections.

Peak construction employment for the Fontenelle project will occur in the first quarter of 1990 at an estimated 655 workers including drill crews. Of that total, 343 are anticipated to be immigrants.

Employment and Earnings. Table 2-1 presented baseline employment and earnings estimates and projections for Sweetwater County, from 1980 through 1991. Table 3-4 and Table 3-5 present the same information for the impact and cumulative (baseline plus impact) cases. Table 3-6 contrasts baseline and impact employment and earnings during the construction phase and the first year of Project operations.

As a result of the Fontenelle Project, total Sweetwater County employment and earnings would each increase by about 2 percent in both 1989 and 1990. In 1991, Fontenelle Project operations employment would increase Sweetwater County total employment by 9 workers; earnings would increase by approximately \$187,000.

Population. Table 2-1 presented baseline population estimates and projections for Sweetwater County, from 1980 through 1991. Table 3-4 and Table 3-5 present the same information for the impact and cumulative (baseline plus impact) cases. Table 3-7 contrasts baseline and impact population projections for Sweetwater County and the City of Green River during the construction phase and the first year of Project operations.

Impact population projections were obtained by multiplying the immigrant construction workforce estimates by 1.8 and adding the result to the drilling crew estimate. In order to analyze a worst case scenario, it was assumed that 100 percent of the immigrant project workforce would reside in Sweetwater County and the City of Green River.

The average annual population increase generated by the Fontenelle Project during the peak year of 1989 would be 280, less than 1 percent of baseline Sweetwater

Table 3-3. Work Force Projections for the Fontenelle Project.(a)

Project/Component	Avg. Annual Work Force		Total Peak 1st Qtr 1990
	1989	1990	
Plant and Field	248	304	520
Local Hires @60%	149	182	312
Immigrants @40%	99	122	208
Nonbasic Response to Plant & Field Employees	39	48	
Local Hires @100%	39	48	
Drill Crews	101	34	135
Immigrants @100%	101	34	135
Total	388	386	655
Total Immigrants	200	155	343

a - Source: Amoco Production Company, 1988;
Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

Table 3-4. Impact Population, Employment and Income Estimates and Projections, Sweetwater County, Wyoming. (a, b)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Population												
0-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	12	0
6-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	13	0
14-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0
19-22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	0
23-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	212	5
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	0
TOTAL (c)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	256	6
Employment (Immigrant & Local)												
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	335	0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
TCPU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Retail Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	0
FIRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	0
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	19	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	387	385	9
Income (86\$)												
Gross Earnings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,882	7,815	187
Other Personal Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Personal Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<hr/>												
PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT												
Agriculture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mining	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0%	1.0%	86.7%
Construction	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90.4%	87.0%	0.3%
Manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
TCPU	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%
Wholesale Trade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
Retail Trade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1%	2.6%	2.8%
FIRE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
Services	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8%	2.2%	2.4%
Government	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9%	4.9%	5.3%

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Income and Employment 1986; print-out of population and employment, 1988; Planning Information Corporation, 1988.
b - All dollars expressed in thousands.
c - Sum of age group populations may not equal totals due to rounding in data sources (DAFC).

Table 3-5. Cumulative Population, Employment and Income Estimates and Projections, Sweetwater County, Wyoming. (a, b)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Population												
0-5	5,731	6,339	6,443	5,861	5,666	6,117	6,088	5,460	5,299	5,208	5,120	5,018
6-13	5,889	6,241	6,319	5,715	5,502	6,022	6,388	6,024	6,202	6,449	6,621	6,666
14-18	3,292	3,349	3,251	2,979	2,920	3,124	3,173	3,086	3,071	3,052	3,024	3,125
19-22	3,461	3,363	3,020	2,642	2,473	2,532	2,499	2,224	2,214	2,261	2,349	2,387
23-64	21,293	23,358	23,622	22,306	21,851	23,372	23,697	22,471	22,442	22,782	22,770	22,551
65+	2,057	2,353	2,407	2,443	2,483	2,556	2,617	2,674	2,772	2,869	2,976	3,034
TOTAL (c)	41,723	45,008	45,068	41,952	40,901	43,730	44,467	41,946	42,007	42,627	42,864	42,788
Employment												
Agriculture	284	272	287	301	300	301	302	303	293	292	293	293
Mining	6,392	6,856	6,633	5,277	4,783	4,527	3,896	3,677	3,707	3,732	3,744	3,747
Construction	3,169	3,859	2,820	1,569	1,643	2,390	2,939	1,534	1,534	1,884	1,872	1,537
Manufacturing	493	537	507	463	427	510	550	518	501	503	504	502
TCPU	2,178	2,438	2,387	2,229	2,357	2,487	2,411	2,280	2,330	2,372	2,378	2,374
Wholesale Trade	770	804	870	678	649	716	724	728	688	690	691	689
Retail Trade	3,647	3,908	3,992	3,589	3,492	3,690	3,581	3,336	3,386	3,444	3,453	3,442
FIRE	573	613	678	665	660	707	695	680	676	678	679	677
Services	3,161	3,301	3,225	2,832	2,930	3,165	3,138	3,104	3,042	3,049	3,057	3,048
Government	3,082	3,305	3,505	3,759	3,810	4,028	3,912	3,929	3,899	3,893	3,905	3,885
TOTAL	23,749	25,893	24,904	21,362	21,051	22,522	22,148	20,089	20,056	20,536	20,575	20,194
Income (\$65)												
Gross Earnings	629,038	679,389	631,998	529,817	509,169	524,612	515,901	467,940	467,171	477,220	478,107	470,363
Other Personal Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Personal Income	658,252	711,041	682,457	600,975	580,754	620,922	631,387	595,591	596,457	601,285	604,991	607,462
POPULATION/EMPLOYEE	1.76	1.74	1.81	1.96	1.94	1.94	2.01	2.09	2.09	2.08	2.08	2.12
PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT												
Agriculture	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Mining	26.9%	26.5%	26.6%	24.7%	22.7%	20.1%	17.6%	18.3%	18.5%	18.2%	18.2%	18.6%
Construction	13.3%	14.9%	11.3%	7.3%	7.8%	10.6%	13.3%	7.6%	7.6%	9.2%	9.1%	7.6%
Manufacturing	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%
TCPU	9.2%	9.4%	9.6%	10.4%	11.2%	11.0%	10.9%	11.3%	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%	11.8%
Wholesale Trade	3.2%	3.1%	3.5%	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.6%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
Retail Trade	15.4%	15.1%	16.0%	16.8%	16.6%	16.4%	16.2%	16.6%	16.9%	16.8%	16.8%	17.0%
FIRE	2.4%	2.4%	2.7%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.4%	3.4%	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%
Services	13.3%	12.7%	12.9%	13.3%	13.9%	14.1%	14.2%	15.5%	15.2%	14.8%	14.9%	15.1%
Government	13.0%	12.8%	14.1%	17.6%	18.1%	17.9%	17.7%	19.6%	19.4%	19.0%	19.0%	19.2%

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Income and Employment 1986;

print-out of population and employment, 1988; Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

b - All dollars expressed in thousands.

c - Sum of age group populations may not equal totals due to rounding in data sources (DAFC).

Table 3-6. Impact Employment and Earnings Projections
for Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

	1989	1990	1991
Employment			
Baseline (a)	20,149	20,190	20,185
With-Project (b)	20,536	20,575	20,194
Impact	387	385	9
% Increase over baseline	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%
Earnings (c)			
Baseline (a)	469,337	470,292	470,176
With-Project (b)	477,220	478,107	470,363
Impact	7,883	7,815	187
% Increase over baseline	1.7%	1.7%	0.0%

a = Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and
Fiscal Control, 1988.

b = Source: Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

c = All dollar amounts expressed in
thousands of 1986 dollars.

Table 3-7. Average Annual Impact Population Projections for the Fontenelle Project.

	1989	1990	1991
SHEETWATER COUNTY			
Population			
Baseline (a)	42,347	42,608	42,782
With-Project (b)	42,627	42,864	42,788
Impact	280	256	6
% Increase over baseline	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%
CITY OF GREEN RIVER			
Population			
Baseline (a)	13,417	13,480	13,541
With-Project (b)	13,697	13,736	13,547
Impact	280	256	6
% Increase over baseline	2.1%	1.9%	0.0%

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, 1988.

b - Source: Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

County population, and about 2 percent of baseline City of Green River population.

It is anticipated that, exclusive of peak periods, few project construction workers would reside outside of Green River. Those that might would likely disperse between Rock Springs, Kemmerer, Diamondville, Opal, Granger and Fontenelle and generate no measurable impacts. For example, 10 percent of the peak year population would be 28 people, dispersed across the above six communities would be an average of about 6 people per community. During peak quarters it is anticipated that temporary workers would locate in Rock Springs as discussed in the housing section.

Housing. Table 3-8 contrasts peak quarter Fontenelle Project-generated housing demand with January 1988 housing availability in the City of Green River, the destination community for Amoco's busing program. During the peak quarter, an estimated 97 housing units beyond those available in the City of Green River in January 1988 would be needed. During peak periods it is anticipated that workers would be able to find temporary housing in Rock Springs, which had a total of 530 temporary housing units available in January 1988.

Local Government Facilities and Services. The less than 1 percent increase in Sweetwater County population generated by the Fontenelle Project would not cause demand for additional public facilities space or public services staff. The additional population would exacerbate the existing need for a county jail that meets federal standards.

The 2 percent increase in the City of Green River population would not generate demand for additional public facilities space or public services staff.

According to Table 3-4, the Fontenelle Project would generate an estimated 19 school age children in Sweetwater County School District #2 during the peak year of 1990, less than 1 percent of the district's fall 1987 enrollment. This number of students could be accommodated in the district's existing schools.

Local Government Revenues. The Fontenelle Project total cost is estimated at \$71 million and would require the installation of an estimated \$28 million dollars of materials and equipment in Sweetwater County. These expenditures would generate approximately \$539,000 in sales and use tax revenues to Sweetwater County and its municipalities. Of that total amount, Sweetwater County would receive approximately \$100,000 and the City of Green River would receive approximately \$165,000.

Table 3-8. Destination Community Housing Availability
Contrasted With Housing Demand for the Fontenelle Project. (a)

DESTINATION COMMUNITY HOUSING AVAILABILITY

Green River	
Standard Rental Housing Units	77
Temporary Housing Units	90

Total Housing Units Available	167

HOUSING DEMAND

Peak Quarter Immigrant Employment	343
@ 1.3 Employees/Household	264

Total Housing Unit Demand	264
Peak Quarter Temporary Housing	
Unit Demand Beyond Destination	-----
Community	97

a = Source: Planning Information Corporation.

Sweetwater County and Sweetwater County School District #2 would also receive ad valorem taxes from CO₂ production and plant and field facilities once the Fontenelle project is completed. These revenues are currently unestimated.

3.3 ELK BASIN PROJECT

Workforce. Table 1-3 presented quarterly workforce projections and schedule for the Elk Basin Project. Table 3-9 presents annual average employment for the various components of the Project and the induced nonbasic employment: the percentage of each component that are assumed to be local hires and immigrants; and peak quarter workforce projections.

Construction activities would commence in the second quarter of 1989; peak at an estimated 762 workers (including 2 operations workers) during the third quarter of 1990; and decrease to 118 workers by fourth quarter 1990. Of this total, an estimated 305 workers are anticipated to be immigrants. The project would reach the operational level of eight workers by second quarter 1991. During the peak quarter, 305 workers are anticipated to be immigrants.

Employment and Earnings. Table 2-17 presented baseline employment and earnings estimates and projections for Park County, from 1980 through 1992. Table 3-10 and Table 3-11 present the same information for the impact and cumulative (baseline plus impact) cases. Table 3-12 contrasts baseline and impact employment and earnings during the construction phase and the first year of Project operations.

As a result of the Elk Basin Project, total Park County employment and earnings would each increase by about 4 percent in the peak year of 1990. Total Park County gross earnings would increase by about 5 percent during that year.

Population. Table 2-17 presented baseline population estimates and projections for Park County, from 1980 through 1992. Table 3-10 and Table 3-11 present the same information for the impact and cumulative (baseline plus impact) cases. Table 3-13 contrasts baseline and impact population projections during the construction phase and the first year of Project operations.

Impact population projections were obtained by multiplying the immigrant construction workforce estimates by 1.8 and adding the result to one-third of the pipeline construction workforce estimate. The other two-thirds of the

Table 3-9. Work Force Projections for the Elk Basin Project.(a)

Project/Component	Avg. Annual Work Force			Total Peak 3rd Qtr 1990
	1989	1990	1991	
Plant and Field	53	303	236	440
Local Hires @60%	32	182	141	264
Immigrants @40%	21	121	94	176
Nonbasic Response to Plant & Field Employees	8	48	37	
Local Hires @100%	8	48	37	
Pipeline	0	171	2	322
Local Hires @60%	0	103	1	193
Immigrants @40%	0	68	1	129
Total	61	521	275	762
Total Immigrants	21	189	95	305

a = Source: Amoco Production Company, 1988;
Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

Table 3-10. Impact Population, Employment and Income Estimates and Projections, Park County, Wyoming. (a, b)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Population (Inmigrant)													
0-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	7	0
6-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	9	0
14-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	5	0
19-22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	5	0
23-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	196	136	4
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	9	0
TOTAL (c)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	241	171	5
Employment (Inmigrant & Local)													
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	8
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	474	233	0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
TCPU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	5	0
Retail Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
FIRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	0
Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	7	0
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	24	19	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	523	277	9
Income (86\$)													
Gross Earnings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	10,455	5,442	178
Other Personal Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Personal Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<hr/>													
PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT													
Agriculture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mining	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0%	0.2%	2.2%	89.1%
Construction	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	86.3%	90.6%	84.3%	0.3%
Manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%
TCPU	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Wholesale Trade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7%	1.1%	1.7%	1.3%
Retail Trade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
FIRE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3%	0.8%	1.2%	1.0%
Services	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7%	1.9%	2.6%	2.1%
Government	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.8%	4.6%	6.7%	5.3%

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Income and Employment 1986;

b - print-out of population and employment, 1988; Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

c - All dollars expressed in thousands.

c - Sum of age group populations may not equal totals due to rounding in data sources (DAFC).

Table 3-11. Cumulative Population, Employment and Income Estimates and Projections, Park County, Wyoming. (a, b)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Population													
0-5	2,112	2,198	2,325	2,413	2,500	2,488	2,379	2,332	2,334	2,330	2,332	2,318	2,297
6-13	2,669	2,836	2,933	2,934	2,955	2,897	2,753	2,718	2,781	2,871	2,920	2,983	3,022
14-18	2,171	1,849	1,824	1,800	1,814	1,829	1,858	1,831	1,784	1,708	1,676	1,633	1,624
19-22	1,603	1,726	1,825	1,789	1,701	1,568	1,402	1,348	1,345	1,372	1,472	1,481	1,458
23-64	10,837	11,239	11,752	12,060	12,478	12,590	12,291	12,199	12,344	12,493	12,709	12,753	12,740
65+	2,247	2,317	2,370	2,430	2,487	2,518	2,547	2,622	2,639	2,665	2,704	2,737	2,755
TOTAL (c)	21,639	22,169	23,035	23,431	23,940	23,894	23,237	23,055	23,232	23,445	23,816	23,911	23,902
Employment													
Agriculture	1,257	1,212	1,252	1,239	1,219	1,202	1,188	1,186	1,200	1,200	1,209	1,216	1,219
Mining	1,185	1,426	1,257	1,127	1,154	1,060	969	919	969	999	1,007	1,018	1,023
Construction	995	1,043	1,100	1,174	1,269	1,161	1,055	1,030	1,050	1,123	1,552	1,317	1,087
Manufacturing	875	883	865	723	537	481	426	447	467	467	473	475	474
TCPU	574	578	589	609	618	597	578	561	581	591	597	600	600
Wholesale Trade	372	391	389	416	477	450	423	383	403	414	422	423	420
Retail Trade	2,874	2,979	2,219	2,206	2,176	2,179	2,187	2,082	2,132	2,155	2,172	2,184	2,189
FIRE	498	551	581	602	637	631	627	613	623	632	640	643	641
Services	2,234	2,307	3,386	3,328	3,409	3,219	3,035	3,007	3,057	3,109	3,140	3,155	3,157
Government	2,253	2,278	2,406	2,388	2,571	2,588	2,609	2,597	2,588	2,592	2,631	2,641	2,630
TOTAL	13,117	13,648	14,044	13,812	14,067	13,569	13,097	12,825	13,070	13,282	13,843	13,671	13,440
Income (\$65)													
Gross Earnings	219,057	221,284	210,477	201,900	206,388	199,082	192,157	188,166	191,761	195,176	205,883	201,956	197,236
Other Personal Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Personal Income	307,396	320,444	314,640	309,666	318,073	317,456	308,727	306,309	308,660	310,985	313,217	315,410	317,496
POPULATION/EMPLOYEE	1.65	1.62	1.64	1.70	1.70	1.76	1.77	1.80	1.78	1.77	1.72	1.75	1.78
PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT													
Agriculture	9.6%	8.9%	8.9%	9.0%	8.7%	8.9%	9.1%	9.2%	9.2%	9.0%	8.7%	8.9%	9.1%
Mining	9.0%	10.4%	9.0%	8.2%	8.2%	7.8%	7.4%	7.2%	7.4%	7.5%	7.3%	7.4%	7.6%
Construction	7.6%	7.6%	7.8%	8.5%	9.0%	8.6%	8.1%	8.0%	8.0%	8.5%	11.2%	9.6%	8.1%
Manufacturing	6.7%	6.5%	6.2%	5.2%	3.8%	3.5%	3.3%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%
TCPU	4.4%	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%
Wholesale Trade	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%	3.0%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%
Retail Trade	21.9%	21.8%	15.8%	16.0%	15.5%	16.1%	16.7%	16.2%	16.3%	16.2%	15.7%	16.0%	16.3%
FIRE	3.8%	4.0%	4.1%	4.4%	4.5%	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.6%	4.7%	4.8%
Services	17.0%	16.9%	24.1%	24.1%	24.2%	23.7%	23.2%	23.4%	23.4%	23.4%	22.7%	23.1%	23.5%
Government	17.2%	16.7%	17.1%	17.3%	18.3%	19.1%	19.9%	20.2%	19.8%	19.5%	19.0%	19.3%	19.6%

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Income and Employment 1986;

print-out of population and employment, 1988; Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

b - All dollars expressed in thousands.

c - Sum of age group populations may not equal totals due to rounding in data sources (DAFC).

Table 3-12. Impact Employment and Earnings Projections
for Park County, Wyoming.

	1989	1990	1991	1992
Employment				
Baseline (a)	13,221	13,320	13,394	13,431
With-Project (b)	13,282	13,843	13,671	13,440
Impact	61	523	277	9
% Increase over baseline	0.5%	3.9%	2.1%	0.1%
Earnings (c)				
Baseline (a)	193,976	195,429	196,514	197,057
With-Project (b)	195,176	205,883	201,956	197,236
Impact	1,200	10,454	5,442	179
% Increase over baseline	0.6%	5.3%	2.8%	0.1%

a = Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and
Fiscal Control, 1988.

b = Source: Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

c = All dollar amounts expressed in
thousands of 1986 dollars.

Table 3-13. Average Annual Impact Population Projections
for the Elk Basin Project.

	1989	1990	1991	1992
PARK COUNTY				
Population				
Baseline (a)	23,407	23,575	23,740	23,897
With-Project (b)	23,445	23,816	23,911	23,902
Impact	38	241	171	5
% Increase over baseline	0.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%
CITY OF POWELL				
Population				
Baseline (a)	6,044	6,087	6,130	6,170
With-Project (b)	6,082	6,328	6,301	6,175
Impact	38	241	171	5
% Increase over baseline	0.6%	4.0%	2.8%	0.1%

a = Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and
Fiscal Control, 1988.

b = Source: Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

pipeline workers would work in two spreads along the pipeline route, and seek temporary residence in communities in Natrona, Fremont, Hot Springs, Washakie and Big Horn Counties. This two-thirds would total an estimated 45 immigrant workers and would generate no measurable impacts to these communities.

In order to analyze a worst case scenario, it was assumed that 100 percent of the immigrant project workforce would reside in Park County and the City of Powell.

The population increase generated by the Elk Basin Project (241) would be one percent of baseline Park County population during the peak construction year of 1990, and about 4 percent of baseline City of Powell population during that year.

Housing. Table 3-14 contrasts peak quarter Elk Basin Project-generated housing demand with January 1988 housing availability in the City of Powell, the destination community for Amoco's busing program. During the peak quarter, an estimated 101 housing units beyond those available in Powell in January 1988 would be needed. During peak quarters it is anticipated that workers would be able to find temporary housing in the City of Cody, which had a total of 355 temporary housing units available in January 1988.

Local Government Facilities and Services. The 1 percent increase in Park County population generated by the Elk Basin Project would not cause demand for additional public facilities space or public services staff. The additional population would exacerbate the existing overcrowding situation at the county jail.

The 4 percent increase in the City of Powell population would not generate demand for additional public facilities space or public services staff.

According to table 3-10, the Elk Basin Project would generate an estimated 19 school age children in Park County School District #1 during the peak year of 1990, about 1 percent of the district's fall 1987 enrollment. This number of students could be accommodated in the district's existing schools.

Local Government Revenues. Construction of the Elk Basin Project would cost an estimated \$153 million dollars, of which an estimated \$42 million would be materials and equipment expenditures in Park County. These expenditures would generate approximately \$408,000 in sales and use tax revenues to Park County and its municipalities. Of that total amount, Park County would receive

Table 3-14. Destination Community Housing Availability
Contrasted With Housing Demand for the Elk Basin Project. (a)

DESTINATION COMMUNITY HOUSING AVAILABILITY

Powell

Standard Rental Housing Units	35
Temporary Housing Units	32

Total Housing Units Available	----- 67
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HOUSING DEMAND

Peak Quarter Immigrant Employment (b)	219
@ 1.3 Employees/Household	168

Total Housing Unit Demand	----- 168
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Peak Quarter Temporary Housing Unit Demand Beyond Destination Community	===== 101
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a = Source: Planning Information Corporation.

b = Peak Immigrant Employment includes all the plant and field workers and 1/3 of the pipeline workers. The remainder of the pipeline workers will live in different communities in Washakie and Natrona.

approximately \$146,000 and the City of Powell would receive approximately \$100,000.

Park County and Park County School District #1 would also receive ad valorem taxes from extended oil production and from the value of plant and field facilities once the Elk Basin Project is completed. These revenues are currently unestimated.

3.4 BEAVER CREEK CO₂ PROJECT

Workforce. Table 1-4 presents quarterly workforce projections and schedule for the Beaver Creek Project. Table 3-15 presents annual average employment for the various components of the Project and the induced nonbasic employment: the percentage of each component that are assumed to be local hires and immigrants; and peak quarter workforce projections.

Construction activities would commence in the second quarter of 1991; peak at an estimated 530 workers during the third quarter of 1992; and decrease to the operational level of 8 workers by third quarter 1993.

Of the 530 peak quarter workers, 212 are anticipated to be immigrants.

Employment and Earnings. Table 2-17 presented baseline employment and earnings estimates and projections for Fremont County, from 1980 through 1994. Table 3-16 and Table 3-17 present the same information for the impact and cumulative (baseline plus impact) cases. Table 3-18 contrasts baseline and impact employment and earnings during the construction phase and the first year of Project operations.

As a result of the Beaver Creek Project, total Fremont County employment would increase by about 2 percent in the peak construction year of 1992. Total Fremont County earnings would increase by approximately 3 percent during that year.

Population. Table 2-17 presented baseline population estimates and projections for Fremont County, from 1980 through 1994. Table 3-16 and Table 3-17 present the same information for the impact and cumulative (baseline plus impact) cases. Table 3-19 contrasts baseline and impact population projections for Fremont County and the City of Riverton during the construction phase and the first year of Project operations.

Table 3-15. Work Force Projections for the Beaver Creek Project.(a)

Project/Component	Avg. Annual Work Force			Total Peak 3rd Qtr 1992
	1991	1992	1993	
Plant and Field	40	255	30	370
Local Hires @60%	24	153	18	222
Immigrants @40%	16	102	12	148
Nonbasic Response to				
Plant & Field Employee	6	40	5	
Local Hires @100%	6	40	5	
Pipeline	0	81	2	160
Local Hires @60%	0	48	1	96
Immigrants @40%	0	32	1	64
Total	40	336	32	530
Total Immigrants	16	134	13	212

a = Source: Amoco Production Company, 1988;
Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

Table 3-16. Impact Population, Employment and Income Estimates and Projections, Fremont County, Wyoming. (a, b)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Population (Immigrant)															
0-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	1	0
6-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	1	0
14-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0
19-22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0
23-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	179	19	4
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	1	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	217	23	5
Employment (Immigrant and Local)															
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	8
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	336	25	0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
TCPU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0
Retail Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
FIRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	1	0
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	20	2	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	377	38	9
Income (86\$)															
Gross Earnings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	920	7,542	754	179
Other Personal Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Personal Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT															
Agriculture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mining	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0%	0.3%	21.0%	89.2%
Construction	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	86.4%	89.0%	66.1%	0.3%
Manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
TCPU	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Wholesale Trade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7%	1.3%	1.6%	1.3%
Retail Trade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
FIRE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3%	1.0%	1.2%	1.0%
Services	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6%	2.1%	2.5%	2.1%
Government	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.8%	5.3%	6.4%	5.3%

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Income and Employment 1986;

print-out of population and employment, 1988; Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

b - All dollars expressed in thousands.

c - Sum of age group populations may not equal totals due to rounding in data sources (DNFC).

Table 3-17. Cumulative Population, Employment and Income Estimates and Projections, Fremont County, Wyoming. (a, b)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Population															
0-5	4,750	4,808	5,135	5,394	5,403	4,983	4,735	4,643	4,644	4,557	4,640	4,619	4,584	4,506	4,422
6-13	5,343	5,248	5,176	5,213	5,000	4,473	4,232	4,379	4,676	5,011	5,325	5,604	5,836	5,921	5,989
14-18	3,531	3,498	3,487	3,417	3,328	3,176	2,959	2,737	2,572	2,381	2,231	2,248	2,321	2,505	2,710
19-22	3,004	2,868	2,878	2,888	2,791	2,591	2,440	2,411	2,370	2,411	2,409	2,252	2,125	1,931	1,754
23-64	19,649	19,663	20,077	20,507	20,384	19,266	18,585	18,573	18,832	19,060	19,270	19,588	19,886	19,867	19,976
65+	2,715	2,815	2,878	2,934	2,991	3,018	3,069	3,139	3,200	3,272	3,354	3,420	3,557	3,629	3,679
TOTAL (c)	38,992	38,907	39,636	40,359	39,900	37,512	36,026	35,887	36,300	36,798	37,235	37,736	38,316	38,364	38,538
Employment															
Agriculture	1,293	1,284	1,344	1,282	1,266	1,263	1,261	1,262	1,274	1,274	1,281	1,291	1,293	1,294	1,295
Mining	3,950	3,222	2,561	2,122	1,503	1,146	767	693	743	793	797	804	806	813	814
Construction	1,420	1,409	1,329	1,385	1,366	1,232	1,073	1,014	984	954	959	1,007	1,304	994	970
Manufacturing	697	632	597	654	645	644	631	662	651	651	655	660	662	661	662
TCPU	840	940	961	877	867	889	893	858	868	867	872	879	881	881	881
Wholesale Trade	425	540	503	578	543	506	459	405	415	425	427	431	436	432	432
Retail Trade	3,157	3,069	2,998	2,927	2,933	2,904	2,819	2,773	2,803	2,833	2,849	2,871	2,875	2,877	2,880
FIRE	874	741	741	744	795	759	708	705	715	725	729	735	739	737	737
Services	3,798	3,887	4,095	3,936	3,958	3,932	3,828	3,757	3,787	3,837	3,858	3,890	3,901	3,898	3,901
Government	3,391	3,460	3,425	3,765	3,807	3,847	3,812	3,811	3,811	3,811	3,832	3,865	3,887	3,873	3,875
TOTAL	19,845	19,184	18,554	18,270	17,683	17,122	16,251	15,940	16,051	16,170	16,260	16,433	16,782	16,460	16,447
Income (\$65)															
Gross Earnings	396,306	360,024	317,599	296,180	276,219	240,019	227,809	223,450	225,006	226,674	227,936	230,635	237,510	230,961	230,610
Other Personal Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Personal Income	492,809	470,309	435,582	413,692	399,698	375,758	360,872	359,480	363,617	368,606	372,983	378,970	391,313	385,123	386,164
POPULATION/EMPLOYEE	1.96	2.03	2.14	2.21	2.26	2.19	2.22	2.25	2.26	2.28	2.29	2.30	2.28	2.33	2.34
PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT															
Agriculture	6.5%	6.7%	7.2%	7.0%	7.2%	7.4%	7.8%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.7%	7.9%	7.9%
Mining	19.9%	16.8%	13.8%	11.6%	8.5%	6.7%	4.7%	4.3%	4.6%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	4.9%	5.0%
Construction	7.2%	7.3%	7.2%	7.6%	7.7%	7.2%	6.6%	6.4%	6.1%	5.9%	5.9%	6.1%	7.8%	6.0%	5.9%
Manufacturing	3.5%	3.3%	3.2%	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%	3.9%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%
TCPU	4.2%	4.9%	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	5.2%	5.5%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.4%
Wholesale Trade	2.1%	2.8%	2.7%	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%	2.8%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Retail Trade	15.9%	16.0%	16.2%	16.0%	16.6%	17.0%	17.3%	17.4%	17.5%	17.5%	17.5%	17.5%	17.1%	17.5%	17.5%
FIRE	4.4%	3.9%	4.0%	4.1%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%
Services	19.1%	20.3%	22.1%	21.5%	22.4%	23.0%	23.6%	23.6%	23.6%	23.7%	23.7%	23.7%	23.2%	23.7%	23.7%
Government	17.1%	18.0%	18.5%	20.6%	21.5%	22.5%	23.5%	23.9%	23.7%	23.6%	23.6%	23.5%	23.2%	23.5%	23.6%

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Income and Employment 1986; print-out of population and employment, 1988; Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

b - All dollars expressed in thousands.

c - Sum of age group populations may not equal totals due to rounding in data sources (DAFC).

Table 3-18. Impact Employment and Earnings Projections
for Fremont County, Wyoming.

	1991	1992	1993	1994
Employment				
Baseline (a)	16,387	16,405	16,422	16,438
With-Project (b)	16,433	16,782	16,460	16,447
Impact	46	377	38	9
% Increase over baseline	0.3%	2.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Earnings (c)				
Baseline (a)	229,716	229,968	230,206	230,431
With-Project (b)	230,635	237,510	230,961	230,610
Impact	919	7,542	755	179
% Increase over baseline	0.4%	3.3%	0.3%	0.1%

a = Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and
Fiscal Control, 1988.

b = Source: Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

c = All dollar amounts expressed in
thousands of 1986 dollars.

Table 3-19. Average Annual Impact Population Projections
for the Beaver Creek Project.

	1991	1992	1993	1994
FREMONT COUNTY				
Population				
Baseline (a)	37,707	38,099	38,341	38,533
With-Project (b)	37,736	38,316	38,364	38,538
Impact	29	217	23	5
% Increase over baseline	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%
CITY OF RIVERTON				
Population				
Baseline (a)	10,172	10,278	10,343	10,395
With-Project (b)	10,201	10,495	10,366	10,400
Impact	29	217	23	5
% Increase over baseline	0.3%	2.1%	0.2%	0.0%

a = Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and
Fiscal Control, 1988.

b = Source: Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

Impact population projections were obtained by multiplying the immigrant construction workforce estimates by 1.8 and adding the result to the immigrant pipeline construction workforce estimate. In order to analyze a worst case scenario, it was assumed that 100 percent of the immigrant project workforce would reside in Fremont County and the City of Riverton.

The population increase generated by the Beaver Creek Project would be less than 1 percent of baseline Fremont County population during all years and about 2 percent of City of Riverton population during the peak year of 1992.

Housing. Table 3-20 contrasts peak quarter Beaver Creek Project-generated housing demand with January 1988 housing availability in the City of Riverton, the destination community for Amoco's busing program. It is anticipated that the City of Riverton will easily be able to accommodate peak Beaver Creek Project-generated housing demand.

Local Government Facilities and Services. The less than 1 percent increase in Fremont County population generated by the Beaver Creek Project would not cause demand for additional public facilities space or public services staff.

The 2 percent increase in City of Riverton population would not generate demand for additional public facilities space or public services staff.

According to Table 3-16, the Beaver Creek Project would generate an estimated 15 school age children in Fremont School District #25 during the peak year of 1992, less than 1 percent of the district's fall 1987 enrollment. This number of students could be accommodated in the district's existing schools.

Local Government Revenues. Construction of the Beaver Creek Project would cost an estimated \$63 million. Of this total amount, \$31 million is projected to be materials and equipment expenditures in Fremont County, which would generate approximately \$303,000 in sales and use tax revenues to Fremont County and its municipalities. Of that total amount, Fremont County would receive approximately \$140,000 and the City of Riverton would receive approximately \$81,000.

Fremont County and Fremont County School District #1 would also receive ad valorem taxes from extended oil production and from the value of plant and field facilities once the Beaver Creek Project is completed. These revenues are currently unestimated.

Table 3-20. Destination Community Housing Availability
Contrasted With Housing Demand for the Beaver Creek Project. (a)

DESTINATION COMMUNITY HOUSING AVAILABILITY		
Riverton		
Standard Rental Housing Units	75	
Temporary Housing Units	125	

Total Housing Units Available	200	
HOUSING DEMAND		
Peak Quarter Immigrant Employment	212	
@ 1.3 Employees/Household	163	

Total Housing Unit Demand	163	

Peak Quarter Temporary Housing Unit Demand Beyond Destination Community	0	

a = Source: Planning Information Corporation.

3.5 LITTLE BUFFALO BASIN CO₂ PROJECT

Workforce. Table 1-5 presents quarterly workforce projections and schedule for the Little Buffalo Basin Project. Table 3-21 presents annual average employment for the various components of the Project and the induced nonbasic employment: the percentage of each component that are assumed to be local hires and inmigrants; and peak quarter workforce projections.

Construction activities would commence in the second quarter of 1992; peak at an estimated 470 workers during the third quarter of 1993; and decrease to the operational level of 6 workers by third quarter 1994.

Of the 470 peak construction workers, 188 are assumed to be inmigrants.

Employment and Earnings. Table 2-42 presented baseline employment and earnings estimates and projections for Washakie County, from 1980 through 1995. Table 3-22 and Table 3-23 present the same information for the impact and cumulative (baseline plus impact) cases. Table 3-24 contrasts baseline and impact employment and earnings during the construction phase and the first year of Project operations.

As a result of the Little Buffalo Basin Project, total Washakie County employment would increase by about 7 percent in the peak construction year of 1993. Total Washakie County gross earnings would increase by approximately 8 percent during that same year.

Population. Table 2-42 presented baseline population estimates and projections for Washakie County, from 1980 through 1995. Table 3-22 and Table 3-23 present the same information for the impact and cumulative (baseline plus impact) cases. Table 3-25 contrasts baseline and impact population projections for Washakie County and the City of Worland during the construction phase and the first year of Project operations.

The population increase generated by the Little Buffalo Basin Project would be about 2 percent of baseline Washakie County population during the peak year of 1993 and about 3 percent of City of Worland population during that year.

Housing. Table 3-26 contrasts peak quarter Little Buffalo Basin Project-generated housing demand with January 1988 housing availability in the City of Worland, the destination community for Amoco's busing program. During the peak

Table 3-21. Work Force Projections for the Little Buffalo Basin Project.(a)

Project/Component	Avg. Annual Work Force			Total Peak 3rd Qtr 1993
	1992	1993	1994	
Plant and Field	40	253	31	370
Local Hires @60%	24	152	19	222
Immigrants @40%	16	101	12	148
Nonbasic Response to Plant & Field Employees	6	40	5	
Local Hires @100	6	40	5	
Pipeline	0	50	0	100
Local Hires @60%	0	30	0	60
Immigrants @40%	0	20	0	40
Total	46	342	36	470
Total Immigrants	16	121	12	188

a - Source: Amoco Production Company, 1988;
Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

Table 3-22. Impact Population, Employment and Income Estimates and Projections, Washakie County, Wyoming. (a, b)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Population (Immigrant)																
0-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	1	0
6-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	1	0
14-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0
19-22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0
23-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	163	18	3
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	1	0
TOTAL (c)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	202	22	4
Employment (Immigrant & Local)																
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	303	25	0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
TCPU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0
Retail Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
FIRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	1	0
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	20	2	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	343	36	7
Income (86\$)																
Gross Earnings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	928	6,892	719	139
Other Personal Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Personal Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT																
Agriculture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mining	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	86.1%
Construction	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	86.4%	88.4%	69.7%	0.3%
Manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
TCPU	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Wholesale Trade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7%	1.4%	1.7%	1.7%
Retail Trade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
FIRE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
Services	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6%	2.3%	2.6%	2.6%
Government	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.8%	5.8%	6.8%	6.8%

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Income and Employment 1986; print-out of population and employment, 1988; Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

b - All dollars expressed in thousands.

c - Sum of age group populations may not equal totals due to rounding in data sources (DANC).

Table 3-23. Cumulative Population, Employment and Income Estimates and Projections, Washakie County, Wyoming. (a, b)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Population																
0-5	1,086	1,146	1,168	1,223	1,289	1,302	1,262	1,199	1,192	1,182	1,184	1,182	1,189	1,203	1,201	1,207
6-13	1,263	1,296	1,338	1,377	1,381	1,410	1,365	1,336	1,390	1,407	1,426	1,465	1,521	1,543	1,559	1,557
14-18	1,008	943	873	804	813	816	813	808	770	758	761	766	752	818	827	850
19-22	559	599	665	774	819	799	706	600	593	593	625	638	641	599	586	603
23-64	4,649	4,726	4,780	4,887	4,960	5,061	5,009	4,955	4,986	5,025	5,056	5,103	5,196	5,394	5,312	5,345
65+	931	947	966	1,000	1,033	1,047	1,065	1,096	1,110	1,119	1,136	1,140	1,135	1,160	1,163	1,172
TOTAL (c)	9,496	9,663	9,798	10,070	10,300	10,442	10,226	9,999	10,047	10,088	10,194	10,299	10,439	10,724	10,653	10,742
Employment																
Agriculture	630	608	628	628	619	620	621	622	624	624	634	641	646	651	656	661
Mining	381	449	357	293	373	292	196	146	176	206	209	212	213	215	223	224
Construction	355	351	379	389	366	342	301	282	292	310	315	318	361	627	351	329
Manufacturing	518	519	512	491	496	515	508	464	454	437	444	453	453	458	460	463
TCPU	366	365	322	290	322	328	316	305	295	285	290	293	295	298	300	302
Wholesale Trade	198	236	210	195	196	197	188	185	175	165	168	169	172	177	174	175
Retail Trade	701	723	716	691	728	734	707	689	679	669	680	687	693	699	704	709
FIRE	252	268	260	260	270	275	266	263	267	267	271	274	277	282	281	283
Services	965	997	1,026	1,032	1,021	995	917	887	897	907	921	931	940	954	955	961
Government	840	830	829	870	924	943	914	912	914	914	929	938	949	973	964	969
TOTAL	5,206	5,346	5,239	5,139	5,315	5,242	4,929	4,755	4,773	4,784	4,860	4,912	4,999	5,334	5,068	5,077
Income (\$65)																
Gross Earnings	101,594	97,654	87,689	86,209	89,747	88,514	83,229	80,291	80,595	80,781	82,064	82,942	84,562	91,168	85,687	85,749
Other Personal Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Personal Income	129,544	129,122	121,892	120,761	124,797	126,515	123,898	121,148	121,729	122,226	123,511	124,783	126,128	127,485	128,805	130,102
<hr/>																
POPULATION/EMPLOYEE	1.82	1.81	1.87	1.96	1.94	1.99	2.07	2.10	2.10	2.11	2.10	2.10	2.09	2.01	2.10	2.12
PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT																
Agriculture	12.1%	11.4%	12.0%	12.2%	11.6%	11.8%	12.6%	13.1%	13.1%	13.0%	13.0%	13.0%	12.9%	12.2%	13.0%	13.0%
Mining	7.3%	8.4%	6.8%	5.7%	7.0%	5.6%	4.0%	3.1%	3.7%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	4.0%	4.4%	4.4%
Construction	6.8%	6.6%	7.2%	7.6%	6.9%	6.5%	6.1%	5.9%	6.1%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	7.2%	11.8%	6.9%	6.5%
Manufacturing	10.0%	9.7%	9.8%	9.6%	9.3%	9.8%	10.3%	9.8%	9.5%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	8.6%	9.1%	9.1%
TCPU	7.0%	6.8%	6.1%	5.6%	6.1%	6.2%	6.4%	6.4%	6.2%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	5.9%	5.6%	5.9%	5.9%
Wholesale Trade	3.8%	4.4%	4.0%	3.8%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%	3.7%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%
Retail Trade	13.5%	13.5%	13.7%	13.4%	13.7%	14.0%	14.2%	14.5%	14.2%	14.0%	14.0%	14.0%	13.9%	13.1%	13.9%	14.0%
FIRE	4.8%	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.5%	5.3%	5.6%	5.6%
Services	18.5%	18.6%	19.6%	20.1%	19.2%	19.0%	18.6%	18.7%	18.8%	19.0%	19.0%	19.0%	18.8%	17.9%	18.8%	18.9%
Government	16.1%	15.5%	15.8%	16.9%	17.4%	18.0%	18.5%	19.2%	19.1%	19.1%	19.1%	19.1%	19.0%	18.2%	19.0%	19.1%

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Income and Employment 1986; print-out of population and employment, 1988; Planning Information Corporation, 1988.
b - All dollars expressed in thousands.
c - Sum of age group populations may not equal totals due to rounding in data sources (DAFC).

Table 3-24. Impact Employment and Earnings Projections
for Washakie County, Wyoming.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
Employment				
Baseline (a)	4,953	4,991	5,032	5,070
With-Project (b)	4,999	5,334	5,068	5,077
Impact	46	343	36	7
% Increase over baseline	0.9%	6.9%	0.7%	0.1%
Earnings (c)				
Baseline (a)	83,634	84,276	84,968	85,610
With-Project (b)	84,562	91,168	85,687	85,749
Impact	928	6,892	719	139
% Increase over baseline	1.1%	8.2%	0.8%	0.2%

a = Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and
Fiscal Control, 1988.

b = Source: Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

c = All dollar amounts expressed in
thousands of 1986 dollars.

Table 3-25. Average Annual Impact Population Projections
for the Little Buffalo Basin Project.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
WASHAKIE COUNTY				
Population				
Baseline (a)	10,410	10,522	10,631	10,738
With-Project (b)	10,439	10,724	10,653	10,742
Impact	29	202	22	4
% Increase over baseline	0.3%	1.9%	0.2%	0.0%
CITY OF WORLAND				
Population				
Baseline (a)	6,836	6,910	6,981	7,052
With-Project (b)	6,865	7,112	7,003	7,056
Impact	29	202	22	4
% Increase over baseline	0.4%	2.9%	0.3%	0.1%

a = Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and
Fiscal Control, 1988.

b = Source: Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

Table 3-26. Destination Community Housing Availability
Contrasted With Housing Demand for the Little Buffalo Basin Project. (a)

DESTINATION COMMUNITY HOUSING AVAILABILITY

Horland		
Standard Rental Housing Units	72	
Temporary Housing Units	15	

Total Housing Units Available	87	

HOUSING DEMAND

Peak Quarter Immigrant Employment	188	
@ 1.3 Employees/Household	145	

Total Housing Unit Demand	145	
Peak Quarter Temporary Housing Unit Demand Beyond Destination Community		=====
	58	

a = Source: Planning Information Corporation.

quarter, an estimated 58 housing units beyond those available in the City of Worland in January 1988 would be needed. During peak periods it is anticipated that workers would be able to find temporary housing in the Cities of Cody and Thermopolis, which had a total of 397 temporary housing units available in January 1988.

Local Government Facilities and Services. The 2 percent increase in Washakie County population generated by the Little Buffalo Basin Project would not cause demand for additional public facilities space or public services staff. The 3 percent increase in City of Worland population would not generate demand for additional public facilities space or public services staff.

According to Table 2-42, the Little Buffalo Basin Project would generate an estimated 15 school age children to Washakie County School District #1 during the peak year of 1992, less than 1 percent of the district's fall 1987 enrollment. This number of students could be accommodated in the district's existing schools.

Local Government Revenues. Construction of the Little Buffalo Basin Project would cost an estimated \$55 million dollars. Of the total amount, approximately \$1.6 million would be spent in materials for the pipeline in Washakie County which would generate approximately \$16,000 in sales and use tax revenues to Washakie County and its municipalities. Of that total amount, Washakie County would receive approximately \$4,500 and the City of Worland would receive approximately \$10,500.

Washakie County and Washakie County School District #1 would also receive a small amount of ad valorem tax revenues from the value of the pipeline located in the county. These revenues are currently unestimated.

Most of the sales and use tax revenues for the construction of plant and field facilities on the Little Buffalo Basin Project would accrue to Park County. Materials and equipment expenditures in Park County are estimated to be approximately \$22.4 million which would generate about \$217,000 in sales and use tax revenues to Park County and its municipalities.

Town of Meeteetse. In order to display a "worst case" scenario, the total population, employment, housing and local government impacts of the Little Buffalo Basin Project have been projected for Washakie County and the City of Worland, the destination community for Amoco's busing program. However, it is possible that the Park County town of Meeteetse may receive some population

impacts from the Little Buffalo Basin Project because of the town's proximity to the work site. The temporary housing units in Meeteetse are frequently occupied, depending on project activities at the Little Buffalo Basin Field. It is anticipated that the Little Buffalo Basin Project would result in a continuation of that pattern.

It is also possible that a portion of the 25 standard housing units that are currently for rent or sale would be occupied by project workers. If all 25 were occupied, it would result in an influx of an estimated 45 people (based on average household size from the recent Amoco Bairoil CO₂ Project). This would be less than 10 percent of estimated 1988 Meeteetse population (479) and the town's recent (1983) peak of 545 people. This "worse case" impact population would not cause demand for additional public facilities space or services staff in the town of Meeteetse or Park County School District #16. Meeteetse would receive an estimated \$5,000 in sales tax revenues from construction of the Little Buffalo Basin Project, which is 2 percent of total FY 1986-87 town revenues.

3.6 SALT CREEK CO₂ PROJECT

Workforce. Table 1-6 presents quarterly workforce projections and schedule for the Salt Creek Project. Table 3-27 presents annual average employment for the various components of the Project and the induced nonbasic employment: the percentage of each component that are assumed to be local hires and immigrants; and peak quarter workforce projections.

Construction activities would commence in the fourth quarter of 1993; peak at an estimated 550 workers during the second quarter of 1994; and decrease to the operational level of 6 workers by first quarter 1998.

Of the 550 peak construction workforce, 220 are assumed to be immigrants.

Employment and Earnings. Table 2-60 presented baseline employment and earnings estimates and projections for Natrona County, from 1980 through 1998. Table 3-28 and Table 3-29 present the same information for the impact and cumulative (baseline plus impact) cases. Table 3-30 contrasts baseline and impact employment and earnings during the construction phase and the first year of Project operations.

As a result of the Salt Creek Project, total Natrona County employment would increase by about 1 percent in the peak construction year of 1994. Total

Table 3-27. Work Force Projections For the Salt Creek Project.(a)

Project/Component	Average Annual Work Force					Total Peak 2nd Qtr 1994
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
Plant and Field	63	358	181	226	184	490
Local Hires @60%	38	215	109	136	110	294
Immigrants @40%	25	143	72	90	73	196
Nonbasic Response to Plant & Field Employees	9	56	29	36	29	
Local Hires @100%	9	56	29	36	29	
Pipeline	0	35	0	0	0	60
Local Hires @60%	0	21	0	0	0	36
Immigrants @40%	0	14	0	0	0	24
Total	72	449	210	262	212	550
Total Immigrants	25	157	72	90	73	220

a = Source: Amoco Production Company, 1988;
Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

Table 3-28. Impact Population, Employment and Income Estimates and Projections, Natrona County, Wyoming. (a, b)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population (Immigrant)																			
0-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	5	7	5	0
6-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	14	7	9	7	0
14-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	4	5	4	0
19-22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	3	4	3	0
23-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	222	105	131	107	3
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	6	8	6	0
TOTAL (c)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	272	130	163	132	4
Employment (Immigrant & Local)																			
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	6	6	6
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	391	176	221	178	0
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0
TCPU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	4	4	4	0
Retail Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
FIRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	3	3	0
Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	6	7	6	0
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	28	14	18	14	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	451	210	263	213	7
Income (86\$)																			
Gross Earnings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1478	9183	4276	5340	4337	142
Other Personal Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Personal Income																			
PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT																			
Agriculture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mining	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0%	0.7%	2.9%	2.3%	2.8%	86.1%
Construction	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	86.3%	86.8%	83.5%	84.1%	83.6%	0.3%
Manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
TCPU	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Wholesale Trade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Retail Trade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
FIRE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
Services	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7%	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%
Government	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.8%	6.3%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Income and Employment 1985; print-out of population and employment, 1988; Planning Information Corporation, 1988.
b - All dollars expressed in thousands.
c - Sum of age group populations may not equal totals due to rounding in data sources (DAFC).

Table 3-29. Cumulative Population, Employment and Income Estimates and Projections, Natrona County, Wyoming. (a, b)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population																			
0-5	7,823	8,308	8,420	8,450	8,520	8,137	7,213	6,747	6,676	6,602	6,521	6,434	6,356	6,291	6,253	6,198	6,160	6,115	6,089
6-13	8,955	9,393	9,283	9,148	8,996	8,471	7,640	7,376	7,699	7,941	8,250	8,481	8,710	8,870	8,885	8,815	8,736	8,653	8,554
14-18	6,130	5,828	5,517	5,381	5,335	5,222	4,895	4,760	4,601	4,459	4,277	4,260	4,235	4,352	4,527	4,836	5,095	5,342	5,533
19-22	5,961	6,092	5,803	5,291	4,796	4,327	3,870	3,665	3,652	3,776	3,845	3,822	3,759	3,541	3,452	3,371	3,340	3,408	3,442
23-64	38,426	41,465	41,480	41,635	42,044	40,842	37,968	36,718	37,001	37,225	37,378	37,488	37,753	38,055	38,450	38,476	38,683	38,792	38,887
65+	4,561	4,901	5,043	5,185	5,327	5,445	5,564	5,733	5,947	6,125	6,349	6,560	6,714	6,925	7,138	7,292	7,430	7,505	7,580
TOTAL (c)	71,856	75,992	75,552	75,096	75,024	72,449	67,156	65,005	65,581	66,133	66,627	67,051	67,533	68,040	68,712	68,993	69,447	69,819	70,091
Employment																			
Agriculture	730	750	796	781	788	772	755	722	770	770	771	773	778	782	786	790	794	798	801
Mining	7,923	9,589	8,268	6,440	6,771	5,476	3,862	3,204	3,254	3,304	3,308	3,318	3,336	3,354	3,375	3,395	3,412	3,428	3,444
Construction	4,206	3,981	3,742	3,070	3,082	2,860	2,471	2,341	2,311	2,281	2,283	2,291	2,303	2,379	2,719	2,515	2,572	2,541	2,374
Manufacturing	1,937	2,173	1,961	1,425	1,501	1,564	1,536	1,465	1,495	1,504	1,506	1,510	1,519	1,527	1,537	1,544	1,552	1,559	1,565
TCPU	3,047	3,162	3,006	2,565	2,417	2,329	2,106	1,998	1,988	1,978	1,980	1,986	1,997	2,008	2,020	2,030	2,040	2,049	2,059
Wholesale Trade	4,240	4,574	4,523	3,624	3,565	3,353	2,946	2,504	2,554	2,604	2,607	2,615	2,630	2,645	2,664	2,674	2,688	2,701	2,710
Retail Trade	7,094	7,132	7,173	6,790	6,856	6,944	6,628	6,368	6,418	6,433	6,440	6,460	6,496	6,531	6,566	6,599	6,631	6,663	6,695
FIRE	2,941	2,981	3,019	2,984	2,989	3,025	2,884	2,842	2,872	2,892	2,895	2,904	2,920	2,937	2,956	2,969	2,984	2,998	3,010
Services	8,444	9,112	9,009	8,559	8,887	8,810	8,220	7,795	7,845	7,901	7,910	7,935	7,979	8,023	8,074	8,109	8,151	8,189	8,223
Government	5,804	5,896	6,165	6,266	6,188	6,186	6,184	6,121	6,141	6,157	6,164	6,183	6,217	6,256	6,311	6,329	6,364	6,391	6,408
TOTAL	46,366	49,350	47,662	42,504	43,044	41,318	37,592	35,410	35,648	35,824	35,863	35,977	36,176	36,443	37,009	36,953	37,188	37,317	37,289
Income (86f)																			
Gross Earnings	1,117,122	1,144,361	1,033,146	879,283	855,000	736,523	670,105	631,209	635,452	638,589	639,284	641,316	644,864	649,800	660,856	659,247	663,555	665,743	664,721
Other Personal Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Personal Income	1,366,769	1,409,872	1,330,780	1,183,240	1,168,049	1,127,958	1,045,552	1,012,063	1,021,031	1,029,625	1,037,316	1,043,917	1,051,421	1,058,614	1,065,542	1,072,128	1,078,683	1,084,957	1,091,185
POPULATION/EMPLOYEE	1.55	1.54	1.59	1.77	1.74	1.75	1.79	1.84	1.84	1.85	1.86	1.86	1.87	1.87	1.86	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.88
PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT																			
Agriculture	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Mining	17.1%	19.4%	17.3%	15.2%	15.7%	13.3%	10.3%	9.0%	9.1%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.1%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%
Construction	9.1%	8.1%	7.9%	7.2%	7.2%	6.9%	6.6%	6.6%	6.5%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.5%	7.3%	6.8%	6.9%	6.8%	6.4%
Manufacturing	4.2%	4.4%	4.1%	3.4%	3.5%	3.8%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%
TCPU	6.6%	6.4%	6.3%	6.0%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
Wholesale Trade	9.1%	9.3%	9.5%	8.5%	8.3%	8.1%	7.8%	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.3%
Retail Trade	15.3%	14.5%	15.0%	16.0%	15.9%	16.8%	17.6%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%	17.9%	17.7%	17.9%	17.8%	17.9%	18.0%
FIRE	6.3%	6.0%	6.3%	7.0%	6.9%	7.3%	7.7%	8.0%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.1%
Services	18.2%	18.5%	18.9%	20.1%	20.6%	21.3%	21.9%	22.0%	22.0%	22.1%	22.1%	22.1%	22.1%	22.0%	21.8%	21.9%	21.9%	21.9%	22.1%
Government	12.5%	11.9%	12.9%	14.7%	14.4%	15.0%	16.5%	17.3%	17.2%	17.2%	17.2%	17.2%	17.2%	17.2%	17.1%	17.1%	17.1%	17.1%	17.2%

a - Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Income and Employment 1986;

print-out of population and employment, 1988; Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

b - All dollars expressed in thousands.

c - Sum of age group populations may not equal totals due to rounding in data sources (DAFC).

Table 3-30. Impact Employment and Earnings Projections
for Natrona County, Wyoming.

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Employment						
Baseline (a)	36,370	36,558	36,743	36,925	37,104	37,282
With-Project (b)	36,443	37,009	36,953	37,188	37,317	37,289
Impact	73	451	210	263	213	7
% Increase over baseline	0.2%	1.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%
Earnings (c)						
Baseline (a)	648,322	651,673	654,971	658,215	661,406	664,579
With-Project (b)	649,800	660,856	659,247	663,555	665,743	664,721
Impact	1,478	9,183	4,276	5,340	4,337	142
% Increase over baseline	0.2%	1.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%

a = Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and
Fiscal Control, 1988.

b = Source: Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

c = All dollar amounts expressed in
thousands of 1986 dollars.

Natrona County earnings would also increase by approximately 1 percent during that year.

Population. Table 2-60 presented baseline population estimates and projections for Natrona County, from 1980 through 1998. Table 3-28 and Table 3-29 present the same information for the impact and cumulative (baseline plus impact) cases. Table 3-31 contrasts baseline and impact population projections for Natrona County and the City of Casper during the construction phase and the first year of Project operations.

Impact population projections were obtained by multiplying the immigrant construction workforce estimates by 1.8 and adding the result to the estimate for the immigrant pipeline construction workforce.

The population increase generated by the Salt Creek Project would be less than 1 percent of both baseline Natrona County and City of Casper population during all years.

Housing. Table 3-32 contrasts peak quarter Salt Creek project-generated housing demand with January 1988 housing availability in the City of Casper, the destination community for Amoco's busing program. It is anticipated that the City of Casper will be able to accommodate the peak project-generated housing demand.

Local Government Facilities and Services. The less than 1 percent increase in Natrona County population generated by the Salt Creek Project would not cause demand for additional public facilities space or public services staff. The less than 1 percent increase in City of Casper population would also not generate demand for additional public facilities space or public services staff.

According to Table 3-28, the Salt Creek Project would generate an estimated 21 school age children to Natrona County School District #1 during the peak year of 1994, less than 1 percent of the district's fall 1987 enrollment. This number of students could be accommodated in the district's existing schools.

Local Government Revenues. Construction of the Salt Creek Project would cost an estimated \$168 million. Of that total amount, \$113 million is estimated to be materials and equipment expenditures in Natrona County, which would generate approximately \$2,200,000 in sales and use tax revenues to Natrona County and its municipalities. Of that total amount, Natrona County would receive

Table 3-31. Average Annual Impact Population Projections
for the Salt Creek Project.

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
NATRONA COUNTY						
Population						
Baseline (a)	67,995	68,440	68,863	69,284	69,687	70,087
With-Project (b)	68,040	68,712	68,993	69,447	69,819	70,091
Impact	45	272	130	163	132	4
% Increase over baseline	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
CITY OF CASPER						
Population						
Baseline (a)	50,440	51,721	53,034	54,378	55,755	57,167
With-Project (b)	50,485	51,993	53,164	54,541	55,887	57,171
Impact	45	272	130	163	132	4
% Increase over baseline	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%

a = Source: Wyoming Department of Administration and
Fiscal Control, 1988.

b = Source: Planning Information Corporation, 1988.

Table 3-32. Destination Community Housing Availability
 Contrasted With Housing Demand for the Salt Creek Project. (a)

DESTINATION COMMUNITY HOUSING AVAILABILITY		
Casper		
Standard Rental Housing Units	2006	
Temporary Housing Units	1038	
Total Housing Units Available		----- 3044
HOUSING DEMAND		
Peak Quarter Immigrant Employment	220	
@ 1.3 Employees/Household	169	
Total Housing Unit Demand		----- 169
Peak Quarter Temporary Housing Unit Demand Beyond Destination Community		=====
		0

a = Source: Planning Information Corporation.

approximately \$400,000 and the City of Casper would receive approximately \$1,600,000.

Natrona County and Natrona County School District #1 would also receive ad valorem tax revenues from extended oil production and from the value of plant and field facilities once the Salt Creek Project is completed. These revenues are currently unestimated.

Towns of Midwest and Edgerton. Although it is anticipated that the majority of the Salt Creek Project workforce will reside in the City of Casper, the destination community for Amoco's busing program, it is possible that some workers will locate in existing vacant housing in the towns of Midwest and Edgerton, which are relatively near the Salt Creek Field.

Midwest had an estimated 5 standard housing units for rent in December 1987; Edgerton had an estimated 16 standard units for rent at that time. If all of these units were to fill with project employees and their families, the resultant population (9 in Midwest, 29 in Edgerton) would still be below 10 percent of 1988 population in both towns. This additional population would not generate demand for additional public facilities space or public service staff in either town or Natrona County School District #1.

The construction of the Salt Creek Project would generate \$20,000 (5 percent of total FY 1986-87 revenues) in sales and in tax revenues to the Town of Midwest and \$16,000 (6 percent of total FY 1986-87 revenues) to the Town of Edgerton. Midwest would receive additional production-related revenues.

Beaver Creek Alternative. Because of its location and length, construction of the Beaver Creek Alternative Alignment would result in virtually the same impacts as the Beaver Creek Project pipeline construction.

Frontier/Casper Alternative. Construction of the Frontier/Casper Alternative would result in virtually the same impacts as the Fontenelle and Salt Creek Projects.

Exxon Alternative CO₂ Supply. The projected socioeconomic impacts of Phase II of the Exxon LaBarge Project are described in detail in the Wyoming Industrial Siting Application for Phase II (Exxon, 1985). In that application, Exxon projected a peak workforce of 5,251 workers during the third quarter of 1985 for Phase I (amended) and a peak of 2,425 workers (third quarter 1987) for Phase II

construction. Exxon's monitored workforce for Phase I (amended) was 6,421 (fourth quarter 1985) or 18 percent higher than the projections, primarily due to unanticipated materials scheduling and weather problems. The peak workforce projections contained in the Phase II application are the most recent that exist for Phase II construction.

The LaBarge Project was projected to generate a peak average annual immigrant population of 8,512 (1985) during Phase I and 5,397 (1987) during Phase II.

No Action Alternative. Implementation of the No Action Alternative would not result in any socioeconomic impacts. However, implementation of this alternative would result in a significant loss of potential revenues and employment in the project areas.

AMOCO CO₂ PROJECTS

SOCIOECONOMICS

TECHNICAL REPORT

CHAPTER 4:

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